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BULLETINS

OF

STATE INTELLIGENCE, &c.

1846.

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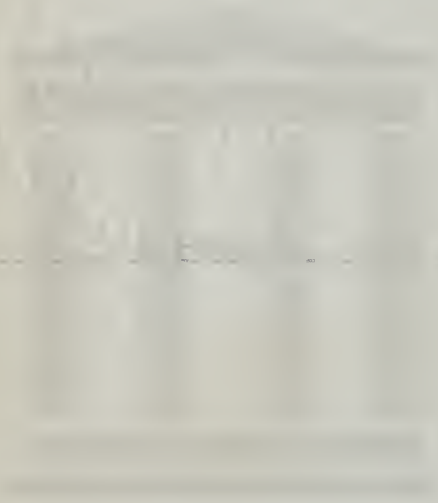

BULLETINS.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 2, 1846.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 23d day of *December* 1845,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the "British possessions abroad," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council, to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from any British possessions on or near the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter (excepting the possessions of the said company), as to Her Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and that if any

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goods shall be imported or exported in any manner contrary to any such Order of Her Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship importing or exporting the same :

And whereas it is expedient to appoint the port of Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, to be a free warehousing port; and that all privileges which are by law attached to free warehousing ports, in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, should attach to the said port :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and by the authority of the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said port of Newcastle, in the said colony of New South Wales, shall be a free warehousing port :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable William Gladstone, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly as to them respectively appertain.

C. C. Greville.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting each of the three portions of the vicarage of Bampton, in the county and diocese of Oxford, a separate benefice and vicarage.

A similar Order, for settling the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in and over certain parishes locally situate in the diocese of Rochester, but now subject to peculiar jurisdiction.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church recently erected and consecrated, called "The Church of Saint John the Baptist," situate at Cookham Dean, in the parish of Cookham, in the county of Berks, and within the diocese of Oxford, and that such district should be called, "The Chapelry District of Cookham Dean."

To assign a particular district to the church recently erected and consecrated, and called Saint John's Church, situate at Nenthead, in the parish of Alston, otherwise Alstone-moor, in the county of Cumberland, and within the diocese of Durham, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Nenthead."

Marlborough-House, January 2, 1846.

The Queen Dowager has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mary Seymour to be one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

Marlborough-House, January 2, 1846.

The Queen Dowager has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Robert Bedford, R.N. to be Her Majesty's Gentleman Usher in Residence.

Office of the Master of the Horse to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, January 2, 1846.

The Queen Dowager has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, to be Her Majesty's Clerk Marshal.

The Queen Dowager has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Her Majesty's Equerries:

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Cornwall, of the Coldstream Guards.

Captain Arthur Joseph Taylor, of the Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Edward Arthur Somerset, of the Rifle Brigade.

Whitehall, December 30, 1845.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Edward Granville Earl St. Germans to the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

Downing-Street, December 30, 1845.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Martin West, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of the district of Natal, in South Africa.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Henry Cloete, Esq. to be Recorder for the district of Natal.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Donald Moodie, Esq. to be Secretary to Government for the district of Natal.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Hougham Hudson, senior, Esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Albany, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Hougham Hudson, junior, Esq. to be Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the eastern districts of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Charles Bell, Esq. to be Assistant Surveyor General for the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Treasurer for the province of Nova Scotia.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Thomas Yarrall Johnson Dally, of Arundel, in the county of Sussex, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Sussex.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed James Winter, of the city of Norwich, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the city of Norwich and county of the same city, also in and for the county of Norfolk.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 6, 1846.

Windsor-Castle, January 3, 1846.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the city of London, waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address and Petition, which was read by the Honourable Charles Ewan Law, M. P. the Recorder, and which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne :

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Person respectfully to represent to your Majesty,

That great, powerful, and wealthy as this nation is, by far the largest portion of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and a great portion of your Majesty's subjects in England, Scotland, and Wales, have long been reduced, for their principal food, to potatoes;

That all classes, but especially the poor, have been and are great sufferers from this result of the national economy;

That the blight which has fallen upon the potato has subjected your Majesty's people to great anxiety and distress, and to the danger of famine;

That their sufferings are attributable to erroneous legislation, which, by excluding the importation of food, and restricting commerce, shuts out from the nation the bounty of Providence;

We, therefore, humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to use the means in your Majesty's power to open the ports of this kingdom for the free importation of food.

Signed by order of Court,
Henry Alworth Merewether.

To which Address and Petition Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer :

" The motives which have induced you to present this Address are duly appreciated by me.

" The wants and sufferings of my people at all times command my warmest sympathy; and I deeply regret the failure in the present year of a full supply of an article of food on which so many of my subjects are accustomed to subsist.

" I have directed Parliament to assemble on an early day, and I shall gladly sanction any measure which the wisdom of the Legislature may suggest, as conducive to the alleviation of this temporary distress, and to the permanent welfare of all classes of my people."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

Windsor-Castle, January 3, 1846.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, accompanied by the Town Clerk and a Deputation from the Corporation, attended at Windsor-Castle, on the 3d instant, and had the honour of presenting to the Queen, on the Throne, the following loyal and dutiful Address :

To the QUEEN's Most Exeellent Majesty.

Address of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of the city of

Dublin, approach your Majesty with feelings of loyalty and profound respect for your Majesty's Person and Throne, but, impelled by an imperative sense of duty, we cannot refrain longer from laying before your Majesty that which must cause much pain and anguish to a Monarch who feels acutely for the sufferings of her people.

We assure your Majesty, that we would not address you on the destitution of our country, but that we are deeply impressed with the awful responsibility that would attach to us in the eyes of an All-ruling Providence, if we were silent and did not make known to your Majesty the melancholy situation to which the inhabitants of Ireland may be reduced, and the danger that exists of a whole people under your Majesty's sway falling victims to the scourge of famine and pestilence, its usual concomitant, if measures shall not be promptly taken by your Majesty's Government, under the blessing of a merciful God, to avert from Ireland such a calamity.

We beg to inform your Majesty, that from causes over which your people of Ireland have had no controul, they have been reduced, for many, very many years, to look to the potato crop as the only source from whence to draw their daily sustenance. To them, beyond the people of all other nations, was assigned, as their only food, the poorest food in the world, and of that, for the vast majority of them, their supply was scanty; but their wretchedness did not terminate even at this point, for them there was still a step lower in the depths of misery, their supply of food was not only scanty, and of the worst kind, but of late years they were coerced to eke out existence on the very worst species of that food; alas! food unfitted for the brute animal, was and is the food of the vast majority of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

May it please your Majesty, this state of destitution of your people, although known to us who live among and form a portion of them here, rests not on our evidence, Commissioners, appointed by your Majesty, in their report, now published to the world, have announced that the agricultural labourers of Ireland, and their families, are calculated to amount to more than four millions of human beings, whose only food is the potato, whose only drink is water, whose houses are pervious to the rain, to whom a bed or a blanket is a luxury unknown, and who are more wretched than any other people in Europe.

This statement is too true; but it is confined to one class alone, agricultural labourers. We are compelled to add, that this misery which is so descriptive of the destitution of four millions of your subjects, when it says they are more wretched than any other people in Europe, does not convey the whole truth, for there are, alas! many more of your people, not included in the class designated by the Commissioners, who should be added, who are on the verge of famine, and this is related of the inhabitants of a country which, of late years, may be justly termed the granary of England, exporting annually, from the midst of a starving population, food of the best kind in sufficient abundance for treble its own inhabitants.

Such, may it please your Majesty to be informed, was the situation of the Irish people at the commencement of the late autumn. The Wise Ruler of All was pleased then to bless our land with a harvest teeming with abundance of the best food of man. Our people gathered it, and saved it; but, alas! when He was pleased thus to reward the labours of the husbandman, He, for His own wise purposes, blighted the potato crop, and destroyed at least one third of their sole, their

only support for one year, and this involves a state of utter destitution for four months of a great majority of your Irish people.

May it please your Majesty, we have refleeted on the awful truth, a vast number of fellow beings, ereated for the same wise purposes, destined for the same great end, in danger of being without food for four months, and thus to fall the vietims of famine and pestilenee, if immediate measures shall not be resorted to to avert the ealamity. However, in appealing to, and thus submitting to your Majesty the danger advancing on your people, we know you have the will, and we confidently rely on it to save them; and we know also that, plaeed at the head of the most powerful nation of the world, the power to save exists; but we ask not alms; we desire not the dolings out of charity from the affluent of one portion of the kingdom to the people of the other. We submit, that to avert a national ealamity of this kind, great national undertakings of publie utility for national good should be resorted to; that the national treasury should be poured out to give employment to the people, at remunerative wages, such as would enable them to pay for food at the high rate at which it may be had, either arising from its better quality than that heretofore used by your people, or the encrease of the demand where the supply may be straitened from the loss of the erop; sueh, we submit, are the leading measures to be promptly resorted to, employment of the people on national works; wages eommensurate with the eosts of living; freedom for import of provisions; mereantile enterprise will supply the rest.

We submit to your Majesty, that our eountry affords a wide field for such national undertakings, in the cultivation of our waste lands, the drainage

of our soil, by the improvement of our numerous streams and rivers, the opening out the remote parts of the island by making roads throughout the country; and the erection of railways.

We, humbly laying before your Majesty the state of detitution to which your subjects in Ireland have been reduced, the awful and appalling calamity that advances on them, and suggesting the means by which its horrors may be alleviated, if not altogether averted, are not unmindful that we live under a constitutional monarchy, and that these things cannot be granted without the concurrence of the three estates; we, therefore, hope that it may please your Majesty, in the exercise of your prerogative, to summon your Parliament to meet you at an early day, and that you may be pleased to inform them of the miseries that await your loyal and devoted people of Ireland, and demand of them measures whereby your Majesty may indulge the dearest wish of your heart, to be enabled, under God, to save your people.

In referring your Majesty to the erection of railroads as a mode for procuring immediate employment for the people, and consequent relief, we submit, that if the usual time expended in investigation of such matters shall be employed before Committees of Parliament during the next sessions as formerly, from this source no relief can be expected, as the time will have passed before the promoters of such works would be authorized by law to commence their operations; we, therefore, humbly submit to your Majesty, that you will be pleased to recommend, in your Address from the Throne to Parliament, that, for the facility of legislating on local Acts relating to Ireland, where the rules of the Legislature render previous inquiry before its Committees necessary

to pass a law enabling and directing Committees of Parliament to whom such previous enquiries shall be entrusted to hold their sittings in Dublin, and exercise the same powers and authority for compelling the attendance of parties before them as when sitting at Westminster.

Such a law, may it please your Majesty, would, in our judgments, facilitate the dispatch of business by the Legislature for both countries, and be a vast saving of expence to the people of Ireland when obliged to apply to the Legislature for local Acts to encourage and protect enterprise and the investment of capital in the various improvements which science has of late years pointed out to man.

We assure your Majesty, that we are second to none in loyal attachment to your Person and Throne, and if we have approached your Majesty with the sad recital of the wretchedness of your people in Ireland, we have been impelled to it by an imperative duty as the representatives in Municipal Council of the inhabitants of the metropolis of that portion of your Majesty's dominions where, for many, very many years, your subjects, although living in the midst of plenty, were, nevertheless, on the brink of famine; subjects, who have been described, and truly described, as the most wretched people in Europe, and the cup of whose misery is full and overflowing in the rapid advances of famine and pestilence on our land.

May it, therefore, graciously please your Majesty to cause your Parliament to be summoned at an early day, that such measures may be passed as may enable your Majesty, under an All-wise Providence, to be the saviour of your Irish people from the scourge of famine, and that having been the instrument in His hands to avert the

threatened calamity from Ireland, you may, for many, many years, govern a loyal, happy, and contented people.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:

"I have heard, with pain, the statement which you have thought it necessary to address to me, respecting the extreme poverty of a portion of my Irish subjects, and the aggravation of their distress, which you anticipate from a deficiency of food in the present year.

"The welfare and prosperity of Ireland are objects of my constant care and earnest solicitude: and the failure of the last potato crop, and its apprehended consequences, have not escaped my attention.

"I have directed precautions to be taken, which may, I trust, alleviate the evils unavoidably attendant on this calamity; and I have summoned Parliament to meet on an early day.

"I look with confidence to the advice, which I shall receive from the United Council of the realm: and I shall rejoice, if measures can be devised, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, may relieve the wants of my Irish people, may improve their condition, and ensure their future happiness and contentment."

Crown-Office, January 6, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Antrim.

Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, of Stoke Chichester, K.C.H., in the room of John Irving, Esq. deceased.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Thomas Thompson, of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Durham.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Gervase William Willders, of Bourn, in the county of Lincoln, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the parts of Kesteven, in the county of Lincoln, also in and for the parts of Holland, in the same county.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed John Ashmore Smith, of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Leicester.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 9, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Cadoxton juxta Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, and in the diocese of Llandaff, and to be named, "The District of Skewen."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Wendron, otherwise Saint Wendron, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and to be named, "The District of Carnmenellis."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Just, in Penwith, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and to be named, "The District of Pendeen."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and to be named, "The District of Treleigh."

Whitehall, January 8, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.; the Right Honourable Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet; Sir William Hall Gage, Knt. Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet; William Bowles, Esq. C.B. Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet; the Honourable William Gordon, Captain in Her Majesty's Navy; and the Honourable Henry Fitzroy, Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Foreign-Office, January 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Thompson, as Vice Consul at Hull for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Crown-Office, January 9, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Hertford.

Thomas Plumer Halsey, of the Hall, Great Berkhampstead, in the said county, Esq. in the room of the Honourable James Walter Grimston, commonly called Viscount Grimston, now Earl of Verulam, called up to the House of Peers.

Whitehall, August 19, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed George Harrison Gardner, of Bowness, in the county of Westmorland, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Westmorland, also in and for the counties of Lancaster and Cumberland.

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Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed George Morris Barker, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Warwick, also in and for the counties of Stafford and Worcester.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 13, 1846.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, January 12, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold Levees, at St. James's-Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:

Wednesday, 11th February next.
Wednesday, 18th February next.

Regulations to be observed at the Queen's Levees, at St. James's-Palace.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levees, at St. James's-Palace, are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names thereon written, one to be left with the Queen's Page in Attendance in the Presence-chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

Those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to present them (not the Lord in Waiting), should be sent to the Lord Cham-

berlain's-Office, before twelve o'clock, *on the Monday previous* to each Levee, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command, that no presentation shall hereafter be made at the Levees, but in conformity with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that Gentlemen, who are to be presented at the Levees, will have their names *distinctly* written upon the card to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, in order that there may be no mistake in announcing them to the Queen.

The state apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court, until half past one o'clock.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons, having Petitions or Addresses to present to Her Majesty at the Levees, are to write on two cards, with their names, a statement of the object of such Petitions or Addresses, and the names of the persons from whom they come; one card to be delivered to the Page in the Ante-room, and the other to the Lord in Waiting, who will read its contents, at the time of presentation, to Her Majesty; and, on these occasions, no other statement is to be addressed to Her Majesty.

A Deputation to present an Address is not to exceed four persons.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, January 12, 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-Room, at St. James's-Palace, on Thursday the 26th of February next, at two o'clock.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Ladies, who purpose attending Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in Attendance in the Presence-chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

And those Ladies, who are to be presented, are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, together with the names of the Ladies who are to present them, should be sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office, *before twelve o'clock on Tuesday the 24th of February next,* in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command, that no presentation shall take place unless the name of the Lady presenting, together with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered, corresponding with the names sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Joseph

Arrowsmith, of Thirsk, in the county of York, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the north riding of the county of York.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Alfred Cox, of Chipping Sodbury, in the county of Gloucester, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Gloucester.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Hugh Bruce Campbell, of the town of Nottingham, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the town and county of the town of Nottingham, also in and for the county of Nottingham.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed James Eldridge, of Carisbrooke, in the isle of Wight, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Hants.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed William Marshall, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Devon.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 16, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for settling the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in and over certain parishes locally situate in the diocese of Rochester, but now subject to peculiar jurisdiction.

A similar Order, for altering the bounds of the district of Saint James, Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Chester.

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Hales Owen, in the county and diocese of Worcester, and to be named, "The District of Langley."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, and to be named, "The District of Homerton."

Windsor-Castle, January 14, 1846.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint the Reverend George Henry Liddell, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to be one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains, in the room of the Dean of Westminster, promoted to the See of Oxford.

Downing-Street, January 13, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Ker Baillie Hamilton, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of the island of Grenada.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint John Shiell, Esq. to be Chief Justice for the islands of Antigua and Montserrat, and Sir Robert Horsford, Knt. to be Her Majesty's Attorney General for the island of Antigua.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Brown Wylly, Esq. to be Puisne Judge for the island of Trinidad, and George Knox, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for that island.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint R. R. Craig, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the colony of British Guiana.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed John Richard Bloxham, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Warwick, also in and for the counties of Stafford and Worcester.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Charles Amphlett, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Warwick, also in and for the counties of Stafford and Worcester.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed John Edmonds, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Devon.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Joseph Hall, of Keswick, in the county of Cumberland, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be

executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Cumberland.

Whitehall, January 5, 1846.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Alfred Catchmayd Hooper, of the city of Worcester, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the city of Worcester, also in and for the county of Worcester.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 20, 1846.

Lord Great Chamberlain's-Office, House of Lords, January 19, 1846.

ALL Peeresses on announcing their intention of being present on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, on Thursday the 22d instant, will have places reserved for them in the House of Lords, if the announcement be made at this Office before five o'clock on Wednesday the 21st of January.

No Lady can be admitted into the body of the House, except in full dress.

No strangers will be admitted, except by a ticket from the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The doors will be opened at twelve o'clock.

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, G. C.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for altering the bounds of the new parish of Saint Andrew, Montpelier, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and to be named, "The New Parish of Saint Andrew, Montpelier."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Saint Blazey and Tywardreath, and a certain extra parochial place adjoining thereto, all in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and to be named, "The District of Par."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Banbury, in the counties of Northampton and Oxford, and in the diocese of Oxford, and to be named, "The District of South Banbury."

Downing-Street, January 19, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Hope, Esq. Major in the Army, to be Clerk of the Legislative Council of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign-Office, January 19, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Frederick B. Wells, as Consul at Bermuda for the United States of America.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 23, 1846.

Buckingham-Palace, January 22, 1846.

THIS day Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeded in state from Buckingham-Palace to the House of Peers, where she arrived soon after two o'clock; and was received, on alighting from her state coach, by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Duke of Wellington, Garter King of Arms, and Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and proceeded to the robing-room in the customary manner.

Her Majesty was there robed, and the procession moved into the House in the usual order;—the sword of state was borne by the Duke of Wellington, and the cap of maintenance by the Marquess of Winchester.

Her Majesty being seated on the Throne, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on a Chair on the left side of the Cloth of Estate, the Great Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither ac-

cordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT gives me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice.

I continue to receive from my Allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

I rejoice that, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquillity of the East.

For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavouring to effect the pacification of these States.

The convention concluded with France in the course of the last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the Coast of Africa.

It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world.

I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, in respect of the territory on the north western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort, consistent with national honour, shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period.

Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have observed, with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland.

It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime.

I have to lament that, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people.

The disease by which the plant has been affected has prevailed to the greatest extent in Ireland.

I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity; and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Legislature.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend commerce, and to stimulate domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties.

The prosperous state of the revenue, the increased demand for labour, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favour of the course you have pursued.

I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied; and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to ensure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and by enlarging our commercial intercourse to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country.

I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

It is my earnest prayer that, with the blessing of Divine Providence on your counsels, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, to provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of my people.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 21st day of *January* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Most Noble Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Haddington, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Harewood to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the west riding of the county of York, and the Right Honourable James Walter Earl of Verulam to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of

the county of Hertford, their Lordships this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Right Honourable John Nicholl be a Member of the Committee of Counell appointed for consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 21st day of *January* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Counell.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade of the "British possessions abroad," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that no goods shall be imported into, nor shall any goods (except as therein expected) be exported from, any of the British possessions in America, by sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such possessions, except into or from the several ports in sueh possessions enumerated and described in a certain table in the said Act contained; and that if any goods shall be imported into any port or place eontrary thereto, sueh goods shall be forfeited:

And whereas by the said Aet it is provided, that, if Her Majesty shall deem it expedient to extend the provisions of the said Aet to any port or ports not enumerated in the said table, it shall

be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to extend the provisions of the said Act to such port or ports:

And whereas it is expedient that the port of Alligator Pond, in the island of Jamaica, should be constituted a free port, and that the said provisions of the said Act should be extended thereto:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, and by the authority aforesaid, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said port of Alligator Pond, in the said island of Jamaica, shall, from and after the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be and be deemed to be a free port; and that the provisions of the said Act shall, from and after the said first day of March, be extended to the said port of Alligator Pond, as if the same had been enumerated in the said table of free ports in the said Act contained:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary orders herein, as to them respectively may appertain. *C. C. Greville.*

At the Court at Windsor-Castle, January 19, 1846.

Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

A Chapter of this Most Noble Order having been summoned for this day, the Knights Companions hereafter named, in their mantles and collars, assembled in St. George's-hall, vizt.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, His Royal Highness the Prince George, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess

of Exeter, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquess of Abercorn, Earl Talbot, and the Earl of Powis, attended by the following Officers, vizt.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Chancellor; the Honourable and Reverend the Dean of Windsor, Register; Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms; and Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

At three o'clock the Knights Companions were called over by Garter, when (Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Albert having passed into the Throne-room) they proceeded with the Officers of the Order from St. George's-hall through the Grand Reception-room into the presence of the Sovereign, the Chancellor remaining at the door, not having been sworn.

The Sovereign being seated in the chair of state, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert at the table on the right hand of Her Majesty, the other Knights Companions took their respective places at the table, the Prelate standing on the right hand of the Sovereign, the Register, Garter, and Black Rod at the bottom of the table.

The Register then signified to the Sovereign that the Right Reverend Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Lord Bishop of Oxford, attended at the door, and humbly prayed to be admitted to take the oath of office as Chancellor of this Most Noble Order, whereupon, by Her Majesty's command, the Chancellor, wearing his mantle over his episcopal habit, was introduced between Garter and Black Rod, the former, carrying on a velvet cushion, the purse, containing the great seal of the Order, and the gold chain and badge; the Chancellor,

kneeling on the left hand of the Sovereign, and holding in his hand the Holy Gospels, the oath was administered to him by the Register. Her Majesty then invested him with the gold chain and badge, and, having delivered to him the purse, he had the honour to kiss Her Majesty's hand, and then retired to his place on the Sovereign's left hand.

The Chancellor then signified to the Chapter Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that the two vacant stalls in the Royal Chapel of Saint George, at Windsor, should be filled; and, as by the statutes none but a Knight can be elected, the Most Honourable George Charles Marquess Camden was introduced by Garter and Black Rod, and knighted by Her Majesty with the sword of state, and his Lordship, having kissed the Sovereign's hand, retired; after which the Most Honourable Richard Marquess of Hertford was introduced and knighted, with the same ceremony.

The Knights Companions then proceeded to the election; and the suffrages, having been collected by the Chancellor, were by him presented to the Sovereign, who commanded him to declare, that the Most Honourable George Charles Marquess Camden had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Then, by the Sovereign's command, his Lordship was received at the door of the Chapter-room by Earl Talbot and the Earl of Powis, the two Junior Knights Companions present, and conducted between them to Her Majesty, preceded by Garter (bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion) and by Black Rod. The Marquess Camden, kneeling near the Sovereign, Garter, on his knee, presented the garter, and Her Majesty, assisted by His Royal

Highness Prince Albert and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the two Senior Knights Companions present, buckled it on his Lordship's left leg, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the ribband and George; and Her Majesty, assisted as before, put the same over his Lordship's left shoulder, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Marquess then again kissed Her Majesty's hand, and, having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, retired.

The Chapter then proceeded to a *second* election; and the suffrages, having been collected by the Chancellor, were presented to the Sovereign, when the Most Honourable Richard Marquess of Hertford was, by Her Majesty's command, declared duly elected; and his Lordship was introduced and invested with the garter and the ribband and George, with the like ceremonies.

The Chapter being ended, Garter, by Her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions, who, with the Officers of the Order, retired from the presence of the Sovereign, with the usual reverences.

At the Court at Windsor-Castle, January 19, 1846.

The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased, by letters patent under Her royal sign manual and the great seal of the Order, bearing date respectively this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto the Most Honourable George Charles Marquess

Camden and the Most Honourable Richard Marquess of Hertford, Knights of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise respectively all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if they had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Foreign-Office, January 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Carrol, as Consul at St. Helena for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Hilary Term, 9th Victoria.

January 22, 1846.

This Court will, on Monday and Tuesday the 2d and 3d days of February next, and also on Monday the 9th day of February next, and the five following days, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business in the Crown Paper, the New Trial Paper, and the Special Paper, and giving Judgment in cases then pending.

By the Court.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed William Rees, of the town of Haverfordwest, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the town and county of the town of Haverfordwest, also in and for the county of Pembroke.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 27, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for ratifying and carrying into effect a certain agreement made between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and the Prebendary of Kinvaston, in the collegiate church of Wolverhampton.

A similar Order, for authorizing the sale of certain property lately belonging to the prebend of Sacrista, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

That banns of marriage should be published, and that marriages should be performed in the chapels, called Trinity Chapel and Saint Mary's Chapel, in the parish of Saint Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, and within the diocese of Winchester; and that all the fees arising from the publication of banns of marriage and the performance of marriage in the said chapels should be paid and belong to the present Rector of the said parish of Saint Mary, Lambeth, during his incumbency thereof, but upon and after his avoidance of the rectory of such parish the said fees should belong and be paid to the incumbents for the time being of the said chapels, called Trinity Chapel and Saint Mary's Chapel.

Whitehall, January 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting the office and place of Advocate General or Judge Martial of Her Majesty's Forces to the Honourable James Stuart Wortley.

Whitehall, January 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, Her Majesty's Attorney General in Ireland, to be Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Hilary Term, 9th Victoria.

January 26, 1846.

This Court will, on Friday the 6th day of February next, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the Special Paper and the New Trial Paper, on the said 6th day of February next, and also on Saturday the 7th day of February next, and on Monday the 9th day of February next, and the five following days, and on Monday the 16th day of February next, and the five following days.

By the Court.

Read in open Court,
Edwd. Bennett.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Peas, has appointed John Price, of Buntingford, in the county of Hertford, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Hertford.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 30, 1846.

THIS Gazettc contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Almondbury, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and to be named, " The District of Upperthong."

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church called Saint Mark's Church, recently erected and consecrated at Swindon New Town, in the parish of Swindon, and that such district should be named, " The Chapelry District of Swindon New Town."

To assign a particular district to the church or chapel recently erected and consecrated, and called Saint James's Church, and situate at Seacroft, in the parish of Whitkirk, in the west riding of the county of York, and within the diocese of Ripon, and that such district should be named, " The Chapelry District of Seacroft."

Crown-Office, January 22, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Buckingham.

John Hall, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Life Guards, in the room of Sir John Chetwode, Bart. deceased.

Crown-Office, January 30, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Newark-upon-Trent.

John Stuart, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law, in the room of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, who has accepted the office of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Downing-Street, January 30, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Frederick Street, Esq. to be Puisne Judge for the province of New Brunswick ; and William Wright, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Advocate General, and William Boyd Kinnear, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General, for that province.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Samuel Turner Fearon, Esq. to be Registrar General and Collector of Chinese Revenue for the island of Hong Kong.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hilary Term, in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Wednesday the 28th day of January 1846.

This Court will, on Monday the 23d day of February next, hold a Sitting, and will proceed to give Judgment in certain of the matters standing over for the consideration of the Court.

N. C. Tindal.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Thomas Llewellyn, of Tunstall, in the county of Stafford, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgements of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Stafford.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed John Joseph Wise, of Ashbourne, in the county of Derby, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Derby.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 30, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 30th day of *January* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by Her Majesty in Council, for the Year 1846.

Bedfordshire,	William Stuart, of Aldenham-Priory, Esq.
Berkshire,	William Stephens, of Prospect-Hill, Esq.
Buckinghamshire,	Sir William Robert Clayton, of Harleyford-House, Bart.
Camb. and Hunt.	Sir Charles Wager Watson, of West Wratting, Bart.
Cumberland,	Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, of Barrow-House and Netherhall, Esq.
Cheshire,	James Hugh Smith Barry, of Marbury-Hall, Esq.
Derbyshire,	Sir Robert Edward Wilmot, of Osmaston, Bart.
Devonshire,	Sir Walter Palk Carew, of Haccombe, Bart.
Dorsetshire,	Charles Porcher, of Cliffe-House, Tincleton, Esq.
Durham,	Ralph Stephen Pemberton, of Barnes, and of Usworth-House, Esq.
Essex,	John Clarmont Whiteman, of the Grove, Thoydon Garnon, Epping, Esq.

Gloucestershire,	George Bengough, of Newland, Esq.
Herefordshire,	John Francis Vaughan, of Court-Hill, Esq.
Hertfordshire,	Felix Calvert, of Hunsdon-House, Esq.
Kent,	William Osmund Hammond, of Saint Alban's, Esq.
Leicestershire,	William Ann Pochin, of Barkby, Esq.
Lincolnshire,	James Banks Stanhope, of Revesby-Abbey, Esq.
Monmouthshire,	Thomas Prothero, of Malpas-Court, Esq.
Norfolk,	The Honourable Charles Spencer Cowper, of Sandringham.
Northamptonshire,	Allen Allicocke Young, of Orlingbury, Esq.
Northumberland,	Charles William Orde, of Nunnykirk, Esq.
Nottinghamshire,	Francis Hall, of Park-Hall, Esq.
Oxfordshire,	Mortimer Ricardo, of Kiddington, Esq.
Rutlandshire,	John Gilson, of Wing, Esq.
Shropshire,	Richard Henry Kinchant, of Park-Hall, Esq.
Somersetshire,	Richard Meade King, of Pyrland-Hall, Esq.
Staffordshire,	John Levett, of Wichnor, Esq.
County of Southampton,	John Beardmore, of Uplands, Fareham, Esq.
Suffolk,	Sir Robert Shafto Adair, of Flixton, Bart.
Surrey,	Charles M'Niven, of Perrysfield, Oxted, Esq.
Sussex,	William Townley Mitford, of Pitshill, Esq.

Warwickshire,	Charles Thomas Warde, of Clopton-House, Esq.
Wiltshire,	The Honourable Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, commonly called Viscount Folkestone, of Longford-Castle.
Worcestershire,	William Hemming, of Fox Lydiate-House, Esq.
Yorkshire,	James Walker, of Sandhutton, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey,	John Lewis Hampton Lewis, of Henllys, Esq.
Breconshire,	Morgan Morgan, of Bodwigiad, Esq.
Carnarvonshire,	Charles Henry Evans, of Bontnewydd, Esq.
Carmarthenshire,	Sir John Mansel, of Llanstephan, Bart.
Cardiganshire,	James Davies, of Trefechan, Aberystwyth, Esq.
Denbighshire,	Brownlow Wynne Wynne, of Garthewin, near Abergele, Esq.
Flintshire,	Samuel Henry Thompson, of Bryncoch, Esq.
Glamorganshire,	Richard Franklen, of Clementston, Esq.
Montgomeryshire,	John Foulkes, of Carno, Esq.
Merionethshire,	Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, of Nannau, Bart.
Pembrokeshire,	John Harding Harries, of Trevaccoon, Esq.
Radnorshire,	Thomas Prickard, of Dderw, Esq.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 3, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 30th day of *January* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Most Noble the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Lord President of the Council; the Right Honourable the Earl of Haddington, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; the Right Honourable the Earl of St. Germans; the Right Honourable the Earl of Ripon; the Right Honourable Lord Granville Somerset; the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn; the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart.; and the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, be, and they are hereby appointed, a Committee to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for determining the portion of the improved value to

be made payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, in a certain mining lease about to be granted by the Reverend Francis Cole, Clerk, Vicar of the parish of Saint Issey, in the county of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter.

A similar Order, for relieving the bishops of Worcester from one of the houses of residence belonging to the see, and for converting the same into a deanery.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church recently erected and consecrated by the name of Saint Mary's Church, at Platt, in the parish of Wrotham, in the county of Kent, and within the diocese of Canterbury, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Platt."

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church at Silsoe, in the parish of Flitton, in the county of Bedford, and within the diocese of Ely, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Silsoe."

Buckingham-Palace, January 30, 1846.

This day had audience of Her Majesty, the Count de Sainte Aulaire, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the French; the Baron de Cetto, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Bavaria; and the Baron de Hügel, Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Würtemberg, upon their return to this Court, after a temporary absence :

To which they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

St. James's-Palace, January 31, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George-Augustus-Frederick-John Lord Glenlyon to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Charles-Philip Earl of Hardwicke, resigned.

Duchy of Lancaster, January 30 1846.

The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint William Standish Standish, of Duxbury-park, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

Crown-Office, February 3, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Midhurst.

Spencer Horatio Walpole, of Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

City of Lichfield.

The Honourable Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint, in the room of the Honourable Granville George Leveson Gower, commonly called Lord Leveson, now Earl Granville, called up to the House of Peers.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 6. 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Breage, otherwise Saint Breage, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Godolphin."

A similar Order, for authorizing the sale of certain property lately belonging to the prebend of Ledbury Overhall, in the cathedral church of Hereford.

A similar Order, for authorizing the sale of certain property lately belonging to the prebend of Gretton, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

A similar Order, for authorizing the sale of certain property lately belonging to the prebend of Corringham-cum-Stow, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and for augmenting the vicarage of Gainsborough.

Prince of Wales' Council-Chamber, Somerset-House, February 4, 1846.

Christopher Henry Thomas Hawkins, of Trewithen, in the county of Cornwall, Esq. has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

Downing-Street, February 4, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Joseph Gibson Gordon, Esq. to be Provost Marshal for the Virgin Islands.

Crown-Office, February 6, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Sussex.

Eastern Division.

Charles Hay Frewen, of Northiam, in the county of Sussex, Esq. in the room of George Darby, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

City of Cork.

Alexander M'Carthy, of Upper Fitzwilliam-street, in the city of Dublin, Esq. in the room of Francis Stock Murphy, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead.

Borough of Ripon.

The Honourable Edwin Lascelles, of Harewood-house, in the county of York, and of Belgrave-square, in the county of Middlesex, in the room of the Right Honourable Thomas Berry Cusach Smith, who has accepted the office of Master of the Rolls, in Ireland.

County of York.

West Riding.

George William Frederick Howard, commonly called Viscount Morpeth, in the room of the Honourable John Stuart Wortley, now Baron Wharncliffe, called up to the House of Peers.

Whitehall, February 4, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Roderick-Impey Murchison, Esq. Fellow of the Royal Society, Her royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of St. Stanislaus, of the first class, which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his geological researches while in the actual service of His Imperial Majesty; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided, nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms:

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 10, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Yeovil, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Hendford."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Saint Simon, Salford."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby, and in the diocese of Lichfield, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Milford."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Saint Catherine, Saint John the Baptist, and Saint Mary de Lode, in the county of Gloucester, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Saint Mark, Gloucester."

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To divide the parish of Clifton Campville, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, into two distinct and separate parishes, and that one of such parishes should be named, "The Parish of Clifton Campville," and the other, "The Parish of Harlaston."

Buckingham-Palace, February 8, 1846.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint the Marquess of Abercorn, K. G. to be Groom of the Stole, in the room of the Marquess of Exeter, resigned.

Foreign-Office, February 2, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Walter Bonham, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Calais.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Norman Pringle, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Stockholm.

Crown-Office, February 10, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Bute.

The Honourable James Archibald Stuart Wortley, Her Majesty's Judge Advocate General.

Borough of Cashell.

Timothy O'Brien, of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin, Esq. in the room of Joseph Stock, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

Crown-Office, February 6, 1846.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Lent Circuits, 1846, viz.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Denman*, Lord Chief Justice.
Mr. Baron *Alderson.*

Hertfordshire, Friday, February 27, at Hertford.
Essex, Tuesday, March 3, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday, March 9, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Monday, March 16, at Lewes.
Surrey, Monday, March 23, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *Nicolas Conyngham Tindal*, Lord Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice *Coltman.*

Northamptonshire, Monday, March 2, at Northampton.
Rutlandshire, Friday, March 6, at Oakham.
Lincolnshire, Saturday, March 7, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire. Thursday, March 12, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.
Derbyshire, Monday, March 16, at Derby.
Leicestershire, Friday, March 20, at the Castle of Leicester.
Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.
Warwickshire, Coventry Division, Tuesday, March 24, at the City of Coventry.
Warwickshire, Warwick Division, Wednesday, March 25, at Warwick.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable *Sir Frederick Polloch*, Lord Chief Baron.
Mr. Baron *Platt*.

Berkshire, Saturday, February 28, at Reading.
Oxfordshire, Thursday, March 5, at Oxford.
Worcestershire, Tuesday, March 10, at Worcester.
City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.
Staffordshire, Tuesday, March 17, at Stafford.
Shropshire, Wednesday, March 25, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire, Monday, March 30, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire, Wednesday, April 1, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire, Saturday, April 4, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *James Parke*, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.
Mr. Justice *Maule*.

Buckinghamshire, Tuesday, March 3, at Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire, Saturday, March 7, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire, Wednesday, March 11, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire, Friday, March 13, at the County Courts.
Suffolk, Wednesday, March 18, at Bury Saint Edmunds.
Norfolk, Tuesday, March 24, at the Castle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Patteson*.
Mr. Justice *Coleridge*.

Northern Division of Lancashire, Monday, February 16, at Lancaster.
Westmorland, Thursday, February 19, at Appleby.
Cumberland, Saturday, February 21, at Carlisle.
Northumberland, Wednesday, February 25, at the Moot-hall, Newcastle.
Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.
Durham, Monday, March 2, at the Castle of Durham.
Yorkshire, Saturday, March 7, at the Castle of York.
City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Southern Division of Lancashire, Saturday, March 21, at Liverpool.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Rolfe*.
Mr. Justice *Erle*.

Southampton, Saturday, February 28, at the Castle of Winchester.
Wilts, Saturday, March 7, at New Sarum.
Dorset, Friday, March 13, at Dorchester.
Devon, Wednesday, March 18, at the Castle of Exeter.
City and County of the City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Cornwall, Wednesday, March 25, at Bodmin.
Somerset, Tuesday, March 31, at the Castle of Taunton.

CIRCUIT of the PRINCIPALITY of WALES and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

Mr. Justice *Williams*.
Mr. Justice *Wightman*.

North Wales.

Montgomeryshire, Saturday, March 7, at Welch Pool.
Merionethshire, Thursday, March 12, at Bala.
Carnarvonshire, Saturday, March 14, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey, Wednesday, March 18, at Beaumaris.
Denbighshire, Saturday, March 21, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Wednesday, March 25, at Mold.
Cheshire, Saturday, March 28, at the Castle of Chester.

South Wales.

Glamorganshire, Thursday, February 26, at Swansea.

Pembrokeshire, Thursday, March 5, at Haverfordwest.
Town and County of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.
Cardiganshire, Wednesday, March 11, at Cardigan.
Carmarthenshire, Monday, March 16, at Carmarthen.
Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.
Brecknockshire, Saturday, March 21, at Brecon.
Radnorshire, Wednesday, March 25, at Presteign.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 13, 1846.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, February 12, 1846.

VERY considerable inconvenience having been experienced at Her Majesty's Levees, in consequence of *printed* cards being used by those Gentlemen whose names are to be announced to the Queen, it is particularly requested, that in every case *written* cards only be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, according to the Regulations announced in the Gazette, to which it is most essential to adhere in every respect.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual pur-

poses out of the parish of Stockport, in the county and diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Mark, Dukinfield."

A similar Order, for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in a certain lease of quarries and beds of slate about to be granted by the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Exeter.

St. James's-Palace, February 11, 1846.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Roderick-Impey Murchison, Knight, of the first class, of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, &c. Fellow of the Royal Society, V. P. G. S. and R. Geogr. S., Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. &c.

St. James's-Palace, February 11, 1846.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Doctor John Richardson, R. N. F. R. S. Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Whitehall, February 10, 1846.

The Queen, taking into Her royal consideration that, upon the decease without issue of John Earl

of Portarlington, Viscount Carlow, and Baron Dawson, in Ireland, the title and dignity of Earl of Portarlington devolved upon Henry John Reuben Dawson Damer, now Earl of Portarlington, only son and heir of the Honourable Henry Dawson Damer, deceased, whilst living the second son of John first Earl of Portarlington, and next brother of the said John late Earl of Portarlington; and that, according to the ordinary rules of honour, the sisters of the said Henry John Reuben, now Earl of Portarlington, cannot enjoy that place and precedence which would have been due to them in case their said father, the said Henry Dawson Damer, had survived his elder brother, the said John Earl of Portarlington, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Portarlington; Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare, that Jane Dawson Damer, Caroline Mary Dawson Damer, Eliza Williamsa Anne Dawson Damer, and Louisa Georgiana Dawson Damer, spinsters, daughters of the said Henry Dawson Damer, and sisters of the said Henry John Reuben, now Earl of Portarlington, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same titles, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father, the said Henry Dawson Damer, had survived his brother John late Earl of Portarlington, and had thereby succeeded to the said title and dignity of Earl of Portarlington:

And Her Majesty has been further pleased to command, that the said royal order and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Downing-Street, February 13, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy, Knt. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Clarence Thomas Wylde, Esq. to be Clerk of the Peace at Swellendam, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Walter Harding, Esq. to be Crown Prosecutor for the district of Natal, in South Africa.

Crown-Office, February 13, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

City of Chichester.

George Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, commonly called Lord George Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, in the room of Arthur Lennox, commonly called Lord Arthur Lennox, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Hempholme.

Borough of Buckingham.

Richard Plantagenet Campbell Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple, commonly called Marquis of Chandos, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 17, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for assigning the right of patronage of the new parish of Darnall, in the county and diocese of York.

A similar Order, for assigning compensation for loss of income to the Vicar of Heanor, in the diocese of Lichfield.

Cambridge-House, February 17, 1846.

The Duchess of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Lady Augusta Cadogan to be Her Royal Highness's Lady in Waiting.

Whitehall, February 16, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.; the Right Honourable Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet; Sir William Hall Gage, Knt. Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet; William Bowles, Esq. C. B. Rear

Admiral of the Blue Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet: the Honourable Henry Fitzroy: and the Honourable Henry John Rous, Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Crown-Office, February 17, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Selkirk.

Allan Eliott Lockhart, of Borthwick-brae, Esq. in the room of Alexander Pringle, Esq. who has accepted the office of Clerk of Sasines.

County of Rutland.

George Finch, of Burley on the Hill, in the county of Rutland, Esq. in the room of the Honourable Henry Dawney, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 20, 1846.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's-Palace, February 20, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the carriages coming to Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, on Thursday the 26th of February, are to fall into the line at the top of St. James's-street, come down the left hand side, and enter at the iron gate nearest to the Palace, set down at the Arcade, return by the iron gate nearest to Marlborough-house, and pass through Pall-mall into St. James's-square, by George-street. When called, they are to pass from St. James's-square, by Charles-street, into Regent-street, Jermyn-street, come down St. James's-street as before, take up, and go away through Pall-mall.

No hackney carriages will be permitted to come within the gates.

For all persons having the privilege of the *entrée*, tickets will be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Tuesday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution-hill, proceed down St. James's-park, through Stable-yard, into the Ambassadors'-court, set down, and go out into Cleveland-row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors'-court, and those of all other persons

having the *entrée* may wait in Stable-yard or St. James's-park till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away up the left hand side of St. James's-street.

No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket, to prevent which, it must be produced at Constitution-hill-gate, and Stable-yard-gate also, where a corner of it will be torn off by the Marshalmen in attendance; and no person can be allowed the privilege of the *entrée* by any other approach to the Palace than the gates last mentioned.

LIVERPOOL, Lord Steward.

Whitehall, February 19, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln) to be one of the Visitors of Maynooth College, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart. resigned.

Foreign-Office, February 17, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don José Maria Mendoza, as Consul in London for the Mexican Republick.

Crown-Office, February 20, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Dorset.

Henry Ker Seymer, of Hanford-house, in the county of Dorset, Esq. in the room of the

Honourable Anthony Ashley Cooper, commonly called Lord Ashley, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

John Floyer, of Stafford, in the county of Dorset, Esq. in the room of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

County of Suffolk.

Eastern Division.

Edward Sherlock Gooch, of Beacon-hill, in Martlesham, in the said county of Suffolk, Esq. in the room of John Lord Henniker, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

City of Westminster.

Sir De Lacy Evans, K. C. B. in the room of the Honourable Henry John Rous, who has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Whitehall, December 24, 1845.

The Right Honourable Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Edward Bryan Jones, of Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Montgomery, also in and for the counties of Radnor and Salop.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of FEBRUARY 23, 1846.

India Board, February 23, 1846.

A DISPATCH, from which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the East India House:

From the Governor General of India to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated Camp, Ferozepore, December 31, 1845.

(Extract).

THE Sikh army, in large numbers, commenced crossing the Sutlej on the 11th, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

In this camp the enemy had placed one hundred and eight pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force moving up from Umballa, to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered, on the 8th instant, that portion of our army posted at Umballa for defensive purposes, to move up on the 11th; and, after a rapid march of 150 miles, it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where, on the evening of the same day, it

repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns. On the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and, on the 21st, moved by its left on Ferozepore; and having on the march formed its junction at half past one o'clock with 5000 men and 21 guns, under Major-General Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander in Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp, and on that evening, and the following morning, captured 70 pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlej; the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlej.

You will not fail to observe, that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballa for defensive purposes; and that our forces from Meerut and other stations from the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighbourhood between the 5th and the 9th of January.

I have the honour to enclose two reports from the Commander in Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed; and I am convinced the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in concurrence with Her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander in Chief, and by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Indian Army.

The Commander in Chief has successfully ac-

complished every object I had directed him to effect for the relief of Ferozepore, and the protection of these British States. No accident or failure has occurred during the complicated operations of a combined movement; and our army, whether for defence or attack, has shewn as heretofore that its power is irresistible.

From General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B., the Commander in Chief of the Army in India, to the Governor-General of India.

Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 19, 1845.

Right Honourable Sir,

IT would be a superfluous form in me to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations, but that my position at its head renders this my duty ; and it is necessary, from that position, I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe as well as of all India.

You, Sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our side, a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our frontier station, so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it before one sufficiently numerous could on our side be collected to support it: but when, upon the 11th instant, it became known at Umballa, where I had established my head-quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed each other in rapid succession;* notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-General Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it.

The troops from the different stations in the Sirhind division were directed to move by forced marches upon Busseean, where, by a most judicious arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the force at Loodiana was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position, already alluded to, both Loodiana and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief. All this is soon related; but most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their

* Sic in orig.

food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small jaghire of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies (it could, however, provide little, except for our overworked cattle), under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault; this it did, without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance; their feeling parties retired on the morning of the 18th before our cavalry piquets, near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Col. Brooke, of the horse artillery (Brigadier in command of the artillery force), and the cavalry division, consisting of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th light cavalry, and 9th irregular cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three P. M. information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to

get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles, when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and forty guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced the cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhow jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echellon of brigades into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyze that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of

threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3d light dragoons, with the 2d brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th light cavalry, with a portion of the 4th lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th lancers, the 9th irregular cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manœuvre was also successful. Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Bridier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John M'Caskill, attacked in echellon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had every thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army, that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our

infantry, using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say, this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss: the force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I have the honour to command. The perseverance by which success was attained you personally witnessed; and the troops I am sure felt proud of the self devotion with which their Governor-General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be esteemed small if we had no other to record, when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieut.-Colonels Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing, when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the

invader, and the insult to our territory and rule fitly punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the Officers and Troops of this army on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the Generals of Divisions, the Brigadiers of the several arms, the General, Personal, Divisional, and Brigade Staff, and the Commanding Officers of regiments; but this dispatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations,—I must, therefore, reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name to the notice of Government the particular merits of individual Officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the two principal departments,—Major-General Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part in the active duties of this great crisis,—Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General, therefore, supplied his place, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been done, and how great a loss I have endured by being deprived, for the present, of his services, in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this, as on a former campaign, been afforded me by the Quartermaster General Lieutenant Colonel Garden; his departmental arrangements demand my highest commendation. Major General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the command of a division, the charge of his office as Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barr, who, not only in the performance of these duties, but in every way in which

assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me a most valuable Staff Officer.

I have to thank you, Right Honourable Sir, for having placed at my disposal the services of the officers of your staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individually, with the officers of my own personal staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honour of forwarding, at an early date, to Government.

I have, &c.

H. GOUGH, General,
Commander in Chief.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. Commander in Chief, in the Action fought at Moodkee, on the 18th of December 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, 26th December 1845.

Personal Staff—2 officers killed; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded.

Total—3 officers killed; 3 officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 3 officers, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce, 18 horses, wounded.

Detachment 3d Brigade Horse Artillery—2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, 5 syees and grasscutters, 12 horses, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 9 rank and file, 9 lascars, 6 syees, 2 horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion and No. 7 Light Field Battery—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 syce driver, 4 horses, killed; 2 horses wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion and No. 9 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 5 horses, killed; 3 rank and file, 2 syee drivers, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syees and grasscutters, 3 syee drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, 11 lascars, 2 syee drivers, 7 syees, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 officers wounded.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—2 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 52 rank and file, 104 horses, killed; 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 23 horses, wounded.

Governor General's Body Guard—1 officer, 6 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers)—2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—8 rank and file, 22 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 15 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 22 horses, killed; 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded.

Total—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed; 4 officers, 1 horse, wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 121 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 5 serjeants, 87 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

42d Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 officer, 1 havildar, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 55 rank and file, wounded.

48th Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Total—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2d Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 horse killed; 1 officer wounded.

3d Brigade.

45th Regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Regiment Native Grenadiers—14 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 native officers, 3 havildars, 48 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

16th Regiment Native Grenadiers—1 native officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 native officers, 7 havildars, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 havildars, 81 syees, wounded.

3d Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

26th Native Light Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, wounded.

73d Native Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

6th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 4 havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Abstract.

Personal Staff—2 officers killed; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded.

Artillery Division—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 syces and grasscutters, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2d Infantry Division—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 serjeants or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

3d Infantry Division—1 officer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Total—13 officers, 2 native officers, 15 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses, killed; 39 officers, 9 native officers, 42 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 545 rank and file, 12 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded.

European officers, 13; native officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192; syces, &c. 8; killed.

Grand total, 215.

European officers, 39; native officers, 9; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588; syces, &c. 21; wounded.

Grand total, 657.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 872.

List of Officers killed and wounded.

Head Quarters' Staff — Major General Sir R. H. Sale, G. C. B. Quartermaster General Queen's troops, killed; Major W. R. Herries, A. D. C. to the Governor General, killed; Captain J. Munro, killed. Major P. Grant, Deputy Adjutant General of the army, dangerously wounded; Captain G. E. Hillier, A. D. C. to the Governor General, severely wounded; Captain H. B. Edwardes, A. D. C. to the Commander in Chief, slightly wounded.

Artillery Division. — Captain Jasper Trower, killed; First Lieutenant R. Polloek, killed. Captain F. Dashwood, severely wounded, since dead; First Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly wounded; First Lieutenant C. A. Wheelwright, wounded; First Lieutenant C. Bowie, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff—Brigadier W. Macticr, severely; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely; Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A. D. C. to Brigadier Gough, severely.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons. — Brevet Captain G. Newton, killed; Cornet E. Worley, killed. Lieutenant S. Fisher, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. G. Swinton, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. B. Cureton, severely wounded.

Governor General's Body Guard — Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed. Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely wounded; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely wounded.

5th Light Cavalry—Major Alexander, slightly; Lieutenant R. Christie, slightly.

First Division of Infantry.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Captain Van Homrigh, 48th N. I. Acting A. D. C., killed. Brigadier S. Bolton, C. B. dangerously wounded; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C. B. severely wounded; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Nicolls, Engineers, Acting A. D. C. severely wounded.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 31st Foot.—Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed. Lieutenant Colonel J. Byrne, severely wounded; Captain W. Willes, dangerously wounded; Captain T. Bulkeley, dangerously wounded; Captain G. D. Young, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. Brenchley, mortally wounded, since dead; Assistant Surgeon R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th N. Infantry—1 wounded.—Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, dangerously.

Second Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon, killed. Captain H. Needham, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, severely wounded; Lieutenant R. E. De Montmoreney, severe contusion; Lieutenant C. E. Young, severely wounded.

42d N. Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. Spence, killed. Ensign E. Van H. Holt, slightly wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major R. Codrington, Assistant Quartermaster General, severely wounded.

Second N. Grenadiers—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded. Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded; Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion.

Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major General Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B. and K. H., killed.

Fifth Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—Ensign J. Hanham, slightly wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bunbury, slightly wounded

P. GRANT, Major, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Sikh Army, at the Battle of Moodkee, on the 18th of December 1845, by the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. Commander in Chief.

6 brass guns,	4 in. 6-tenths,	12 pounders.
1 brass howitzer,	6 in. 5-tenths,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ pounder.
4 brass guns,	4 in. 2-tenths,	9 pounders.
3 brass guns,	3 in. 6-tenths,	6 pounders.
1 brass gun,	2 in. 9-tenths,	3 pounder.

Remarks.

Total number of guns captured, 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery.

The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee.

Four more guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, and left on the field from want of means to bring them away.

GEO. BROOKE, Brigadier,
Commanding Artillery,
Army of the Sutlej.

From His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated Camp, Ferozeshah, December 22d, 1845.

Right Honourable Sir,

I HAVE again to congratulate you on the success of our arms. A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh army at this place, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, victory has been won, by the valour of our troops, against odds and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian history.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the enemy, in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel assault, but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by Her Majesty's 29th foot, and the East India Company's 1st European light infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

I must here allude to a circumstance most favourable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had in every emergency before favoured me, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services as second in command in my army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshah, where it was

known that the enemy, posted in great force and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in entrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force manœuvred to their right: the second and fourth divisions of infantry, in front, supported by the first division and cavalry in second line, continued to defile for some time out of cannon shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long delayed, a cloud of dust was seen on our left, and, according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for an united attack on the enemy's entrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah; the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. We moved against the last-named face, the ground in front of which was like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-General Sir John M'Caskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of

artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe, that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre; these kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable entrenchments; they threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but, when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raging.

Although I now brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in

numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed Her Majesty's 80th foot and the 1st European light infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General), who was wounded in the outset, the 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered our position.

But, with day-light of the 22d, came retribution. Our infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing up our tumbrils. At this moment, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on its centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the

Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by thirty thousand Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank; and, when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured village, as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. His guns, during this manœuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst, our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field.

For twenty-four hours, not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggurputhur and Tilla, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeeputhur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Sing is killed; Lal Sing said to be wounded; Mehtab Sing, Adjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Sing, the late governor of Peshawur, have fled with pre-

cipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous in me to say, that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22d instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been heavy: how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise. Within thirty hours this force stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 91 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of Her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's 1st European light infantry: the native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due,

not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action. To the general and my personal staff, I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions. Majors-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), fully realized the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the brigadiers, the commandant of artillery, and the chief engineer, the commanding officers of regiments, and with the departmental staff, I was also greatly pleased; their exertions were most unremitting, and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective staff; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, Right Honourable Sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, did us the honour to accompany the force during

our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add, that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st instant.

I herewith enclose the report of Licutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir H. Hardinge, second in command.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
H. GOUGH, General,
Commander in Chief,
East Indies.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B. Commander in Chief, in the Actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22d of December 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, December 27, 1845.

Personal Staff—2 European officers wounded.
General Staff—1 European officer killed; 1 ditto wounded.
Total—1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, 3 lascars, 35 regimental horses, killed; 4 serjeants, 28 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 37 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, 2 syces, 70 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 18 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 18 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, with No. 7 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 regimental horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 16 regimental horses, wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion, with No. 9 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 10 regimental horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 regimental horses, wounded.

4th Company 6th Battalion, with No. 19 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, killed; 1 lascar wounded.

2d Company 7th Battalion, No. 6 Light Field Battery—2 native officers, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, wounded.

2d and 4th Companies 4th Battalion, with Siege Guns—2 warrant officers, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syces, 2 syces and grass cutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syces and grass cutters, 75 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 European officers wounded.

First Brigade.

H. M.'s 3d Light Dragoons—3 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 54 rank and file, 8 officers' chargers, killed; 6 European officers, 6 serjeants, 80 rank and file, 60 regimental horses, wounded.

8th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, 20 regimental horses, killed; 1 warrant officer, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 12 regimental horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—2 native officers, 8 rank and file, 36 regimental horses, killed; 11 rank and file, 15 regimental horses, wounded.

Second Brigade.

Governor General's Body Guard—10 regimental horses killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 8 regimental horses, killed; 2 rank file wounded.

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry—1 rank and file, 11 regimental horses, killed; 4 rank and file, 5 regimental horses, wounded.

Third Brigade.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Lancers—9 rank and file, 61 regimental horses, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry—3 rank and file, 17 regimental horses, killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 20 regimental horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 serjeants or havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division.

1st Brigade.

H.M. 31st Foot—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 4 serjeants, 92 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

24th Regt. Nat. Infy.—1 European officer, 3 native officers, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 2 havildars, 24 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regt. Nat. Infy.—9 rank and file killed; 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—27 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 83 rank and file, wounded.

42d Regt. Nat. Light Infantry—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 2 havildars, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 5 havildars, 4 drummers, 31 rank and file, wounded.

48th N. Infy.—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 2 European officers, 3 havildars, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 officers' chargers killed; 3 European officers, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

Total—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 1 European officer, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

Third Brigade.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—2 European officers, 1 serjeant, 67 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 2 European officers, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, 106 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 native officers, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 30 rank and file, wounded.

Fourth Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 43 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 6 European officers, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 135 rank and file, wounded.

2d Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 2 havildars, 43 rank and file, wounded.

16th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 5 native officers, 5 havildars, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed.

Fifth Brigade.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 66 rank and file, killed; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regt. Nat. Inf.—2 European officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 42 rank and file, wounded.

73d Regt. Nat. Inf.—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 30 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—4 European officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, wounded.

Total—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

4th Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 5 officers' chargers, killed; 2 native officers wounded.

7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—7 European officers, 6 serjeants, 76 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 10 European officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 154 rank and file, wounded.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 59 rank and file, wounded.

14th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 59 rank and file, wounded.

8th Brigade.

33d Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment of Native Infantry—9 rank and file killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 14 rank and file, wounded.

54th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

Total—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Abstract.

Staff—1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division — 2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 75 regimental horses, wounded.

Cavalry — 3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

2d Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Infantry—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

4th Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—37 European officers, 17 native officers, 27 serjeants or havildars, 4 trumpeters or drummers, 599 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 33 officers' chargers, 281 regimental horses, killed; 78 European officers, 18 native officers, 3 warrant officers, 99 serjeants or havildars, 23 trumpeters or drummers, 1496 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grasscutters, 6 officers' chargers, 187 regimental horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Personal Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood, Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, severely wounded; Lieutenant F. P. Haines, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, severely ditto.

General Staff.—Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, mortally wounded, since dead; Brevet Captain W. Hore, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, killed.

Artillery Division, Divisional Staff.—Captain W. K. Warner, Commissary of Ordnance, slightly wounded.

Brigade Staff.—Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded.

2d Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery.—Captain E. D. A. Todd, killed.

1st Troop, 3d Brigade, Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant R. M. Paton, slightly wounded.

3d Troop, 3d Brigade, Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant P. C. Lambert, killed.

3d Company, 4th Battallion.—1st Lieutenant E. Atlay, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel D. Harriott, Commandant, slightly wounded; Captain C. F. Havelock, H. M. 9th Foot, D. A. Quarter Master General, wounded.

Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, C.B. Commanding 1st Brigade, slightly wounded.

H.M. 3d Light Dragoons.—Brevet Captain J. E. Codd, killed; Cornet H. Ellis, ditto; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, H.M. 16th, ditto; Major C. W. M. Balders, slightly wounded; Lieutenant H. C. Morgan, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. G. A. Burton, slightly wounded; Cornet W. H. Orme, severely wounded; Cornet Lieutenant J. D. White, slightly wounded; Cornet J. Rathwell, ditto.

1st Division of Infantry.

Divisional Staff.—Captain E. Lugard, D.A.A.G. wounded; Lieutenant A. J. Galloway, D. A. Q. M. G. ditto; Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, A. D. C. ditto.

H.M. 31st Foot.—Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, killed; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard, ditto; Major G. Baldwin, severely wounded; Lieutenant T. H. Plaskett, severely wounded; Lieutenant A. Pilkington, ditto; Ensign J. Paul, slightly wounded; Ensign H. P. Hutton, ditto.

H.M. 50th Foot.—Captain W. Knowles, wounded; Lieutenant C. A. Mouat, ditto; Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, ditto; Lieutenant R. M. Barnes, ditto; Ensign A. White, ditto; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Mullen, ditto.

24th Regiment N. I.—Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed; Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded.

42d Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. G. Wollen, killed; Lieutenant Adjutant C. W. Ford, wounded; Ensign J. Wardlaw, ditto.

48th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. W. Litchford, slightly wounded; R. C. Taylor, ditto.

2d Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Taylor, Brigadier, wounded.

Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, killed; Captain J. H. Burnett, 16th N. I. ditto.

H.M. 29th Foot.—Captain G. Molle, killed; Lieutenant A. A. Simmonds, ditto; Major G. Congreve, wounded; Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, ditto.

1st European Light Infantry.—Captain T. Box, killed; Ensign P. Moxon, ditto; Captain C. Clark, severely wounded; Captain B. Kendall, dangerously ditto; Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson, 14th N. I. Officiating Interpreter, severely ditto; Lieutenant R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly ditto; Ensign F. O. Salusbury, severely ditto; Ensign C. R. Wriford, slightly ditto.

2d Regiment N. I. Grenadiers.—Ensign G. A. Armstrong, killed; Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded; Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly ditto.

16th Regiment N. I. Grenadiers.—Major L. N. Hull, killed; Ensign J. J. O'Bryen, slightly wounded.

45th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton, wounded.

3d Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, killed; Captain J. Dunne, ditto; Captain J. F. Field, ditto; Captain A. Borton, severely wounded; Lieutenant A. Taylor, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. U. Vigors, slightly wounded; Lieutenant F. Sievwright, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant W. G. Cassidy, dangerously wounded; Ensign W. H. Forster, contused.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot.—Captain A. D. W. Best, killed; Captain R. Scheberras, ditto; Lieutenant R. B. Warren, ditto; Lieutenant G. C. G. Bythesea, ditto; Major R. A. Lockhart, wounded; Brevet Captain S. Fraser, since dead; Lieutenant M. D. Freeman, wounded.

26th Light Infantry N. I.—Lieutenant G. A. Croly, killed; Lieutenant A. C. Eatwell, ditto.

73d Regiment N. I.—Captain R. M. Hunter, killed.

4th Division of Infantry, Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant Harvey, Aide-de-Camp, killed; Captain J. F. Egerton, D.A.Q.M.G., wounded.

Brigade Staff.—Captain C. F. J. Burnett, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Reed, slightly ditto.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot.—Captain G. H. Clarke, killed; Captain H. Wells, ditto; Lieutenant T. K. Scott, ditto; Lieutenant W. M'Nair, ditto; Lieutenant R. Gubbins, ditto; Lieutenant M. Kelly, ditto; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Sims, ditto; Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded; Captain S. W. Graves, badly ditto; Captain C. W. Sibley, ditto; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly ditto; Lieutenant M. J. Gregorson, badly ditto; Lieutenant W. L. Ingall, slightly

ditto;. Lieutenant A. S. Craig, severely ditto; Ensign C. Roberts, ditto; Ensign J. M. M. Hewett, slightly ditto.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bruce, very severely wounded; Captain W. B. Holmes, severely ditto; Lieutenant C. B. Tulloch, very severely ditto; Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. Struthers, slightly wounded; Bt. Captain C. G. Walsh, ditto; Lieutenant A. O. Wood, severely ditto; Lieutenant I. H. H. Lukin, slightly ditto; Ensign G. Weld, severely ditto.

P. GRANT,
Major, Deputy Adjutant-General
of the Army.

Killed.

European officers, 37; native ditto, 17; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 630; Syces, drivers, &c. 10.
Total, 694.

Wounded.

European officers, 78; native ditto, 18; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1610; Syces, drivers, &c. 12; warrant officers, 3.
Total, 1721.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 2415.

Return of Ordnance captured during the Action of the 21st and 22d instant.

Camp, Ferozeshah, Dec. 27, 1845.

One forty-two pounder howitzer, 5 eighteen-pounders, 1 twelve pounder, 10 nine pounders, 4 eight pounders, 1 seven pounder, 1 six pounder. Brass—1 thirty-two pounder, 1 twenty-four pounder, 3 eighteen pounders, 1 fifteen pounder, 3 twelve pounders, 1 eleven pounder, 4 ten pounders, 9 nine pounders, 9 eight pounders, 2 seven pounders, 6 six pounders, 7 three pounders, 1 ten inch shell mortar, 1 twenty-four pounder mortar, 1 twenty-four pounder howitzer.

Many of these guns have long Persian inscriptions on them, and very old dates; some are highly ornamented, carriages in good repair, and closely assimilating to those in use with the Bengal artillery, the whole well fitted for post guns; the metal in these guns is much heavier than those of a similar calibre in use with the Bengal artillery.

Two more guns were discovered at Sooltan-Khan Wallah, of which no return has yet been received.

W. K. WARNER, Lieutenant and Bt.-Captain, Commissary of Ordnance.
M. M'KENZIE, Bt.-Captain, Brigade-Major Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.
GEO. G. DENNISS, Brigadier of Foot Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.
GEORGE BROOKE, Brigadier Commanding Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.

From Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. to his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B. Commander in Chief of India, dated Camp, Ferozepore, December 22, 1845.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that, when the army under your command had formed its junction with the forces from Ferozepore, under Major-General Sir John Littler, and was drawn up in order of battle, on the 21st instant, I proceeded with the two left brigades, commanded by Colonels Wallace and M'Laren, to attack the enemy's intrenched position at Ferozeshah.

2. The line advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground, intersected with jungle. When the troops had cleared these impediments, and had opened out into the plain, they continued to press on, without a check, under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's batteries, and, having borne down all opposition, entered the enemy's camp, and captured the guns in their front.

3. This portion of the camp was soon after on fire, compelling the troops to desist from their attack of the remainder, and, as it was now dark, the troops formed on the ground, nearly on a line with the burning camp. From that period till the morning, these brave men were exposed to an incessant fire from the enemy's guns, the darkness of the night being illuminated by the explosion of mines, tumbrils, and shells.

4. I need not dwell on the events of this night, so remarkable in military history, because your Excellency witnessed them, and with me admired the

fortitude and resolution of these brave men, ready to encounter any danger, although harrassed by fatigue and suffering from thirst.

5. I have personally reported to your Excelleney my admiration of the conduct of H. M. 80th regiment, and the 1st European light infantry, in obeying with alacrity the order I gave about midnight to stand to their arms and charge a battery which bore destructively on our ranks. Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, my Aide-de-Camp, led the attack, on which occasion the latter officer was wounded. The guns were spiked, the enemy driven away with loss, and this part of our line left undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their conduet in the preceding part of the aetion came more immediately under your Excellency's own observation.

6. Your Exeellency, having formed the troops before daylight, led the right of the attack, intrusting the left to me. The whole line instantly advanced, and, animated by your example, carried every thing before them; and, having traversed the camp from one extremity to the other, drew up in a perfect line, expressing by loud cheers, as we rode up the line, their conscious pride that every man had done his duty.

7. I again most cordially eongratulate you on the brilliant success of the army under your Excellency's eommand.

8 It is now my duty to report to your Exeellency, that Major-General Gilbert, commanding a portion of this division of the army, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

9. Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his troops.

10. Colonel M'Laren led his brigade with his accustomed judgment and resolution.

11. My own personal Staff having been all disabled, with the exception of one most dear to me, and who still remained by my side, I derived, on the morning of the 22d, the most valuable aid from Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge Advocate General; from Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons; and from your Excellency's intelligent and brave Aide-de-Camp, Captain West. These officers, riding several paces in front of the line, regulated the advance, animated the men, and prevented any unnecessary firing.

12. I have great obligations, during the whole of these operations, to Colonel Benson, a Member of the Military Board, and acting as my Aide-de Camp, who has constantly accompanied me in the field, and in whose cool judgment and experienced ability I place great reliance.

13. My Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, has shewn all the qualities which make a good officer.

14. I beg to bring to your notice my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Hillier, who is wounded, and Lieutenant Peel, of the 37th native infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp, who is slightly wounded. Captain Becher, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, attached to my camp, also accompanied me, and I recommend him as a very promising officer.

15. I also recommend the Officers belonging to the Political Agency of these provinces, who acted as my Aides-de-Camp, Captain Abbott, and Lieutenant Lake, and are both wounded. Captain Mills, Acting Aide-de-Camp, took the command of a troop of horse artillery, with his usual spirit.

16. It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the East India Company's Service, in the death of Major Broadfoot, of the Madras

Army, my Political Agent. He was thrown from his horse by a shot, and I failed in prevailing upon him to leave the field. He re-mounted, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound. He was as brave as he was able in every branch of the Political and Military Service.

17. Major Somerset, my Military Secretary, much about the same time, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss.

18. I have also lost a most promising and brave officer by the death of Captain Herries, on the night of the 18th, at Moodkee.

19. Lieutenant Munro, of the 10th light cavalry, my Aide-de-Camp, a most amiable and excellent officer, I have also had the misfortune to lose, whilst placed at your Excellency's disposal, in the affair at Moodkee.

20. Captain Hore, Assistant Military Secretary, and a valuable officer, acting as my Aide-de-Camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound.

21. I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Count Greuben and Count Oriola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen.

22. The prince's surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The prince's humanity was unavailing ; death had already closed the surgeon's career.

23. I am aware of the respectful regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious nobleman and his companions, travellers in the East; and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

From Major General Sir John Littler to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Ferozepore, December 25, 1845.

SIR,

IN pursuance of instructions received from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, under date the 20th instant, I moved out of my position at Ferozepore at eight A.M. on the 21st instant, with the corps as per margin,* leaving the defence of the cantonments to the 63d regiment native infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, and that of the town to the 27th regiment native infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carnegy, together with detachments of sappers, and half a field battery in the town, and 2d company (reserve) of artillery in the entrenchment.

* 2 Troops Horse Artillery.
1½ Light Field Battery.
8th Light Cavalry.
3d Irregular Cavalry.

H. M. 62d Foot,	}	1st Brigade.
12th Native Infantry,		
14th ditto,		
33d ditto,	}	2d Brigade.
44th ditto,		
54th ditto,		

Detachment of Sappers.

I effected a junction with the troops under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and, agreeably to his instructions, moved into position, or order of battle, on the same evening about four P.M. The first advance in line was very steady, and the approach to the enemy's works made under a most galling and destructive fire. The casualities in the ranks were awful. The troops, however, still moved on with great firmness and resolution, and approached the enemy's battery to within about 150 yards, when I considered the prize to be within their grasp.

Brigadier T. Reed gave the order to charge, supported by the left or Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's brigade. This charge was commenced with such determined gallantry and spirit, that the result seemed certain. The enemy, however, having great confidence in their guns, continued to serve them with extraordinary activity, and to make such havoc in our ranks, as to cause an immediate panic and hesitation in Her Majesty's 62d foot, which of course had a similar effect on the native regiments on the flanks, notwithstanding all our exertions to induce them to advance by cheering and encouraging them, pointing at the same time to the short distance which they had to proceed when the day would be their own. It was all in vain, and they retired out of gun-shot, to where Her Majesty's 9th foot and 26th regiment native infantry were drawn up in reserve. A part of the 14th regiment native infantry, with their colours, accompanied these two regiments, and entered the enemy's batteries.

At this period it was nearly dark, and, as I had heard that the divisions of the right had also been unable to obtain an entrance, I bivouacked for the night in the vicinity.

On the following morning I obtained information of the right division having been directed to renew the attack, and I moved to co-operate, as might be necessary. I then received orders to wait until further instructions, and was moved up to the town and directed to hold it. The result of this attack was most glorious to the British Army and I heartily congratulate his Excellency and the Governor-General on the happy termination of probably one of the most sanguinary engagements that ever took place in India.

With the conduct of the troops in general, under me, I was much gratified; their patience and perseverance in marching through the day, exposed to the sun and want of water, must have, no doubt, in some measure weakened their energies, but they notwithstanding evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack, until borne down by the furious and irresistible fire from all arms, that men could be exposed to ; the loss of many of their officers must have tended to relax their efforts and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the disappointment to Her Majesty's 62d regiment themselves and to their country have been for a moment conceived.

The native troops, under the numerous temptations to which they have been exposed for several months past by Sikh emissaries, have evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place, since the enemy crossed the Sutlej, that has come to my knowledge. They have maintained the character of the Bengal Army in displaying courage and bravery under a heavy fire.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief the services of those zealous and indefatigable

officers, Brigadiers T. Reed, the Honourable T. Ashburnham, D. Harriott, commanding cavalry, and E. Huthwaite, commanding artillery, whose cool courage throughout the attack was conspicuous. To the several commanding officers of regiments and divisions, Lieutenant-Colonel Gairdner, commanding 14th regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, commanding 12th regiment native infantry, who lost his arm in the action; Major Wake, commanding 44th regiment native infantry; Major Shortt, commanding Her Majesty's 62d foot; Major Osborn, commanding 54th regiment native infantry; and Captain Sandeman, commanding 33d regiment native infantry; I feel much indebted for the spirited and gallant manner in which they brought up their respective regiments during the advance.

It is with sincere regret that I have to report for his Excellency's information the death of my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations.

Of Captain Egerton, my Assistant Quarter-Master General, whose activity and zeal were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of the 22d.

It is with much gratification that I also submit for his Excellency's consideration, and acknowledge the obligation to Major P. Innes, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Burnett, Major of the Brigade, for their indefatigable exertions throughout the affair, as well as for their able assistance on all occasions.

Lieutenant Goodwyn, of the engineers, has proved himself a most zealous and indefatigable officer during the whole time that the Sikh Army has been opposite Ferozepore, as well as on the evening of the 21st, during the engagement, and whom I beg to recommend to his Excellency's notice.

To Captain W. B. Thompson, Commissariat Department, who accompanied me, and to Lieutenant W. Fullerton, superintending the Sudder Bazaar, who volunteered his services as my Aide-de-Camp, and was particularly useful to me in the field, I feel indebted.

Captain Nicolson, late Assistant Governor-General's Agent, and Colonel Van Courtland, late of the Sikh service, who were placed at my disposal by the late Major Broadfoot, C.B. afforded me every assistance in their power during the engagement and previously, when the Sikhs first crossed the Sutlej.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. H. LITTLER,
Major-General Commanding Infantry Division.

NOTIFICATION.

Ferozepore, December 25th, Christmas-day 1845.

THE Governor General has the heartfelt satisfaction to announce to his Honour the President in Council, to the Army, and to the People of India, the repulse of the Sikh forces in their attack on a portion of the British army, near Moodkee, on the night of the 18th instant, and the capture, on the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22d, of their entrenched camp, with 70 pieces of cannon, defended by 60,000 men, near the village of Ferozeshah. Upwards of 90 pieces of the enemy's artillery have been taken in these two operations.

These events, so glorious to the British arms, have been followed by the precipitate retreat of the enemy towards the Sutlej, his pride abated, and the unprovoked aggression on the British territory signally avenged.

The Governor General eordially eongratulates the Commander in Chief, General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B. on the entire suceess of his Excellency's rapid and energetie operations, in which the troops, both British and Native, have displayed, under circumstanees of long continued fatigue, sinee the 11th instant, their accustomed discipline and valour.

The Governor General will rejoice in recording the gallant exploits of the army during this important campaign, by decorating the breasts of the victors with a medal, as soon as the report of these operations shall be received from the Commander in Chief.

Incessantly engaged in sharing with his brave troops their fatigues, and showing by his personal example at the head of his troops the value of enduring privations with patience, it has been impossible for his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the midst of so many oceupations, to furnish to the Governor General a detailed report of these brilliant suceesses.

The Governor General, however, cannot refrain from notifying to the Honourable the President in Council, to the Army, and to the People of India, these results so honourable to the British arms; and he directs that this notification be carefully made known to all the troops by being read on their parades, and communicated to all the departments of the Government, civil and military, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired from this fort of Feroze-

pore, this day at one o'clock, and at every principal station of the army as soon as the notification shall be received.

These grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the army for its services cannot be closed without humbly remembering that our thanks are due to Him who is the only giver of all victory, and without whose aid the battle is not to the strong.

The Governor General therefore invites every British subject at this station to return thanks to Almighty God, this day at eleven o'clock, for the mercies He has so recently vouchsafed us, by assembling at the Governor General's tent, where prayers and thanksgiving will be read by the Governor General's Chaplain.

By order of the Right Honourable
the Governor General of India,
F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India; Camp, Ferozepore, December 30, 1845.

THE Governor General having received from the Commander in Chief in India the despatches, dates of which are noted in the margin,* directs that they be published for the information of the army and the people of India.

The first dispatch from his Excellency reports the operations of the army on the evenining of the 18th instant at Moodkee, where the enemy attempted to surprise the British camp, and were repulsed at all points with the loss of seventeen guns.

* December 19th and 22d.

The second dispatch reports the glorious successes obtained by the army under the immediate command of his Excellency, on the evening of the 21st and the morning of the 22d, at Ferozeshah, where the British army assaulted the intrenched camp of the Sikhs defended by 108 pieces of cannon, some of heavy calibre, and, after driving the enemy from his position, captured 74 guns. Thus the enemy have been forced to relinquish to their victors on these occasions upwards of 90 pieces of artillery, with all their munitions of war in their camp.

All the objects which the Governor General desired to effect have been accomplished by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The British force posted at Ferozepore, thus suddenly and treacherously surrounded by the Sikh army, with a large park of artillery, has been relieved ; the brave garrison, under its able commander Major General Sir J. Littler, not only maintained a firm attitude of defence, but had the satisfaction, so grateful to brave soldiers, of skilfully forming a junction with the Umballa force, and gallantly taking part in the discomfiture of the enemy which had so recently invested them.

The Governor General again cordially congratulates his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. on the great and important victories obtained by the army under his immediate command.

The Governor General, in the name of the Government and of the people of India, gratefully acknowledges the noble services rendered to the public by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, by all the general and other officers, and by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the brave Indian army.

The Governor General's thanks are due to all the infantry regiments of Her Majesty, and to the 1st European light infantry of the East India Company's Service, all of which regiments distinguished themselves by the most devoted courage in braving the destructive fire of the enemy's batteries, and valiantly capturing their guns.

The Governor General offers his thanks more especially to Her Majesty's 3d dragoons, who, on all these occasions, sought opportunities of useful conflict with the enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men.

The European and Native Artillery maintained the accustomed character for steady, unyielding courage, when exposed to a very heavy and galling fire.

The Governor General's thanks are justly due to the brave infantry of the Native army, whose valour so mainly contributed to these victories, and he cannot withhold his admiration for the patience and perseverance with which they endured privations inseparable from forced marches.

The Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, united together by the bonds of mutual esteem, may be confident that, when they rely on each other's courage, the three arms, combined and acting together, will ever be found to be an invincible army.

The Government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every officer and soldier in the service of the Government of India, engaged in these battles, a medal to be worn with their uniforms, on which the word "Ferozeshah," shall be inscribed as denoting that they have served in this important campaign.

The Commander in Chief will be so good as to furnish the Governor General with lists of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the operation of this campaign.

The Governor General is further pleased to order, that the following corps be permitted to wear the word "Ferozeshah" upon their appointments, standards, and colours, in perpetual commemoration of their gallant services :

1st and 3d Brigades Horse Artillery.
2d, 3d, and 4th Companies, 4th Battalion.
2d and 4th Companies, 6th Battalion.
2d Company, 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery.
Governor General's Body Guard.
4th, 5th, and 8th Regiments Light Cavalry.
3d, 8th, and 9th Regiments Irregular Cavalry.
1st European Light Infantry.

2d, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33d, 42d, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th, and 73d Regiments of Native Infantry.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

F. CURRIE.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 24, 1846.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, February 23, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-Room, at St. James's-Palace, on Thursday the 19th of March next, at two o'clock.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, February 23, 1846.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning, on Friday next the 27th instant, for His late Royal Highness the Arch-Duke Duke of Modena, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, viz.

The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And, on Friday the 6th of March next, the Court to go out of Mourning.

St. James's-Palace, February 17, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms :

Erin Vardon, Esq. vice Hodgson, and
William Henry Muloek Holmes, Esq. vice Trick,

who have retired.

In pursuance of the provisions of an Act, passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitnled " An Act to amend the law for " the trial of controverted elections of Members " to serve in Parliament :"

I do hereby give notice, that, on Friday the 20th instant, I received a declaration in writing, subscribed by James Lindsay, Esq. commonly called the Honourable James Lindsay, whose election and return for the borough of Wigan was complained of in a petition presented to the House of Commons by two electors of the said borough, stating, that it was not the intention of him the said James Lindsay to defend his return for the said borough.

Given under my hand this 23d day of February 1846,

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

Downing-Street, February 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy, Knt. to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the colony of North Australia and of its dependencies.

Foreign-Office, February 23, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Lindblad, as Consul General at Gibraltar for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SUMMER CIRCUITS, 1846.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq. Chief Commissioner.

Kent, at Dovor, Friday, July 3.
At the City and County of the City of Canterbury, Monday, July 6.
Kent, at Maidstone, Tuesday, July 7.
Sussex, at Lewes, Friday, July 24.
Hertfordshire, at Hertford, Friday, July 31.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

John Greathed Harris, Esq. Commissioner.

Essex, at Chelmsford, Tuesday, June 23.
Essex, at Colchester, Wednesday, June 24.
Suffolk, at Ipswich, Thursday, June 25.
Norfolk, at Yarmouth, Saturday, June 27.
Norfolk, at the Castle of Norwich, Monday, June 29.
At the City and County of the City of Norwich, the same day.
Norfolk, at Lynn, Wednesday, July 1.
Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmunds, Thursday, July 2.
Cambridgeshire, at Cambridge, Friday, July 3.

Huntingdonshire, at Huntingdon, Saturday, July 4.
Bedfordshire, at Bedford, Monday, July 6.
Buckinghamshire, at Aylesbury, Tuesday, July 7.
Northamptonshire, at Northampton, Thursday, July 9.
Northamptonshire, at Peterborough, Saturday, July 11.
Rutlandshire, at Oakham, Monday, July 13.
Lincolnshire, at Lincoln, Wednesday, July 15.
Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham, Friday, July 17.
At the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, the same day.
Derbyshire, at Derby, Monday, July 20.
Leicestershire, at Leicester, Wednesday, July 22.
Warwickshire, at Coventry, Thursday, July 23.
Warwickshire, at Warwick, Friday, July 24.
Shropshire, at Oldbury, Saturday, July 25.
Warwickshire, at Birmingham, Monday, July 27.
At the City and County of the City of Lichfield, Tuesday, July 28.
Staffordshire, at Stafford, Wednesday, July 29.
Shropshire, at Shrewsbury, Friday, July 31.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

William John Law, Esq. Commissioner.

Yorkshire, at Sheffield, Tuesday, June 9.
Yorkshire, at Wakefield, Thursday, June 11.
At the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Tuesday, June 16.
At the City and County of the City of York, Wednesday, June 17.
Yorkshire, at the Castle of York, the same day.
Yorkshire, at Richmond, Saturday, June 20.
Durham, at Durham, Monday, June 22.
At the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wednesday, June 24.

Northumberland, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day.
Cumberland, at Carlisle, Friday, June 26.
Westmorland, at Appleby, Monday, June 29.
Westmorland, at Kendal, Tuesday, June 30.
Lancashire, at Lancaster, Wednesday, July 1.
Lancashire, at Liverpool, Wednesday, July 8.
Cheshire, at the Castle of Chester, Saturday, July 11.
At the City and County of the City of Chester, the same day.
Flintshire, at Mold, Monday, July 13.
Denbighshire, at Ruthin, Tuesday, July 14.
Merionethshire, at Dolgelley, Thursday, July 16.
Anglesey, at Beaumaris, Tuesday, July 21.
Carnarvonshire, at Carnarvon, Wednesday, July 22.
Montgomeryshire, at Welsh Pool, Saturday, July 25.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

David Pollock, Esq. Commissioner.

Berkshire, at Reading, Saturday, June 13.
Oxfordshire, at Oxford, Monday, June 15.
Worcestershire, at Worcester, Wednesday, June 17.
Herefordshire, at Hereford, Thursday, June 18.
Radnorshire, at Presteigne, Saturday, June 20.
Brecknockshire, at Brecon, Monday, June 22.
Carmarthenshire, at Carmarthen, Wednesday, June 24.
Cardiganshire, at Cardigan, Thursday, June 25.
Pembrokeshire, at Haverfordwest, Saturday, June 27.
Glamorganshire, at Swansea, Tuesday, June 30.
Glamorganshire, at Cardiff, Thursday, July 2.
Monmouthshire, at Monmouth, Saturday, July 4.
Gloucestershire, at Gloucester, Friday, July 10.

At the City and County of the City of Bristol, Monday, July 13.
Somersetshire, at Bath, Tuesday July 14.
Somersetshire, at Taunton, Thursday, July 16.
Cornwall, at Bodmin, Tuesday, July 21.
Devonshire, at Plymouth, Wednesday, July 22.
Devonshire, at the Castle of Exeter, Friday, July 24.
At the City and County of the City of Exeter, the same day.
Dorsetshire, at Dorchester, Monday, July 27.
Wiltshire, at Salisbury, Wednesday, July 29.
At the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, Friday, July 31.
Southampton, at Winchester, Monday, August 3.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 27, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 25th day of *February* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Most Honourable James Marquess of Abercorn, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the Right Honourable James Archibald Stuart Wortley, were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 25th day of *February* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Daniel Peploe Peploe, of Garnstone, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Hereford, in the room of John Francis Vaughan, of Courtfield, Esq.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for ratifying a certain agreement made between them and the prebendary of Givendale, in the cathedral church of York.

Buckingham-Palace, February 25, 1846.

This day had audience of Her Majesty, His Excellency Sarim Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Sublime Porte, to take leave; and Monsieur Dedel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Netherlands, upon his return to this Court after a temporary absence:

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Downing-Street, February 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Brevet Major George Hutt, of the Bombay Artillery; Brevet Major Robert Henderson, of the Madras Engineers; and Brevet Major Joshua Tait, of the Sixth Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Crown-Office, February 27, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Northampton.

Southern Division.

Richard Henry Richard Howard Vyse, of Stoke-plain, in the said county, Esq. in the room of William Ralph Cartwright, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

Inclosure Commission, No. 5, *New-Street, Spring-Gardens, February* 24, 1846.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons and lands held in common, the exchange of lands, and the division of intermixed lands; to provide remedies for defective or incomplete executions, and for the

non-execution of the powers of general and local inclosure Acts; and to provide for the revival of such powers in certain cases;" notice is hereby given, that the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales have appointed Vincent Trevannion Langworthy, Stephen Martin, and Edward Woollett Wilmot, Esqrs. Assistant Commissioners under the said Act; and that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have consented to such appointments:

And notice is hereby further given, that the said Vincent Trevannion Langworthy did, on the 12th day of February instant, make the declaration required by the said Act before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pattison, at Westminster-Hall; that the said Stephen Martin did, on the 12th day of February instant, make the declaration required by the said Act before Benjamin Buss, a Master Extraordinary in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, at Heathfield, in the county of Sussex; and that the said Edward Woollet Wilmott did, on the 21st day of February instant, make the declaration required by the said Act before Henry Owen, a Master Extraordinary in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, at Worksop, in the county of Nottingham.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 27, 1846.

Admiralty, February 27, 1846.

DISPATCHES were this day received at this Office from Rear-Admiral Inglefield, addressed to the Right Honourable Henry T. L. Corry, of which the following are copies :

H. M. Ship Vernon, off Monte Video,
SIR, *30th November* 1845.

MY letters of the 30th October, No. 78, and 25th November, No. 85, will have informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the French and English combined expedition, consisting of the vessels named in the margin,*

* *French.*
San Martin, 8 guns, Captain Tréhouart.
Fulton, steam vessel, 2 guns, Lieutenant Mazeres.
Expeditive, 16 guns, Lieutenant de Miniac.
Pandour, 10 guns, Lieutenant Du Paie.
Proceda, tender, 4 guns, Lieutenant de la Riviere.

English.
Gorgon, steam frigate, Captain C. Hotham.
Firebrand, steam frigate, Captain J. Hope.
Philomel, surveying brig, Commander B. J. Sulivan.
Comus, 18 guns, Acting Commander E. A. Inglefield.
Dolphin, brigantine, Lieutenant R. Levinge.
Fanny, tender, Lieutenant A. C. Key.

respectively commanded by Captain Hotham, of H. M. steam frigate Gorgon, and Captain Tréhouart, of the French frigate Erigone, had commenced the ascent of the river Parana, agreeably to the decision come to by the Mediating Ministers at a Séance, held on the 9th October, for the purpose of opening that channel of commerce ; successive strong gales, and various other circumstances, prevented the expedition from assembling at the appointed rendezvous off the Guassu (one of the mouths of the Parana), so soon as was intended, and consequently the entering the river did not take place till the 8th instant, when it began to ascend, and on the 18th instant arrived within three miles of the defences. General Rosas had caused to be thrown up at Punta Obligado (on the right bank of the river, about 100 miles from the entrance, and 30 miles below the city of San Nicolas), to oppose their passing, which it appears were constructed with great military skill, and the position of the batteries admirably selected on advantageous ground, being supported by the presence of at least 3500 troops of all arms, every appearance indicating a determined resistance, which, however, did not deter the gallant commanders of our little squadrons from deciding on an immediate attack ; and I have now the gratification of transmitting to you, for their Lordships' information, a copy of the report I have received from Captain Hotham, detailing the successful issue of the conflict that ensued on the 20th, ending in the complete destruction of the enemy's batteries;—a schooner of war (mounting 6 guns), the 24 vessels chained across the river, all the guns found on the fortifications, except 10 brass guns, which were taken off to the ships.

The judicious plan for the attack, and the persevering bravery displayed by all concerned in its execution, notwithstanding the disadvantage some of the vessels were under in not being able to attain their assigned positions, owing to the wind failing, and a strong adverse current of three knots, and the landing of the little band of seamen and royal marines, in the face of so large a force, will, I am persuaded, call forth their Lordships' admiration of the skill that directed, and the undaunted courage that achieved, this brilliant exploit. Captain Hotham's letter brings the merits of the contest so fully to the mind, that I feel it now only remains for me to express to their Lordships the high sense I entertain of the gallantry, zeal, and ability which animates that excellent officer, who has, on every occasion, given me perfect satisfaction in the performance of his various duties ; and I beg to recommend his services most strongly to their Lordships' favourable consideration, as also those officers serving in command under his orders on this occasion, which, I conceive, reflects so much honour and credit on themselves and the service.

I am convinced their Lordships will experience as much pleasure as I do, in learning from Captain Hotham that he had great reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of all the officers, seamen, and royal marines engaged on this service ; and I trust I may be permitted to call their attention to the circumstance of Captain Hope's cutting the barrier chain, and to the merits of the officers and men ; Captain Hotham has specially brought to my notice (particularly Commander Sulivan and Lieutenant Levinge), as also the case of Mr. Andrews' family, who have lost, in him, their main support.

I sincerely regret this gallant achievement has been attended with such a loss of life; but, considering the strength of the enemy's position, and the obstinacy with which it was defended, we have reason to be thankful to Divine Providence that it was not greater. Among the killed is to be lamented, Lieutenant C. Brickdale, an officer of great promise.

It is very gratifying to me to add, that a perfect unanimity and cordial co-operation has subsisted throughout between Captains Hotham and Tréhouart, and the vessels under their orders; and their Lordships will perceive that the gallant bearing of the latter has called forth unqualified admiration from Captain Hotham. I also beg to remark the full confidence Captain Hotham felt in the support of his French Allies. The official report of Captain Tréhouart to Admiral Lainé gives a long list of killed and wounded (seventeen of the former and sixty of the latter), sufficiently proving the share the French division took in the contest, and which must have essentially contributed to the success of the day.

I enclose a copy of the return of the killed and wounded, and an account of the damages sustained by the vessels engaged, so far as can be obtained from the logs and demands I have received. A more detailed report I will transmit to their Lordships when it reaches me.

Nothing positive is known as to the exact loss of the enemy, but it must have been very great, from the number found dead in the batteries, estimated at several hundreds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. H. INGLEFIELD,

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

To the Right Honourable H. T. L. Corry, M. P. Secretary of the Admiralty.

H.M. ship Gorgon,
SIR, *Obligado, Nov. 23rd,* 1845.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the combined English and French force, under the command of Captain Tréhouart and myself, anchored on the 18th instant, at the distance of 3 miles from the batteries of Punta Obligado, in the river Paranã. At daylight the following morning we reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and soon discovered that great military skill had been evinced, both in the ground chosen and the plan of defence pursued. Four batteries had been erected, —two on heights 60 feet from the water-line, and two in the intervening valley; the whole mounting 22 pieces of ordnance, 32, 28, 24, 18, and 12-pounders, and, with the exception of a small open space, were backed by thick woods; three heavy chains, supported by 24 vessels, were extended across from the main land to an island; astern of these lay 10 fire-vessels, and the west end of the chains was defended by an Argentine schooner-of-war, carrying 6 guns. The river at this point is 800 yards wide, and the current runs 3 miles per hour.

From various sources we learnt that 3500 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were assembled; in short, everything indicated a determined resistance. The reconnaissance being completed, my colleague and myself resolved on the following plan of attack.

To form the ships into two divisions, the north, under the direction of Captain Tréhouart, to be composed of, San Martin, Captain Tréhouart; Comus, Acting Commander Inglefield; Pandour, Lieutenant Du Paie; Dolphin, Lieutenant R. Levinge.

The south, under the direction of Commander Sulivan, to be composed of,—Philomel, Commander B. Sulivan; Expeditive, Lieutenant de Miniac; Fanny (hired armed), Lieutenant Key; Procida, Lieutenant Maria de la Riviere.

These divisions to be anchored on the north and south shores, at a distance of 700 yards from No. 1 battery.

The steamers, Gorgon, Captain Charles Hotham; Fulton, Lieutenant Mazeres; Firebrand, Captain James Hope, to anchor at a distance of 1500 yards from the farthest battery; the morning of the 20th was foggy, but about 8 A.M., the weather cleared, and a southerly breeze sprung up. At 8h. 45m., the southern division weighed, and were afterwards followed by San Martin and Comus, Dolphin and Pandour having previously anchored on the north shore.

About 9h. 50m. A.M., the batteries opened fire on the Philomel and southern division, on which Dolphin weighed; but as some of her sails were shot away before she reached her appointed station, the current drove her astern, and obliged her to anchor; she was however admirably placed; the remaining ships of the north division were most ably led by my brother officer in command, whose brig succeeded in reaching her appointed station.

The general cannonading unfortunately caused the wind to fall light, and the remaining ships of the north division having to contend with the current of three knots per hour, were obliged to anchor two cables short of their stations.

At this period the fire-vessels chained together were cast loose, and until they had drifted past, the steamers were prevented from anchoring or opening their fire.

About 10h. 50m. the action became general, and the effect of our gunnery was soon apparent in the unsteadiness of the enemy's fire; still they fought

most stoutly. No sooner were one set of men swept from the guns than they were replaced; the enemy's cavalry hovered round the wood and drove back those who attempted to quit their posts. At 12h. 30m., the Republicano schooner blew up, and my gallant friend Capt. James Hope volunteered to pull up in his boat and cut the chain; success attended his endeavours, and a passage being cleared, at 1 P.M. the Fulton passed through and flanked the batteries, and was speedily followed by Gorgon and Firebrand.

But prior to this, the enemy's fire had told most fearfully on the San Martin and Dolphin; the cable of the former being shot away she dropped astern, with upwards of 100 shot holes through her side.

To assist the flanking fire of the steamers, the Expeditive and Comus were ordered to place themselves within musket shot of the batteries. At 4h. P.M., finding that the batteries fired only accasional shots, I made the signal for boats of squadron, manned and armed, to rendezvous alongside Gorgon and Firebrand, and sent to propose to my colleague, that the remaining part of our plan should be carried into execution; the officer bearing the message, found Capt. Tréhouart occupied in moving the French squadron close in to cover the landing; so, placing entire confidence in the fire of his ships, and knowing full well that his division of seamen would, *as soon as possible*, support us, at 5 45 I landed with 180 seamen and 145 marines, and giving three cheers, formed on the beach; the skirmishing party and light company of seamen under the command of Commander Sulivan led up the hill.

On reaching the crest they were received by a smart fire of musketry, but the speedy arrival of the Marines, under the command of Captain Thomas Hurdle, R.M., drove the enemy back, and the light company of seamen, under the command of

Lieutenant A. C. Key, completed the work, by carrying and holding the wood, the key of the position.

Very shortly afterwards the French Brigade landed, and the guns of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 batteries were spiked and dismantled. On the following morning, the English and French Brigades again landed, and completed the work of destruction; carrying off all the brass guns, 10 in number, and retaining unmolested possession of the grounds and woods the whole day.

It was not to be expected that a contest lasting from 10 A.M. until nearly sunset, could do otherwise than cause the loss of several Officers and men; and accordingly I have to lament the death of Lieutenant C. Brickdale, who fell early in the day. He was an Officer of great promise, and would have been an ornament to his country had he lived. Mr. George Andrews, Clerk-in-Charge of the Dolphin, was also killed whilst assisting the Assistant-Surgeon; he was a valuable Officer, and one of a large family, who mainly depended upon him, and I trust their case may be laid before the Board of Admiralty.

Lieutenant Charles Doyle* is, I fear, mortally wounded, and ere many hours must terminate his existence. Although suffering dreadful agony from his wounds, his mind appeared bent on the result of the action. Such a spirit must necessarily carry the sympathies of all his brother Officers. Lieutenant Levinge reports most highly of the conduct of Richard Rowe, Gunner's-Mate, and Walter Ross, Caulker's-Mate, of the Dolphin; although severely wounded, they remained at their quarters until the day was won.

* 17th December, 1845. Lieutenant Doyle has since arrived at Monte Video, and appears to be in a fair way of recovery. He has lost an arm.

The aggregate loss of officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines, amounts to

Officers.....	2 killed	..	6 wounded.
Seamen.....	3 „	..	9 „
Petty Officers	2 „	..	6 „
Marines.....	none	..	1 „
Boys.....	2 „	..	2 „

The noble behaviour of my brother senior officer Captain Tréhouart excited the admiration of all on board; it was evident that his brig was especially selected for the enemy's fire, and I consider myself very fortunate in having such an officer for my colleague.

I have great reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my orders.

I have already mentioned the services rendered by Captain Hope in cutting the chain, and I have to thank him for acting as my Aide-de-camp when on shore. I should be unmindful of the ability and continued zeal of Commander B. Sulivan, did I not bring him particularly to your notice; by his exertions, we were furnished with a chart, which enabled us to complete our arrangements for the attack.

First Lieutenant J. E. W. Lawrence, R.M.A., also acted as my Aide-de-camp, and has a strong claim on my gratitude; principally through his instrumentality a brigade of seamen has been formed capable, I am quite satisfied, of resisting cavalry.

It is impossible to conclude this despatch, without recommending to your favourable consideration Lieutenant Reginald Levinge; his little schooner occupied a berth better suited to a frigate, and I sometimes trembled when I saw the shower of shot, shell, grape, and rockets flying over her.

As soon as the damage sustained by the combined squadron shall have been repaired, Captain Tréhouart and myself intend to proceed in the execution of our instructions, leaving two vessels of war here to prevent the enemy offering any further obstruction to the free navigation of the Parana.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHAS. HOTHAM,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Rear-Admiral S. H. Inglefield, C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.

Report of casualties that occurred in the Squadron under the command of Captain Charles Hotham, while taking and destroying the batteries, &c., at Point Obligado, in the River Paranã, on the 20th November, 1845.

Officers' Names.

Lieutenant Chas. Brickdale, H.M. sloop Comus, killed.

Mr. Geo. Andrews, Clerk-in-charge, H.M. brigantine Dolphin, killed.

Lieutenant Charles Doyle, H.M. ship Philomel, very severely wounded.

Mr. R. Warren, Second Master, H.M. brigantine Dolphin, slightly wounded.

Mr. John Gallagher, Assistant Surgeon, H.M. brigantine Dolphin, slightly wounded.

Mr. T. Ellstob, Assistant Clerk, H.M. brigantine Dolphin, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant A. C. Key, Fanny tender, slightly wounded.

Gorgon—1 seaman, 1 marine, 1 boy 1st class, slightly wounded.

Firebrand—1 seaman, killed; 1 seaman, severely wounded.

Philomel—1 seaman, killed; 2 seamen and 1 boy, severely wounded; 2 seamen, slightly wounded.
Comus—1 boy, killed; 2 seamen, slightly wounded.
Dolphin—3 seamen and 1 boy, killed; 6 seamen, severely wounded; and 2 seamen, slightly wounded.

Her Majesty's Ship Vernon, off Monte Video, December 19, 1845.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a further report from Captain Hotham, detailing the proceedings of the squadron under his orders, since the destruction of the batteries at Obligado; by which their Lordships will learn, that the Chacabuco has been blown up, and the probability of our expedition meeting no further resistance on its passage up the Parana. I have the honour to be, &c.

S. H. INGLEFIELD,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

To the Right Honourable H. T. L. Corry, M.P. Secretary of the Admiralty.

H. M. S. Gorgon, Rosario, 4th December 1845.

SIR,

HAVING received intelligence on which I could depend, that the Chacabuco schooner and two gun-boats were at anchor in the Arroyodel Pabou, I have the honour to inform you that Captain Tréhouart and myself determined to despatch two vessels to destroy them; but, owing to there being no French man-of-war at that moment ready for sea, the execution of our plan was postponed until the 24th, when the Firebrand took the Fulton in tow, and proceeded on that service.

On arriving at the mouth of the Pabou, Captain Hope discovered that there was not sufficient water for his ship, so, taking three boats and forty men, he started in pursuit: most fortunately they obtained more information from an intelligent native, and learnt that the whole force accumulated amounted to 250 men, that a chain was stretched across the river, placing surprise out of the question. As any further attempt would have been madness, he most properly returned; acting, however, on his suggestion, I had previously despatched Firebrand by another channel, to intercept the schooner, and this manœuvre had its desired effect.

The windings of the river enabled the enemy to descry the approach of the Firebrand at a considerable distance. Accordingly, they commenced hauling the Chacabuco up a narrow creek, by means of warps, manual labour, and horses, closely pursued by Firebrand. At the end of a chase of sixty miles the steamer grounded, but the enemy had seen enough: in the night a fire and explosion took place, and in the morning no Chacabuco was visible.

The squadron reassembled at Punta de las Piedras; during the night of the 2d the enemy brought down four field pieces, which however did no injury, and on the 3d instant the squadron passed the strong point of the Rosario unmolested by the enemy; a number of women and country people collected on the beach to see the ships pass, not an armed man was to be seen, hence it would appear that orders had been given to offer no further resistance to our passage up the Parana.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HOTHAM, Capt.

To Rear Admiral S. H. Inglefield, C.B.,
Commander in Chief.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 3, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable in a certain lease of quarries or beds of stone about to be granted by the Reverend Arthur Leapingwell, Clerk, Vicar of the parish of Haydor, in the county and diocese of Lincoln.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church of Saint Matthew, situate at Lightcliffe, in the parish of Halifax, in the west riding of the county of York, and within the diocese of Ripon, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Lightcliffe."

St. James's-Palace, March 3, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H. to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Captain the Honourable Arthur Duncombe, of the Royal Navy, resigned.

Whitehall, March 2, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Charles John Viscount Canning, Alexander Milne, Esq. and Charles Alexander Gore, Esq. commonly called the Honourable Charles Alexander Gore, to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

Foreign-Office, March 2, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Richard Stevens, Esq. now British Vice Consul at Samsoon, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tabreez.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Benjamin Barrie, Esq. now British Consular Assistant at Madrid, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Alicante.

Crown-Office, March 2, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Gloucester.

Eastern Division.

The Honourable Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, commonly called Marquess of Worcester, in the room of the Honourable Francis Charteris, who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

County of Nottingham.

Southern Division.

Thomas Blackborne Thorston Hildyard, Esq. in the room of Henry Pelham Fynes Clinton, commonly called Earl of Lincoln, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 6, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Denholme Gate."

A similar Order, for constituting two separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that one of the said districts shall be named, " The District of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne," and the other, " The District of Hurst."

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

That an ecclesiastical district should, for all ecclesiastical purposes, be divided off from the parish of Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and within the diocese of London, and formed into a district parish, to be assigned to the church called Saint James's Church, recently erected and consecrated, and situate at Norlands, in the said parish of Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington, and to be named, "The District Parish of Saint James, Norlands."

Buckingham-Palace, March 6, 1846.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint

Lieutenant Colonel Wylde, C. B. to be Groom of the Bedchamber, in the room of General Sir George Anson, G. C. B. resigned.

General Sir George Anson to be Extra Groom of the Bedchamber.

Captain the Honourable Alexander Gordon, Grenadier Guards, to be Equerry, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Wylde, resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Hugh Seymour, Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be Equerry, in the room of Major General Sir Edward Bowater, resigned.

Admiralty, March 4, 1846.

Report of Casualties that occurred in the Squadron, under the Command of Captain Charles Hotham, while taking and destroying the Batteries, &c. at Point Obligado, in the River Parana, on the 20th November 1845.

H. M. Steam Ship Gorgon.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Thomas Jerrett, boy, slightly; Arthur Wilson, stoker, slightly; George Simons, marine, slightly.

H. M. Steam Ship Firebrand.

Killed—Thomas Tilley, seaman.

Wounded—Henry Outfin, seaman, severely.

H. M. Surveying Vessel Philomel.

Killed—George Polyblank, captain's cockswain.

Wounded—Lieutenant Charles Doyle, dangerously; James Raymond, captain of forecastle, severely; John Cummings, seaman, severely; Charles Williams, boy, severely; John Templeman, seaman, slightly; Samuel Lee, quarter master, slightly.

H. M. Sloop Comus.

Killed—Lieutenant Charles Brickdale; William Ogden, boy.

Wounded — W. Leathercote, quarter master, slightly; John Daly, gunner's mate, slightly.

H. M. Brigantine Dolphin.

Killed—Mr. George Andrews, clerk in charge; John Nash, captain of main top; Francis Collier, seaman; John Wilson (2), seaman; George Girvan, boy.

Wounded — Mr. R. Warren, second master, slightly; Mr. John Gallagher, assistant surgeon, slightly; Mr. T. Elstob, assistant clerk, slightly; William Marshall, seaman, severely; Robert Wiggins, seaman, severely; Richard Rowe, gunner's mate, severely; William Brewster, seaman, severely; John Wilson (1), seaman, severely; Walter Ross, caulker's mate, severely; Andrew Tait, seaman, slightly; Thomas Hooper, seaman, slightly.

Tender Fanny.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Lieutenant A. C. Key, slightly.

H. T. L. Corry.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 10, 1846.

Regulations to be observed at the Queen's Drawing-Room, at St. James's-Palace.

THE Ladies, who purpose attending Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names *legibly* written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in Attendance in the Presence-chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

And those Ladies, who are to be presented, are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, together with the names of the Ladies who are to present them, should be sent into the

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, before twelve o'clock on *Tuesday* the 17th of March, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command, that no presentation shall take place unless the name of the Lady presenting, together with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, corresponding with the names sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's-Office.

It is particularly requested, that in every case *written cards only* be delivered.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Davenham and the chapelry of Witton, in the parish of Great Budworth, all in the county and diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Dane Bridge."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Saint Simon, Liverpool."

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Shirley, in the parish of Croydon, in the county

of Surrey, and within the diocese of Canterbury, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Shirley."

To assign a particular district to the church called Trinity Church, recently erected and consecrated at Matfen, in the parish of Stamfordham, in the county of Northumberland, and within the diocese of Durham, and that such district should consist of the westernmost part of the said parish.

Saint James's-Palace, February 28, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint the under-mentioned Gentlemen to Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms:

Frederick Blow Birkett, Esq. vice Murray,
James Little, Esq. vice Blenkarn, and
Theobald Blake, Esq. vice Winter,
who have retired.

Downing-Street, March 10, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General the Earl Cathcart, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

Downing-Street, March 9, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Hotham, of the Royal Navy, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Foreign-Office, March 9, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. F. Dillon Bell, as Consul in New Zealand for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Crown-Office, March 10, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Nottingham.

Northern Division.

William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Esq. commonly called Lord Henry Bentinck, in the room of Henry Gally Knight, Esq. deceased.

Borough of Bridport.

Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq.

Westminster, March 5, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by*

virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for the further amendment of the Acts for the extension and promotion of public works in Ireland.

An Act to amend the Acts for promoting the drainage of lands, and improvement of navigation and water power in connexion with such drainage, in Ireland; and to afford facilities for increased employment for the labouring classes in works of drainage during the present year.

An Act to encourage the sea fisheries of Ireland, by promoting and aiding with grants of public money the construction of piers, harbours, and other works.

An Act to authorize grand juries in Ireland, at the Spring assizes of the present year, to appoint extraordinary presentment sessions; to empower such sessions to make presentment for county works, and to provide funds for the execution of such works; and also to provide for the more prompt payment of contractors for works under grand jury presentments in Ireland.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 13, 1846.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's-Palace, March 13, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the carriages coming to Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, on Thursday the 19th of March, are to fall into the line at the top of St. James's-street, come down the left hand side, and enter at the iron gate nearest to the Palace, set down at the Arcade, return by the iron gate nearest to Marlborough-house, and pass through Pall-mall into St. James's-square, by George-street. When called, they are to pass from St. James's-square, by Charles-street, into Regent-street, Jermyn-street, come down St. James's-street as before, take up, and go away through Pall-mall.

No hackney carriages will be permitted to come within the gates.

For all persons having the privilege of the *entrée*, tickets will be delivered at the Board of Green Cloth, on Tuesday next, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; their carriages are to enter the gate at Constitution-hill, proceed down St. James's-park, through Stable-yard, into the Ambassadors'-court, set down, and go out into Cleveland-row. The carriages of the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Great Officers of State may afterwards wait in the Ambassadors'-court, and those of all other persons

having the *entrée* may wait in Stable-yard or St. James's-park till called; they are then to take up in the same order as they had set down, and pass away up the left hand side of St. James's-street.

No carriage will be admitted with company a second time with the same ticket, to prevent which, it must be produced at Constitution-hill-gate, and Stable-yard-gate also, where a corner of it will be torn off by the Marshalmen in attendance; and no person can be allowed the privilege of the *entrée* by any other approach to the Palace than the gates last mentioned.

LIVERPOOL, Lord Steward.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 25th day of *February* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for "rendering more easy the taking the poll at "county elections," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, from time to time, on petition from the justices of any county, riding, parts, or division, in England or Wales, in quarter sessions assembled, representing that the number of polling places for such county, riding, parts, or division of the county within which such place or places is or are situate, to declare that any place or places mentioned in the said petition shall be a polling place or polling places for that county,

riding, parts, or division, and that the justices of the peace for such county, riding, parts, or division, in quarter sessions or some special sessions assembled, as mentioned in the Act, passed in the third year of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled " An Act to settle and determine the " divisions of counties, and the limits of cities " and boroughs, in England and Wales, in so far " as respects the election of Members to serve in " Parliament," shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide such county, riding, parts, or division into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place :

And whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Dorset, in general quarter sessions assembled, at Dorchester, in and for the said county, on Tuesday the sixth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, did resolve, that a humble petition should be, and such petition has been, duly presented to Her Majesty, representing that the number of polling places for the said county is insufficient, and, therefore, praying that the town of Sturminster Newton Castle, situate within the said county, may be a polling place for the said county :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that the said place named in the said petition, namely, the town of Sturminster Newton Castle, shall be a polling place for the said county of Dorset; and, further, that the justices of the peace for the said county of Dorset, assembled in general quarter sessions or some special sessions, as mentioned in the said Act of the third year of His

said late Majesty's reign, shall, conformably to the said last-mentioned Act, divide the said county into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place.

C. C. Greville.

Whitehall, March 11, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn; Henry Bingham Baring, Esq.; William Cripps, Esq.; the Honourable Swynfen Thomas Carnegie; and Ralph Neville, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

This Gazette contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 3d dragoons, who were killed in action in India, on the 18th and 21st of December 1845.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 17, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Christ Church, Denton."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Lumb."

A similar Order, for constituting two separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, and that one of the said districts shall be named, "The District of Saint Stephen, Willenhall," and the other, "The District of the Holy Trinity, Willenhall."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Margaret, in the borough of Lynn Regis, in the county of Norfolk, and in the diocese of Norwich, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint John, Lynn."

Downing-Street, March 17, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles W. Zuhlcke, Esq. Captain in the Army, to be Commissary and Head of Police for the island of St. Lucia.

Crown-Office, March 16, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Stafford.

The Honourable Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, one of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Borough of New Windsor.

Ralph Neville, Esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

County of Mayo.

Joseph Myles M'Donnell, Esq. in the room of Mark Blake, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th, 31st, and 80th regiments of foot, who were killed in action in India, on the 18th and 21st of December 1845, with those who have since died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 20, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 18th day of *March* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Halifax, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the shall be named, " The District of Mytholm Royd."

A similar Order, for endowing the archdeaconries of Oxford and Buckingham.

Whitehall, March 19, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning, an additional Commissioner for the purpose of enquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 24, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester, and to be named, "The District of Saint Paul, Bermondsey."

A similar Order, for constituting two separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, and that one of the said districts shall be named, "The District of Saint Matthew, Wolverhampton," and the other, "The District of Saint Mark, Wolverhampton."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the district of Dukinfield, in the parish of Stockport, in the county and diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Castle Hall."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Birstal, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Gomersal."

Admiralty, 21*st March* 1846.

Her Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to direct, that the Medical Director General, the Inspectors, and the Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets, the Surgeons, the Secretaries, and the Paymasters and Pursers of the Royal Navy shall in future wear two epaulettes with their respective uniform coats, and that Mates, Second Masters, Assistant Surgeons, and Passed Clerks shall each wear one epaulette on the right shoulder of their uniform coats:

The following distinctions, for denoting the rank of the several Officers of the Royal Navy wearing epaulettes, are in future to be adopted, viz.

The Admiral of the Fleet, on each of his epaulettes, four stars, crossed batons, and a crown.
Admirals, three stars, crossed sword and baton, and a crown.
Vice Admirals, two stars, crossed sword and baton, and a crown.
Rear Admirals, one star, crossed sword and baton, and a crown.
Captains of three years standing, a crown, a star, and an anchor.
Captains under three years, a crown and an anchor.
Commanders, a star and an anchor.
Lieutenants, an anchor.
Masters, two anchors crossed.
Mates, one epaulette on right shoulder, an anchor.
Second Masters, one epaulette on right shoulder, two anchors crossed.
Medical Director General, on each of his epaulettes, a gold crown and a star.

Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets, on theirs, a gold crown.
Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets, a gold star.
Surgeons, plain.
Assistant Surgeons, one on right shoulder, plain.
Secretaries to Commanders in Chief, a gold star.
Secretaries to Junior Admirals, plain.
Paymasters and Pursers, plain.
Passed Clerks, one on right shoulder, plain.

Shoulder straps, having the distinctive marks above described, may be substituted for the epaulettes on board the ships with the undress uniforms, and are also to be used on great coats on all occasions.

Great Coats.

The great coats for Officers in the Royal Navy are to be of blue cloth, double or single breasted, with the number and arrangement of the buttons according to the undress uniform assigned to their respective ranks, omitting the pocket flaps, and with stand and fall collars, according to pattern at the Admiral's Office at each port. The straps of the respective epaulettes heretofore described to be worn with them, except by Flag Officers, who are not to wear the straps.

Undress Cap.

A crown, according to pattern, worked in gold, and to be of the same size in all ranks, to be worn in front of the undress uniform cap above the lace band.

The following is, therefore, the description of the Uniforms which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, are in future to be worn in the Royal Navy:

Admiral of the Fleet.

Dress Uniform.

Coat.—Blue cloth, double breasted, ten buttons in each row, three inches apart across the breast; white collar sloped off in front, two inch gold lace of the Navy pattern along the top and front edges, and one inch lace along the bottom edge, coming partly on the coat; blue cuffs with two inch lace round the top and down the front of cuff; white slash pointed flaps in the sleeve with three small buttons, and one and a quarter inch lace round the edge; four rows of five eighths of an inch distinction lace round the sleeve above the cuff, at such distance from each other as place them within the length of the slash; pointed blue flaps on the skirt, laced all round with two inch lace and three buttons under them; a row of one and a quarter inch lace to encircle the hip buttons and form a point above them on the seam; and bottom of lappell and front and back edges of the skirt to be laced with the same; the skirts to begin at one fifth the circumference from the front edge, and to be lined with white kerseymere; one button at the bottom of each plait.

Buttons.—Raised, gilt, and one inch in diameter, indented with a round rim, and within an anchor and a cable, and a crown over between two wreaths of laurel; the small buttons to be half an inch in diameter.

Epaulettes.—Two gold epaulettes with embroidered straps, oak leaf and acorn pattern, with pearl crescent and edging; three stars within the crescent and one star on the strap, above it crossed batons surmounted by a crown; a double row of

dead and bright loose bullions three inches and a half long, and one inch and five eighths in circumference.

N.B.—The devices on all the Executive Officers' epaulettes to be embroidered in silver according to patterns, except batons and swords, which are to be solid.

Trowsers.—Blue cloth, with two inch gold lace down the outside seam, to be worn over boots, between the 15th October and the 22d April; and white duck, over boots, between the 23d April and 14th October.

N. B.—Commissioned Officers, and Warrant Officers ranking with them, shall have gold lace of the same width as that of their coats down the outside seam of their blue trowsers in dress.

Cravat or Stock.—Black Silk.

Hat.—Cocked; the flaps eight and a half inches in the back, seven and a half inches in the front, five and three quarters inches at each corner, bound with gold lace two inches wide, shewing one inch on each side. Black silk cockade, five inches wide, looped with six gold dead and bright bullions, three and a half eighths of an inch wide, and the two centre twisted, with a button of the same size and pattern as that on the coat; and tassels with five gold and five blue bullions each.

Sword.—The hilt solid, half basket guard, with raised bars, and crown and anchor badge, lion head back piece, white fish-skin gripe, bound with three gilt wires; outside length, five inches and three quarters; inside length, four inches and a half. The blade slightly curved, thirty-one inches and a quarter long, and one inch and three eighths wide at the shoulder, with a flat back, and the blade ground hollow, to within eleven inches of the end, with a double edged spear point.

Scabbard.—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a half long respectively; to have loops and rings, and to be ornamented with embossed oak leaves in bas relief; the chape to be seven inches and a half long, and to have oak leaves, as above, round the upper part, and a honeysuckle ornament at the end.

Sword Knot.—Blue and gold rope, twenty-three inches long, with ditto ditto vellum basket-work head, and twelve gold bullions; a piece of the same sort of cord, fourteen inches and three quarters long, is to be fixed to the hilt, to which the knot is attached.

Sword Belt.—Blue morocco leather, lined, full one inch and a half wide in the girdle; single, *one inch wide*, sword slings on carriages; the whole embroidered in gold, with oak leaves and acorns down the middle, and margined with a straight line near each edge. Gilt mountings with circular clasp in front, two inches diameter, laurel embossed edges, crown, anchor, and laurel on the centre; embossed carriage buckles, plain girdle buckles and rings, the latter one inch and three quarters diameter in the centre, and plain studs under the carriage buckles, for the more easily attaching and detaching the sword, superseding the use of swivels; a plain, strong, gilt hook attached to the ring to suspend the sword short.

The belt to be worn over the coat.

Undress Uniform.

Coat.—Blue cloth, double breasted, eight buttons in each row, with stand and fall collar; pointed flaps with three notched holes, and buttons under; round cuffs with three notched holes and buttons, and four rows of five eighths of an inch distinction lace round the cuffs, across the holes, below the buttons.

Buttons.—The same.

Epaulettes.—The same as in dress, and also with great coats.

Waistcoats.—White cloth or kerseymere, single breasted, with small buttons.

Trowsers.—Blue cloth, with or without gold lace on the seams; in warm climates or on the home station in summer, Officers may wear white duck.

Cravat or Stock.—Black silk.

Hat.—The same, or without lace.

Sword.—The same.

Scabbard.—The same.

Sword Knot.—The same.

Sword Belt.—Black patent leather, of the same width as in full dress, but without embroidery; the mountings and edges to be also the same as in dress, but the carriage buckles to be plain instead of embossed.

Admiral.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as Admiral of the Fleet, except that there are to be three rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves; and the

Epaulettes—are to have lace straps, with three stars within the crescent, above them crossed sword and baton, surmounted by a crown.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Admiral of the Fleet, except that the

Coat—is to have three rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves.

Epaulettes.—The same as in dress, and also with great coats.

Vice Admiral.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as an Admiral, except that the

Coat—is to have two rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves; and

Epaulettes—two stars only within the crescent, under the crossed baton and sword.

Undress Uniform.

The same as an Admiral, except that the

Coat—is to have two rows only of distinction lace on the sleeves.

Epaulettes.—The same as in dress, and also with great coats.

Rear Admiral.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as an Admiral, except that the

Coat—is to have one row only of distinction lace on the sleeves; and

Epaulettes—one star, of a larger size, within the crescent, under the crossed baton and sword.

Undress Uniform.

The same as an Admiral, except that the

Coat—is to have one row only of distinction lace on the sleeves.

Epaulettes.—The same as in dress, and also with great coats.

Commodores of the First Class, and Captains of the Fleet, when not Flag Officers.

Dress Uniform.

The same as a Rear Admiral, with the following exception :

Epaulettes.—The same pattern as the Admiral's, but the bullions to be bright, with an anchor and chain cable within the crescent, above it a star, surmounted by a crown.

Undress Uniform.

The same as a Rear Admiral, except that the epaulettes are to be the same as in dress, and also with great coats.

Commodores of the Second Class.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Commodores of the First Class, with the following exceptions:

Coat.—The lace on the bottom edge of lappell and on front and back edges of skirt to be omitted; the lace round top edge of the collar to be one and a half inch wide, and three quarters of an inch along the bottom; one and a half inch lace round the flaps and cuffs, and three quarters of an inch on slash flaps in sleeve; and one inch to encircle the hip buttons.

Buttons.—The same as the Admiral's, omitting the laurel wreaths.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Commodores of the First Class.

Captains and Commanders.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Commodores of the Second Class, with the following exceptions:

Coat.—The distinction lace on the sleeves to be omitted for *Captains*, and also the lace round the hip buttons for *Commanders*.

Epaulettes.—Captains of three years standing, the same as Commodores. Those under three years standing to be distinguished by the anchor, surmounted by a crown; and

Commanders, by the anchor surmounted by a star, and the bullions to be only three inches and a quarter long, and one inch and three eighths in circumference.

Hats.—The same as the Admiral's, but bound with black silk, instead of gold lace, of the oak-leaf pattern, and looped with four bright gold bullions, the two centre twisted.

Scabbards.—The same as the Admiral's, but the chape to be only six inches and a half long; both lockets and chape to be ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls instead of oak leaves.

Commanders and Officers below that rank to have the lockets plain, and the chape threaded, six inches long, with horse-shoe bottom.

Sword Belts.—Black Morocco leather, lined, the same dimensions as the Admiral's, embroidered in gold, with three straight lines, one down the middle, and one at each margin near the edge; gilt clasps, with circular fronts, with embossed laurel edges, crown and anchor in the centre; plain carriage and girdle buckles with studs under, and plain gilt ring and hook.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Commodores of the Second Class, with the following exceptions:

Coat.—The distinction lace on the cuffs to be omitted.

Epaulettes.—The same; or on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without bullions.

Hats.—The same.

Scabbards.—The same.

Sword Belts.—The same as the Admiral's, omitting the laurel in the centre of the clasp.

LIEUTENANTS.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as Commanders, with the following exceptions:

Coat.—The lace to be only one inch wide instead of one inch and a half; and half an inch instead of three quarters of an inch.

Epaulettes.—To be smaller, the bullions to be only three inches long, and one inch and an eighth in circumference, and with the anchor only within the crescent.

Hats.—To be looped with only two bullions, twisted.

Sword Belts.—To have only two straight lines, one near each edge.

Undress Uniform.

Coat.—The same as Commanders.

Epaulettes.—The same as in dress; or on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without bullions.

Hat.—The same.

Sword Belts.—The same as Commanders.

Master of the Fleet.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as a Lieutenant, exeept that the

Epaulettes—are to have erossed anehors, without eables, within the ereseent, surmounted by a gold and silver star on the strap.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Lieutenants, exeept that the

Epaulettes—are to be the same as in dress; or on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without bullions.

Masters.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as Master of the Fleet, omitting the star on the strap of the epaulettes.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Master of the Fleet, omitting the star on the strap of the epaulettes; or on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without bullions.

Mates.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as Lieutenants, with the following exeeptions :

Coats.—The laee to be only three quarters of an inch wide.

Trowsers.—To have no lace on the outside seams.

Epaulette.—One, to be worn on the right shoulder, of the same pattern as Lieutenants, but smaller; the device to be also smaller, and the bullions to be only two inches and a half long, and three quarters of an inch in circumference.

Undress Uniform.

Coats.—The same as Lieutenants.

Trowsers.—Same as in dress.

Epaulette.—Same as in dress; or on board ship, a strap on the right shoulder, the same as that of the epaulette, without bullions.

SECOND MASTERS.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as Mates, except that the device on the epaulette is to be the same as the Masters, but smaller.

Undress Uniform.

The same as the Mates, except that the device on the epaulette is to be the same as the Masters, but smaller.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Coat.—Blue cloth, single breasted, with nine notched holes on each breast, and three on each cuff and pocket-flap, with buttons to correspond, lined with white serge, stand-up collar, with a white turn-back on each side of the collar, with notched hole and button.

Swords.—Of the same pattern as Mates, but of such length as may be convenient.

Sword Belts.—The same as the Lieutenant's undress waist belt.

Master's Assistant.

The same as Midshipmen, but instead of the white turn-back, a button-hole of blue twist at each end of the collar, with a corresponding button.

Naval Cadets.

The same as Midshipmen, but instead of the white turn-back, a button-hole of white twist on the collar, with a corresponding button.

Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters.

Coat.—Blue cloth; if lined, to be with serge, fall-down collar, blue lapels to button across, and round cuffs; nine buttons on the lapels, and three on each cuff and pocket, with corresponding blue twist button-holes, and three buttons in the folds of the skirts. Plain gilt buttons, with an anchor and cable engraved thereon.

Waistcoat.—White.

Cravat or Stock.—Black.

Hat.—Plain round.

Sword.—Of the same pattern and length as Commissioned Officers, but the back-piece of the handle is to be plain, with a flute round the top and down the back, with a black fish-skin gripe, bound with three gold wires; the etchings on the blade not blued or gilt.

Sword Knot.—Of blue silk, mixed with gold fringe, but no bullion.

Sword Belt.—The same as Mates.

Petty Officers,

Who have not an uniform, are to wear a mark of distinction on the upper part of the left sleeve of their jackets, viz. those of the First Class an anchor surmounted by a crown; those of the Second Class an anchor.

CIVIL BRANCH.

Director General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.

Dress Uniform.

The same uniform and appointments as Commodores of the Second Class, except that the

Coat—is to be single breasted, at angles with the skirt, with nine buttons on the breast, to be placed in threes ; and the

Epaulettes—to have a star only within the crescent, surmounted by a crown on the strap.

N. B. The devices for the epaulettes of all Civil Officers to be embroidered in gold and silver, according to patterns.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Commodores of the Second Class, except that the

Coat—is to be single breasted, at angles with the skirt, with nine buttons on the breast, to be placed in threes.

Epaulettes.—The same as in dress.

Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Dress Uniform.

The same as the Director General, with the following exceptions:

Coat.—The distinction lace on the cuffs to be omitted.

Epaulettes.—The same as the Director General, but with a crown only within the crescent.

Hat.—The same as the Captains.

Scabbard.—The same as the Captains.

Sword Belt.—The same as the Captains.

Undress Uniform.

The same as the Director General, with the following exceptions:

Coat.—The distinction lace to be omitted.

Epaulettes.—The same as in dress; or, on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without bullions.

Hat.—The same as in dress.

Scabbard.—The same as in dress.

Sword Belt.—The same as in dress.

Deputy Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Inspector, but the

Coat—to have the lace round the hip buttons omitted: and the

Epaulettes—to have bullions same as Commanders, with a star only to be placed within the crescent.

Scabbard.—The same as Commanders.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Inspector, but

Epaulettes—the same as in dress; or, on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without bullions.

Scabbard.—The same as in dress.

SECRETARIES TO COMMANDERS IN CHIEF.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Deputy Inspectors, but

Coat—to have only eight buttons on the breast, placed by pairs.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Deputy Inspector, but

Coat—to have only eight buttons on the breast, in pairs.

SECRETARIES TO JUNIOR FLAG OFFICERS.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Secretaries to Commanders in Chief, with the following exceptions:

Coat.—The lace to be only one inch wide, instead of one inch and a half, and half an inch instead of three quarters of an inch.

Epaulettes.—The same as Lieutenants, without the devices thereon.

Hat.—The same as Lieutenants:

Or Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers may wear the uniform of the rank they hold.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Secretaries to Commanders in Chief, except the

Epaulettes,—which are to be the same as in dress; or, on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without bullions.

Hat.—The same as in dress:

Or Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers may wear the undress uniform of the rank they hold.

SURGEONS.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers, except that

Coat—is to have nine buttons on the breast, placed by threes.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers, except that the

Coat—is to have nine buttons on the breast, placed in threes.

PAYMASTERS AND PURSERS.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers.

Naval Instructors.

Dress Uniform.

Unless in Holy Orders, the same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers, except that the eight buttons on the breast of the coat are to be placed at equal distances, and without epaulettes or lace to the trowsers.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag Officers, except that the buttons on the breast of the coat are to be regular, and without epaulettes or lace to trowsers.

Assistant Surgeons.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Surgeons, with the following exceptions:

Coats.—The lace to be only three quarters of an inch wide.

Trowsers.—To have no lace.

Epaulette.—One on the right shoulder, the same as Mates, without the device.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Surgeons, with the epaulette the same as in dress; or, on board ship, a strap, the same as that of the epaulette, without bullions.

Passed Clerks.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Assistant Surgeon, except that the coat is to have eight buttons on the breast, to be placed by pairs.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Assistant Surgeon, except that the coat is to have eight buttons on the breast, by pairs.

Captains' Clerks and Clerks to Secretaries.

Dress Uniform.

The same as Passed Clerks, but without the epaulette.

Undress Uniform.

The same as Passed Clerks, but without the epaulette.

Clerks' Assistants.

The undress uniform of Captains' Clerks.

Engineers.

Coat.—Blue cloth, double breasted; buttons, having a steam engine with a crown above embossed on them, to be placed four and four, and a larger button of the same kind upon the collar.

Waistcoat.—With buttons similar to those on he coat.

Trowsers.—Plain blue cloth.

Cap.—With a gold lace band one inch wide, and gold crown according to pattern in front, above the band.

MEMORANDA.

Full Dress.

Full dress is always to be worn on State occasions and at Courts Martial, by all Naval Officers.

Trowsers.—On all occasions of full dress; Officers shall wear white trowsers, over boots, between the 23d of April and the 14th of October, and blue trowsers between the 15th of October and the 22d of April.

Undress.

Shoulder Straps.—Officers may wear, in undress on board ship, shoulder straps similar to those of their epaulettes, without bullions, with their respective devices thereon.

Great Coats.—The great coats for Officers in the Royal Navy are to be of blue cloth, double or single breasted, with the number and arrangement of the buttons according to the undress uniform assigned to their respective ranks, omitting the pocket flaps, and with stand and fall collars, according to the patterns at the Admiral's Office at each port; the straps of the respective epaulettes heretofore described to be worn with them, except by Flag Officers, who are not to wear the straps.

The blue undress frock heretofore in use is abolished.

All Officers may wear in undress, with blue trowsers, a blue cloth waistcoat, single breasted, with small uniform buttons; and, on board their ships, a round jacket without skirts, with their appropriate arrangement of buttons, and the straps of their epaulettes above mentioned; and a round black hat, with a narrow black silk band and a

black buckle, and a black silk or leather cockade, with a loop of the same material, half the width of the lace on their dress coats, or if they have no lace on their coats, of black silk ribbon (except Midshipmen, Masters' Assistants, and Naval Cadets, who are to have a loop of gold twist); if preferred, Officers may wear in undress, in lieu of the round hat, a blue cloth cap, with a gold lace band of the width of the lace on their dress coats, and a gold crown according to pattern, and of the same size in all ranks, in front above the band; Officers, who have no lace on their coats, to have a band of gold lace one inch wide round their caps.

Patterns of the uniforms and appointments, which are to be *strictly adhered to*, are to be seen at this Office, and at the Offices of the several Port Admirals.

All Officers serving in inferior ranks are to wear the uniform of the rank to which they belong.

By command of their Lordships,

H. CORRY.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 27, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for completing the provision intended to be made for the cathedral church of Chester.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church called Saint Luke's Church, recently erected and consecrated at Milns Bridge, in the parish of Almondbury, in the west riding of the county of York, and within the diocese of Ripon, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Saint Luke, Milns Bridge."

To assign a particular district to the church called Saint Paul's Church, recently erected and consecrated at Woodlands, in the parish of Kingsclere, in the county of Southampton, and within the diocese of Winchester, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Woodlands."

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 18th day of *March* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the general regulation of "the Customs," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated in the table therein following, denominated "a table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards," shall either be absolutely prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, or shall be imported only under the restrictions mentioned in such table:

And whereas, among other sorts of goods, the following are enumerated in the said table, viz.

"Goods of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, except into ports approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, and declared, by Order in Council, to be fit and proper for such importation:"

And whereas the port of Galway has been approved of by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for that purpose:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the port of Galway is fit and proper for the importation of goods from places within the limits of the East India Company's charter:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Westminster, March 24, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to amend an Act for regulating the construction and use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

An Act to make provision, until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for the treatment of poor persons afflicted with fever in Ireland.

Mixed British and Portuguese Commission-Office, 12, *Fludyer-Street, Westminster,* 24*th March* 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that the payment of the Titulos, issued by the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, due on the 1st of April next, together with the interest accruing upon the remainder of the series issued for each claim,

will commence on that day, at the Office of the said Commission, and be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from eleven to three o'clock, until the 30th day of June ensuing.

All parties holding more than one series of Titulos will be required to fill in a form (which may be procured upon application at the Office), giving a list of the Titulos, with the interest due upon each, calculated separately, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, from the date of issue to the 1st of April 1846.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of MARCH 27, 1846.

India Board, March 27, 1846.

THE Secret Committee of the East India Company have received to-day, from the Governor-General of India, the General Order and the Despatches, of which the following is a copy :

General Order by the Governor General of India.

Camp, Ferozepore, February 2d, 1846.

THE Governor General announces to the Army and the People of India, that he has received, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army, a report by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., dated the 30th ultimo, giving the details of a complete victory gained by the troops under the immediate command of the

Major-General, on the 28th January, over the Sikh forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjoor Sing Mujethea.

In this decisive and glorious action, the enemy's infantry were dislodged from every position and village they attempted to hold, by rapid charges at the point of the bayonet. Their horsemen were driven from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour of the European and Native Cavalry was most conspicuous, and the Artillery, moving with its accustomed celerity, was always well to the front, directing its fire with precision and effect. The result of these noble efforts of the three arms of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, in which the valour and discipline of the Troops were happily combined with the skill of the Commander, has been the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors.

These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozeshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of artillery taken in the field from the enemy, since the British army moved from its cantonments to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories.

To Major-General Sir Harry Smith, and to the brave Troops he commanded, the Governor-General conveys the tribute of his admiration, and the grateful acknowledgments of the Government and the People of India. The service rendered was most important, and was accomplished by the ability of the Commander and the valour of the Troops.

The Governor-General's thanks are due to Brigadier Wheeler, who, although still suffering from the wounds received at Moodkee, energeti-

cally headed his brigade, composed of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion. Great praise is also due to Brigadiers Godby and Hicks, who, with the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseree Battalion, H.M.'s 31st, and the 24th and 47th Native Infantry, stormed the village of Aliwal, drove the enemy from it, and seized the guns by which it was defended.

The Governor General has much satisfaction in observing the warm terms of admiration in which the Major-General speaks of the Nusseree and Sirmoor battalions, and the Shekawattee brigade under Brigadier Penny, Captain Fisher, and Major Forster. These corps nobly emulated the example of the regular regiments of infantry.

In short, the conduct of the troops, European and Native, regular and irregular, was, throughout the field, an honourable rivalry, in which every corps bravely did its duty.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, on this occasion, have added to their former reputation acquired in various fields of battle in Asia, by routing the enemy's cavalry in every direction, and by resolute charges of two of its squadrons, under Captain Bere and Major Smyth and Captain Pearson, penetrating the enemy's square of Infantry, in which charges the squadrons were gallantly supported by the 3rd Light Native Cavalry under Major Angelo.

In these exploits the Native Cavalry distinguished itself throughout the day, and the Governor-General is happy to bear his testimony to the fact that, since the army of the Sutlej commenced its operations on the 18th December, the Native Cavalry has on every occasion proved its superior prowess, whether in the general actions which have been fought, or in the various skirmishes at

the outposts, such as that in which Captain Becher was gallantly engaged with a small party of the 8th Irregular Cavalry at Alloowalla, on the morning of the 27th January.

The Governor-General's thanks are due, in an especial manner, to Brigadier Cureton, who commanded the Cavalry. This officer's whole life has been spent in the most meritorious exertions in Europe and Asia; and, on this occasion, the skill and intrepidity with which the cavalry force was handled, obtained the admiration of the army which witnessed their movements.

The Government of India, ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the Army, will cause a medal to be presented to every officer and soldier of the East India Company's Service, engaged in the battle of Aliwal, and requests, through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that a nominal roll may be furnished for that purpose.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B., Commander in Chief in India, to the Governor-General.

Camp, Nihalkee, February 1, 1846.

(Extract.)

AFTER its final repulse, on the 22d of December, the Sikh army retired, in great confusion, across the ferries and fords of the Sutlej.

I established my head-quarters at Sultan Khan Walla on the 24th, my divisions being encamped at that place, at Peer Khan Walla, and at Kool.

On the 27th, I advaneed to Hurruff; and, the same day, personally pushed a reconnoissance to the bank of the River, at the Ghat of Sobraon.

The enemy was seen stretching along the right bank in force, not more than half a dozen of his stragglers being surprised by our Irregular Cavalry on this side.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division I placed in an advanced position, with its right on the village of Mallowal, and its left on a nullah, an offset from the Sutlej.

From this point the enemy was watched by the Major-General with equal activity and circumspection, whilst the rest of our troops were held in hand ready to support him, should the Sikhs venture to resume the initiative.

On or about the 5th, our attention was directed to a predatory incursion of the enemy, in the direction of Loodiana. They burnt a few of the residences of our officers, and barracks of our soldiers, at that station, but avoided the combat, when the Sirmoor battalion, and other troops, interrupted them in the work of destruction.

Rumour exaggerated the nature and extent of this inroad, and excited some alarm for our communications; but the object of this foray was, eventually, discovered to be for the purpose of favouring the escape, across the Sutlej, of the Raja of Ladwa, who had alone, of all the principal princes and chiefs of the Protected States, evinced towards us, at this conjuncture, decided hostility. With him, the predatory Sikhs recrossed the Sutlej.

On the 12th of January, I determined to bring my whole force into a position, from which it might more closely observe the movements of the enemy, now posted near the greater Sobraon, on the right bank. At an early hour, it executed an oblique

movement to its right and front. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, supported by a cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Cureton (recently brought up, from Meerut) was, in this new alignment, still on the right, opposite to Hurreke Puttun; Major-General Gilbert in the centre, and Major-General Sir Robert Dick on the left, covered again by cavalry. Major-General Sir John Grey, posted at Attaree, watched the Nuggur ford. The troops of Major-General Sir John Littler occupied, or were drawn around, the cantonment and entrenchment of Ferozepore.

The enemy, on his side, reinforced his army on the right bank, completed and strengthened his bridge, and increased the force of his posts and picquets on the left bank. These parties having, on the 14th, evinced more than usual audacity, I caused that body of his infantry which held the head of the bridge, to be driven in by the fire of artillery and rockets, supported by the presence of our light troops. On the following day, a partial cannonade, which was again opened, on our side, upon the boats of the Sikhs, on their outposts on the left bank, and their encampment on the right, enabled me to ascertain, from the direction of their corresponding fire, the nature of all their defensive dispositions.

Meanwhile, the upper Sutlej has become the scene of very interesting operations.

It is a strange feature of this war that the enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank, has been striving to draw them from his Jaghire States on this side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurmkote, which were filled with grain, he had, in the second week of January, a small garrison of Mercenaries, Rohillas, Eusufzies, and Affghans. Major-General Sir Harry Smith was, on the 18th, sent against this place, with a single brigade of his

division and a light field battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion, after a few cannon shots. But, whilst he was yet in march, I received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjoor Sing Mujethea had crossed from Philour, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and the new courses of the Sutlej, not only threatening the city of Loodiana with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Busseean and Rackote.

The safety of the rich and populous town of Loodiana had been in some measure provided for by the presence of three battalions of native infantry under Brigadier Godby ; and the gradual advance of our reinforcements, amongst which was included Her Majesty's 53rd regiment, and the position of the Shekawattee brigade, near Busseean, gave breathing time to us in that direction.

But, on the receipt of intelligence which could be relied on, of the movements of Runjoor Sing, and his apparent views, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, with the brigade at Dhurmkote, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodiana; and his second brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.

Then commenced a series of very delicate combinations, the momentous character of which can only be comprehended by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army, of guarding the frontier from Roopur down to Mundote.

The Major-General, breaking up from Jugraon, moved towards Loodiana, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the

initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manœuvre ; and, when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself, by retiring, with the steadiness of a field day, by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodiana, but not without severe loss.

Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong ; but his manœuvre had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Budhowal, supporting himself on its fort ; but, threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped, and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budhowal. The Shekawattee brigade and Her Majesty's 53d regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General; and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But, on the 26th, Runjoor Sing was reinforced, from the right bank, with four thousand regular troops, twelve pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry.

Emboldened by this accession of strength, he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.

It is my gratifying duty to announce that this presumption has been rebuked by a splendid victory obtained over him. He has not only been repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Aliwal carried by storm, the whole of his cannon and munitions of war captured, and his

army driven headlong across the Sutlej, even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our artillery.

I have the honour now to forward the Major-General's report, which has just reached me. It is so ample and luminous that I might perhaps have spared some of the details into which admiration of the Major-General's conduct, and of the brave army confided to him, in these operations, has led me.

It now remains for me only to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, and the Government of India, on the brilliant success which, under Divine Providence, the Major-General has achieved; and to record my opinion that, throughout these arduous and important operations, he has displayed all the qualities of an able commander. Most strongly, and most earnestly at the same time, I beg to bring to your notice, and to that of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Honourable the Court of Directors, the officers and corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal,
SIR, *Jan.* 30, 1846.

MY dispatch to His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 23d* instant, will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command, after having formed a junction with the troops at Loodiana, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjoor Sing, and the Raja of Ladwa. The enemy

* Not received by the Secret Committee.

strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Budhowal by breast works and "abattis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22d instant (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwun), having ordered all the boats which were opposite Philour to that ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable detour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry so soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of recrossing the Sutlej, but moved down to the ghat of Tulwun (being cut off from that of Philour, by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodiana) for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of twelve guns and four thousand of the regular, or "Aieen" troops, called Avitabile's battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from forty to fifty guns (generally of large calibre), howitzers, and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army.

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with that foresight and judgment which mark the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2d brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C.B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Bragadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January, for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them as to render them manageable in action. The cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier M'Dowell, C.B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The 1st division as it stood; two brigades, H. M.'s 53d, and 30th native infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the latter corps; the 36th native infantry, and Nusseree battalion, under Brigadier Godby; and the Shekawattee brigade under Major Forster. The Sirmoor battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's brigade of the 1st division; the 42d native infantry having been left at head-quarters.

At day-light on the 28th, my order of advance was, the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments, two troops of horse artillery in the interval of brigades; the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance; artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight-inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Loodiana, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, horse artillery; Brigadier Godby's brigade, which I had marched out from Loodiana the previous evening, on the right; the Shekawattee infantry on the left; the 4th irregular cavalry and the Shekawattee cavalry considerably to the right, for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet nullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodiana, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Budhowal.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th lancers, the Deputy Asssistant Quartermaster of Cavalry, Major Bradford, of the 1st cavalry, and Lieutenant Strachey of the engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach. Previously to the march of the troops, it had been intimated to me, by Major Mackeson, that the information by spies, led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at daylight, either in Jugraon, my position of Budhowal, or Loodiana. On a near approach to his outposts, this rumour was confirmed by a spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jugraon. My advance was steady ; my troops well in hand ; and, if he had anticipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front on a ridge of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchment ; his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I immediately deployed the cavalry into line ; and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favourable for the troops to manœuvre, being open and hard grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades ; thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns ; and, as they reached the hard ground, I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right ; the Shekawattee infantry in like manner to the rear of my

left ; the cavalry in direct echelon on, and well to the rear of, both flanks of the infantry ; the artillery massed on the right, and centre, and left. After deployment, I observed the enemy's left to outflank me, I therefore broke into open column and took ground to my right. When I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line. There was no dust, the sun shone brightly. These manœuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing ; and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward a hundred and fifty yards, when, at ten o'clock, the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that, by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's brigade ; and, with it, and the 1st brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village, and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance, H. M.'s 31st foot and the native regiments contending for the front ; and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile, a second gallant charge to my right was made by the light cavalry and the body guard. The Shekawattee brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton,

when I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry : I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry "en revers." They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

While these operations were going on upon the right ; and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back ; I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns and everything before it, again connecting his line, and moving on, in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade, H. M.'s 50th foot, the 48th N. I. and the Sirmoor battallion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with H. M.'s 53d and the 30th N. I. equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right ; and this brigade was opposed to the "Aieen" troops, called Avitabile's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavoured to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondre ; I directed a squadron of the 16th lancers, under Major Smyth and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about, and re-entering the square, in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d light cavalry under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d

regiment carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th N. I. wheeled round to the rear in a most spirited manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of horse artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoc, until about eight hundred or one thousand men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the 30th native infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This native corps nobly obeyed my orders and rushed among the Avitabile troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve guns within three hundred yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's 53d regiment moved forward in support of the 30th native infantry, by the right of the village. The battle was won; our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation; our eight-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the "debris" of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being loaded, were fired once upon our advance; two others were sticking in the river, one of them we

got out; two were seen to sink in the quick sands; two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieutenant Holmes, of the 11th irregular cavalry, and gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2d brigade horse artillery, who rode into the stream, and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and light infantry.

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal, one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India, by the united efforts of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops. Every gun the enemy had fell into our hands, as I infer from his never opening one upon us from the opposite bank of the river, which is high and favourable for the purpose; fifty-two guns are now in the Ordnance Park; two sank in the bed of the Sutlej; and two were spiked on the opposite bank; making a total of fifty-six pieces of cannon captured or destroyed*. Many jingalls, which were attached to Avitable's corps, and which aided in the defence of the village of Bhoondree, have also been taken. The whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain, his all, in fact, wrested from him, by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, aided by the guns of Alexander, Turton, Lane, Mill, Boileau, and of the Shekawattee brigade, and by the eight-inch howitzers;—our guns litterally being constantly ahead of everything. The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble. I am unwont to praise when praise is not merited; and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion

* 11 guns since ascertained to be sunk in the river; total, 67; 30 odd jingalls fell into our hands.

and conviction, that no troops in any battle on record ever behaved more nobly;—British and Native, no distinction, cavalry, all vying with Her Majesty's 16th lancers, and striving to head in the repeated charges. Our guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled, by any artillery in the world. Throughout the day no hesitation, a bold and intrepid advance;—and thus it is that our loss is comparatively small, though, I deeply regret to say, severe. The enemy fought with much resolution; they maintained frequent rencontres with our cavalry hand to hand. In one charge, upon infantry, of Her Majesty's 16th lancers, they threw away their muskets, and came on with their swords and targets against the lance.

Having thus done justice, and justice alone, to the gallant troops his Excellency entrusted to my command, I would gladly, if the limits of a dispatch (already too much lengthened I fear) permitted me, do that justice to individuals all deserve. This cannot be; therefore must I confine myself to mention those officers, whose continued services, experience, and standing, placed them in conspicuous commands. In Brigadier Wheeler, my second in command, I had a support I could rely on with every confidence, and most gallantly did he head his brigade. From Brigadiers Wilson, Godby, and Hicks, I had also every support, and every cause to be gratified with their exertions. In Brigadier Cureton, Her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with; the cool experience of the veteran soldier is combined with youthful activity—his knowledge of outpost duty, and the able manner he handles his cavalry under the heaviest fire, rank him among the first cavalry officers of the age; and I beg to draw his Excellency's marked attention to this honest

encomium. In Major Lawrenson, commanding the artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Captain Turton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, the service has officers of the very first order; and I am equally satisfied with Captain Boileau, in command of the nine-pounder battery, and with Lieutenant Mill in charge of four light guns. The two eight-inch howitzers did right good service, organized, equipped, and brought into the field by the exertions, and determination to overcome all difficulties, of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, equally well served, and brought forward always with the infantry, by Lieutenant Austin.

To Brigadiers MacDowell and Stedman, commanding their gallant brigades of cavalry, the fortune of the day is greatly indebted; and to all Commanding Officers of cavalry and infantry, my warmest thanks are due. To Major Smyth, commanding Her Majesty's 16th lancers, who was wounded; to Major Bradford of the 1st light cavalry; to Major Angelo of the 3d light cavalry; to Major Alexander of the 5th light cavalry; to Captain Hill of the 4th irregular cavalry; to Major Forster of the Shekawattee brigade; and to Captain Quin of the body guard; to Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, commanding Her Majesty's 31st foot; to Major Bird of the 24th native infantry; to Captain Corfield of the 47th native infantry; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, K.H. of Her Majesty's 50th regiment; to Captain Troup of the 48th native infantry; to Captain Fisher of the Sirmoor battalion; to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips of Her Majesty's 53d foot; to Captain Jack of the 30th native infantry; to Captain Flemyng of the 36th native infantry; and to Brigadier Penny of the Nusseeree battalion.

His Excellency having witnessed the glorious services of Her Majesty's 31st and 50th regiments,

and of the 24th, 47th, and 48th native infantry, I have only to report upon Her Majesty's 53d, a young regiment, but veterans in daring gallantry and regularity; and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips' bravery and coolness attracted the attention of myself and every Staff Officer I sent to him. The 30th and 36th regiments native infantry are an honour to any service; and the intrepid little Goorkhas of the Nusseeree and Sirmoor battalions in bravery and obedience can be exceeded by none. I much regretted I had no brigade to give Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one, as His Excellency is aware. I can only say, therefore, that when he gets his brigade, if he leads it as he did his gallant band of Goorkhas, it will be inferior to none.

The services of Her Majesty's 16th lancers His Excellency has witnessed on a former occasion; and the exalted character of this regiment is equally before him. The 1st and 3d light cavalry and the 4th irregulars I believe he has not seen in action; and it is my duty, therefore, joyfully to report the manner they contended for the glorious prize of victory, in the many charges they this day delivered; and it will be equally gratifying when I assure His Excellency the body guard under Captain Quin, and the 5th light cavalry, well did their duty. The Shekawattee brigade, under Major Forster, is steady, obedient, and well appointed; artillery, horse, and infantry, each arm striving to distinguish itself in the field.

Captain Mathias, of Her Majesty's 62d, in charge of a detachment of convalescents of Her Majesty's service, and Lieutenant Hebbert, of the Honourable Company's sappers and miners, readily performed the duty assigned them in protecting the eight-inch howitzers.

To Captain Lugard, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of this force, I am deeply indebted, and the service still more so; a more cool, intrepid, and trustworthy officer cannot be brought forward, and I may say the same with great sincerity of Lieutenant Galloway, the Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the 1st division. Captain Waugh, of the 16th lancers, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the cavalry, is an officer of no ordinary abilities; and the manner in which he and Major Bradford, of the 1st light cavalry, daily patrolled, reconnoitred, and made themselves acquainted with the position of the enemy, mainly contributed to the glorious result.

The Brigadiers all speak in high terms of their Majors of Brigade—Captain O'Hanlon, of the 1st brigade, who was wounded in the action, and replaced by Captain Palmer, of the 48th native infantry; Captain Garvock, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, of the 2d brigade; Captain Loftie, 30th native infantry, of the 3d brigade; Lieutenant Vanrenen, of the 4th brigade; Lieutenant Pattinson, of Her Majesty's 16th lancers, of the 1st brigade of cavalry; and Captain Campbell, of the 1st light cavalry, of the 2d brigade.

Of the services of Lieutenant A. W. C. Plowden, 3d light cavalry, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and my Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Holdich, and of Lieutenant Tombs of the artillery, my Acting Aide-de-Camp, I am fully sensible; and with the manner in which they aided me in carryiug orders, I am much satisfied. Lieutenants Strachey and Baird Smith, of the engineers, greatly contributed to the completion of my plans and arrangements, and were ever ready to act in any capacity; they are two most promising and gallant officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the commissariat arrangements under Captains Mainwaring and Williamson.

Owing to the judicious arrangements of Dr. Murray, Field-Surgeon, every wounded officer and soldier was placed under cover, and provided for, soon after dark; and, for the zeal displayed by this able and persevering medical officer, and to the several regimental surgeons, are the wounded and our country deeply indebted. The whole of the wounded were removed yesterday to Loodiana, for the sake of accommodation and comforts which could not be given them in the field.

If not irregular, I beg you would lay before the Commander in Chief, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, my just sense of the valuable services of the political officers associated with me; Major Mackeson, Captain J. D. Cunningham, and Lieutenant Lake. For the assistance I have received from them in their political capacity I feel most grateful. On the morning of the battle each offered to aid me in his military capacity; frequently did I employ them to carry orders to the thickest of the fight; and frequently did they gallantly accompany charges of cavalry.

The reports of the several Brigadiers I enclose; a return of the officers commanding and second in command of regiments; also a return of killed and wounded; a return of ordnance captured, and of ordnance stores; likewise a return of commissariat stores, grain, &c.; and a rough sketch of the field of battle of Aliwal.

The fort of Goongrana has, subsequently to the battle, been evacuated, and I yesterday evening blew up the fort of Budhowal. I shall now blow up that of Noorpoor. A portion of the peasantry,

viz. the Sikhs, appear less friendly to us, while the Mussulmans rejoice in being under our government. I have, &c.

H. G. SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded.
28th January.

1st Brigade of Cavalry.

H. M.'s 16th Lancers.—Lieutenant H. Swetenham, killed; Cornet G. B. Williams, killed; Major J. R. Smyth, severely wounded; Captain E. B. Bere, wounded; Captain L. Fyler, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. K. Orme, severely wounded; Lieutenant T. Pattle, wounded; Lieutenant W. Morris, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Smalpage, killed.

2nd Brigade of Cavalry.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet W. S. Beatson, slightly wounded; Cornet T. G. Farquhar, mortally wounded.

1st Brigade Infantry.

H. M.'s 31st Regiment—Lieutenant Atty, slightly wounded.

24th Regiment N. Infantry—Lieutenant Scott, wounded.

2nd Brigade Infantry.

Brigade Major—Captain P. O'Hanlon, badly wounded.

H. M.'s 50th Regiment—Captain W. Knowles, leg amputated, dangerously; Captain J. L. Wilton, severely wounded; Lieutenant Grimes, killed; Lieutenant H. J. Frampton, arm ampu-

tated, dangerously; Lieutenant R. B. Bellers slightly wounded; Lieutenant W. P. Elgee, slightly wounded; Lieutenant A. White, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. Du Vernet, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. Purcell, severely wounded; Ensign W. R. Farmer, severely wounded.

48th Regiment N. Infantry—Capt. Troup, slightly wounded; Capt. H. Palmer, ditto; Lieut. and Adj. Wale, severely wounded; Ensign W. Marshall, slightly wounded.

4th Brigade Infantry.

36th Regiment N. Infantry—Ensign Bagshaw, wounded.

EDWARD LUGARD, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Casualty Return of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir H. G. Smith, K. C. B.

Camp, Aliwal, January 29, 1846.

Artillery—3 men, 30 horses, killed; 15 men, 9 horses, wounded; 5 men, 12 horses, missing.

Cavalry.

1st Brigade.

H. M. 16th Lancers—2 European officers, 56 men, 77 horses, killed; 6 European officers, 77 men, 22 horses, wounded; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

3d Light Cavalry—2 native officers, 27 men, 42 horses, killed; 1 native officer, 21 men, 7 horses, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—1 European officer, 1 horse, killed; 2 men, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 83 men, 120 horses, killed; 6 European officers, 1 native officer, 100 men, 32 horses, wounded; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

2d Brigade.

Governor General's Body Guard— 1 horse killed; 4 horses wounded; 3 horses missing.

1st Light Cavalry—9 men, 19 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 14 men, 9 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

5th Light Cavalry—1 man, 3 horses, killed; 1 native officer, 8 men, 10 horses, wounded; 4 horses missing.

Shekawattee Cavalry—1 man, 2 horses, killed; 2 native officers, 12 men, 15 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

Total—11 men, 25 horses, killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 34 men, 38 horses, wounded; 12 horses missing.

Infantry.

1st Brigade.

H. M. 31st Regiment— 1 man killed; 1 European officer, 14 men, wounded.

24th Native Infantry—1 European officer, 5 men, wounded; 7 men missing.

47th Native Infantry—1 man killed; 9 men wounded.

Total—2 men killed; 2 European officers, 28 men, wounded; 7 men missing.

2d Brigade.

H. M. 50th Regiment—1 European officer, 9 men, killed; 10 European officers, 59 men, wounded; 4 men missing.

48th Native Infantry—1 native officer, 9 men, 1 horse, killed; 4 European officers, 1 native officer, 36 men, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—9 men, 1 horse, killed; 1 native officer, 39 men, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 27 men, 2 horses, killed; 14 European officers, 2 native officers, 134 men, wounded; 4 men missing.

3d Brigade.

H. M. 53d Regiment—3 men killed; 8 men wounded; 2 men missing.
30th Native Infantry—4 men killed; 24 men wounded; 1 man missing.

Total—7 men killed; 32 men wounded; 3 men missing.

4th Brigade.

36th Native Infantry—3 men killed; 1 European officer, 10 men, wounded; 1 man missing.
Nusseeree Battalion—6 men killed; 16 men wounded.

Total—9 men killed; 1 European officer, 26 men, wounded; 1 man missing.

Shekawattee Infantry—2 men killed; 13 men wounded; 4 men missing.
Sappers and Miners—None killed or wounded.

Total Killed—151 men, 177 horses.
Total Wounded—413 men, 79 horses.
Total Missing—25 men, 97 horses.

Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing—589 men.

Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing—353 horses.

H. G. SMITH, M. General.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy, in Action at Aliwal, by the 1st Division of the Army of the Sutlej, under the personal Command of Major General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B. on the 28th January 1846.

Camp, Aliwal, 30th January 1846.

Howitzers.

One brass 8-inch, 2 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
One brass 24-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.
One copper 13-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
One brass 7-pounder, 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, unserviceable.
One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.
One brass 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, highly ornamented, serviceable.
One copper 9-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.
One copper 9-pounder, 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, serviceable.
One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, serviceable.

Mortars.

One brass 10-inch, 2 feet 3 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.

One copper $8\frac{1}{2}$-inch, 1 foot 9 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.

One brass 6-inch, 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, a curious old piece, with highly carved and ornamented carriage, mounted on a field carriage.

One brass $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1 foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, a curious old piece, mounted on a field carriage.

Guns.

One brass 8-pounder, 10 feet 2 inches long, ornamented with dolphins and rings, apparently a French battering gun, being heavy metal, serviceable.

One copper 8-pounder, 4 feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, serviceable.

One brass 8-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 8-pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.

One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.

One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.

One copper $6\frac{1}{2}$-pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet long, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.

One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, unserviceable, being heavy metal.

One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable, being heavy metal.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, inscription in English characters, owner King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing Kawkur, maker Rai Sing, Lahore, 1833, No. 1, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches long, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11½ inches long, highly ornamented carriage, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, inscription in English characters, owner King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing, Kawkur, maker Rai Sing, Lahore, 1833, No 1, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches, Persian inscription, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable.

One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, being highly ornamented, carriage in laid with brass and steel, serviceable.

One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, being highly ornamented, carriage in laid with brass and steel, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 9½ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet 10¾ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.

One gun metal 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, no inscription, apparently a capital gun.

One brass 5¾-pounder, 5 feet 7 inches long, Persian inscription, serviceable.

One brass $5\frac{3}{4}$-pounder, 5 feet 9 inches long, no inscription, being heavy metal.
One brass 4-pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, being heavy metal, serviceable.
One copper 3-pounder, 3 feet long, Persian inscription, serviceable.
One $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch brass pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, serviceable, being heavy metal.
One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.
One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.
One brass 6-pounder, taken possession of in the fort of Gungrana.
One 9-pounder, no insription, taken possession of in the fort of Gungrana.
One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
Seven, unknown, sunk in the Sutlej.
Two guns, since brought in, unknown.

Abstract of captured Ordnance.

Serviceable—12 howitzers, 4 mortars, 33 guns; total, 49.
Unserviceable— 1 howitzer, 2 guns; total, 3.
Sunk in the Sutlej, and spiked on the opposite shore—13 guns.
Since brought in—2 guns.
Grand Total, 67.

Forty swivel camel guns also captured, which have been destroyed.

G. LAWRENSON, Major, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, Commanding Artillery, 1st Division, Army of the Sutlej.

N. B. The quantity of ammunition captured with the artillery, and found in the camp of the enemy, is beyond accurate calculation, consisting of shot, shell, grape, and small arm ammunition of every description and for every calibre. The powder found in the limbers and waggons of the guns and in the magazines of the entrenched camp has been destroyed to prevent accidents. Six large hackery loads have also been appropriated to the destruction of forts in the neighbourhood. As many of the shot and shell as time would admit of being collected, have been brought into the Park—The shells, being useless, have been thrown into the river. The shot will be appropriated to the public service.

G. LAWRENSON, Major 2nd Brigade
H. A., Commanding Artillery,
1st Division,
Army of the Sutlej.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 31, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for augmenting the incomes of the respective archdeaconries of Bristol, Cleveland, and Suffolk.

A similar Order, for adding to, altering, and improving the episcopal house of residence of the see of Oxford.

Whitehall, March 30, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning, the Right Honourable James Andrew Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of London, the Right Honourable John Charles Herries, and Sir John Mark Frederic Smith, Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Corps of Engineers, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for investigating and reporting upon the various railway projects of which the termini are proposed to be established within or in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

Downing-Street, March 28, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Theophilus Shepstone, Esq. to be Diplomatic Agent to the Native Tribes residing within the district of Natal, in South Africa.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint John Maclean, Esq. Captain in the Army, to be Diplomatic Agent to the T'Slambie, Congo, and Fingo Tribes, on the eastern frontier of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign-Office, March 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. Frederic Peat, as Consul in the Bahama Islands for the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of APRIL 1, 1846.

India Board, April 1, 1846.

THE Secret Committee of the East India Company has this day received, from the Governor-General of India, a dispatch, from which the following is an extract:

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

Camp, Kanha Cuchwa, Feb. 19, 1846.

(Extract.)

THE immediate result of the victory of Aliwal was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts, hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers, on this side of the River Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left bank of that river to the British Government.

The Sikh army remained in its entrenched position; and, though on the first intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and at the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the neighbourhood of that battle-field to the bridge of boats at Sobraon, they seemed much shaken and disheartened, and though many were reported to have left them and gone to their homes, yet, after a few days, the Sikh troops seemed as confident as ever of being able to defy us in their entrenched position, and to prevent our passage of the River.

The Commander-in-Chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Aliwal, by an attack on his intrenched position at Sobraon, until the troops under Major General Sir H. Smith should have rejoined his Excellency's camp, and the siege train and ammunition should have arrived from Delhi. The first portion of the siege train, with the reserve ammunition for 100 field guns, reached the Commander-in-Chief's camp, on the 7th and 8th instant. On the latter day, the Brigades which had been detached from the main army for the operations in the neighbourhood of Loodiana, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief. Within forty-eight hours from that time, the enemy's intrenched camp was carried by storm, his army almost annihilated, sixty-seven guns captured, and, during the night of the 10th, on which this glorious victory was achieved, the advanced brigades of the British Army were thrown across the Sutlej. Early on the 12th our bridge was completed, and on the 13th the Commander-in-Chief, with the whole force, excepting the heavy train, and the division left to collect and bring in the wounded to Ferozepore, with the captured guns, were encamped in the Punjab, at Kussoor, sixteen miles from the bank of the River opposite Ferozepore, and thirty-two miles from Lahore.

For the details of these important and decisive operations, I must refer you to the enclosures of this despatch.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing briefly the pride and gratification with which I communicate to you these results so eminently evincing the energetic decision of the Commander-in-Chief's operations, and the indomitable courage of the British Indian army under his Excellency's command, and which will, I am convinced, be met with a corresponding feeling by the Home Government and the British Public.

I returned to Ferozepore from the field of Sobraon, on the afternoon of the 10th, within a few hours after the action had ceased, to superintend the passage of the Sutlej by our troops.

I joined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Kussoor on the morning of the 14th.

On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the complete victory of Sobraon, the Ranee and Durbar urged Raja Golab Sing to proceed immediately to the British camp, to beg pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh Government for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin.

The Raja first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Punchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and, on the 15th, Raja Golab Sing, Dewan Dena Nath, and Fakeer Nooroodeen arrived in my camp at Kussoor, with full credentials from the Maha Raja, and empowered to agree, in the name of the Maha Raja and the Government, to such terms as I might dictate. The Raja was accompanied by the Barukzie Chief, Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and several of the most influential Sirdars of the nation.

I received the Raja in Durbar as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proffered Nuzzurs and complimentary offerings.

I briefly explained to the Raja and his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and the conduct of the Chiefs and Army was most unwarrantable,—that this offence

had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing Treaty of Amity and Friendship,—and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment.

I told the Raja that I recognized the wisdom, prudence, and good feeling evinced by him in having kept himself separate from these unjustifiable hostilities of the Sikhs, and that I was prepared to mark my sense of that conduct in the proceedings which must now be carried through. I stated, in the most marked manner and words, my satisfaction that he who had not participated in the offence, and whose wisdom and good feeling towards the British Government were well known, had been the person chosen by the Durbar as their representative for negotiating the means by which atonement might be made, and the terms on which the Sikh Government might be rescued from impending destruction, by a return to amicable relations between the British Government and the Lahore State.

I told the Raja and his colleagues that Mr. Currie, the Chief Secretary to Government, and Major Lawrence, my Agent, were in full possession of my determination on the subject; that they were in my entire confidence; and I referred the Chiefs to those Officers, that they might learn from them the principles and details of adjustment which I had determined to offer for their immediate acceptance.

The Chiefs remained the greater part of the

night in conference with Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence; but, before they separated, a paper was signed by them to the effect that all that had been demanded would be conceded, and that arrangements would be immediately made, as far as were in the power of the Chiefs, to carry out all the details that had been explained to them.

The terms demanded and conceded are, the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war,—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and regulations with regard to pay which obtained in the time of the late Maharaja Runjeet Sing,—the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be determined on in communication with the British Government,—the surrender to us of all the guns that had been pointed against us,—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

It was further arranged that the Maha Raja, with Bhaee Ram Sing, and the other Chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the camp of the Governor-General, and place themselves in the hands of the Governor-General, to accompany his camp to Lahore.

I had prepared, for circulation on my arrival at Kussoor, a Proclamation declaratory of my present views and intentions with regard to the Punjab,—a translation of which was given to Raja Golab Sing and his colleagues, and a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

It was determined that the Maha Raja should meet me at Lulleana on the 18th (yesterday), when

the camp arrived at that place. On the afternoon of the 17th, it was announced to me. that the Maha Raja. with Bhaee Ram Sing and other Chiefs, had instantly on receiving the summons from Raja Golab Sing, hasteued from Lahore. and that they had arrived at Raja Golab Sing's camp, pitched about a mile beyond our picquets, and that His Highness was ready at once to wait upon me.

I considered it right to abide by the first arrangemeut, and I directed that it should be intimated to the Maha Raja and the Chiefs, that I would receive His Highness, on the day appointed. at Lulleana, eleven miles in advance, on the road to Lahore.

Yesterday afternoon, the Maha Raja, attended by Raja Golab Singh, Dewan Deena Nath. Fakeer Nooroodeen, Bhaee Ram Sing, and ten or twelve other Chiefs, had an interview with me in my Durbar tent, where the Commander-in-Chief and Staff had been invited by me to be present to receive them.

As on the occasion of Raja Golab Sing's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maha Raja. and curtailed the other customary ceremouies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained that. until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maha Raja in person, he could not be recognized, and received, as a friendly Prince.

Submission was tendered by the Minister and Chiefs, who accompanied the Maha Raja, and the pardon of the British Governmeut was requested on such conditions as I should dictate, in the most explicit terms: after which, I stated, that the conditions having been distinctly made known to the Minister Raja Golab Sing and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maha Raja, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters, and that. as all the requirements of the British Government had been

acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maha Raja and Durbar, I should consider myself justified in treating the young Maha Raja from that moment, as a Prince restored to the friendship of the British Government.

After some remarks, regarding the fame and character of the late Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, and hope that the young Prince would follow the footsteps of his father, and my desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two States as would tend to the benefit of both, I broke up the Durbar.

On his taking leave, I caused the customary presents to be made to the Maha Raja; and, on his retiring from my tent, the usual salute was fired from our 24-pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for that purpose.

In the course of discussion, the Minister asked, if the young Maha Raja should now return to the Ranee at Lahore, or if it was my desire that he should remain at my camp? intimating that it was for me to dispose of the young Chief as I pleased, and as I might consider best for His Highness's interests. I replied, that I thought it advisable that His Highness's camp should accompany mine, and that I should myself conduct him to his capital, which I purposed reaching in two marches, that is, by to-morrow morning.

The remains of the Sikh army, under Sirdar Tej Sing and Raja Lal Sing, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Raebam, about 18 miles east of Lahore. They are variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about 35 guns. They have been positively ordered by Raja Golab Sing to remain stationary; and the Mahomedan and Nujeeb battalions, in the interest of the Minister, have been placed in the citadel, and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town.

It was intimated to me, late last night, that the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur were in great alarm at the approach of our army to the capital, and were under apprehension that those cities might be sacked and plundered by our troops. I therefore caused the Proclamation, a copy of which is inclosed, to be issued to the inhabitants of those cities, informing them of the result of my interview with the Maha Raja, and assuring them of protection, in person and property, if the Durbar acted in good faith, and no further hostile opposition was offered by the army.

On our arrival at this place (Kanha Kutchwa, about sixteen miles from the city of Lahore, and twelve from the cantonments), heavy firing for the best part of an hour was heard. This proved to be a salute of seven rounds from every gun in Lahore, in honor of the result of the Maha Raja's meeting with me yesterday, and in joy at the prospect of the restoration of amicable relations.

GENERAL ORDER *by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.*

Camp, Kussoor, Feb. 14, 1846.

THE Governor-General, having received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the dispatch annexed to this paper, announces to the Army and to the People of India, for the fourth time during this campaign, a most important and memorable victory obtained by the Army of the Sutlej over the Sikh forces at Sobraon, on the 10th instant.

On that day the enemy's strongly entrenched camp, defended by 35,000 men, and 67 pieces of artillery, exclusive of heavy guns on the opposite

bank of the river, was stormed by the British army, under the immediate command of his Exeellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., and, in two hours, the Sikh forees were driven into the river with immense loss, 67 guns being eaptured by the vietors.

The Governor-General most eordially congratulates the Commander-in-Chief and the British Army on this exploit, one of the most daring ever achieved, by which, in open day, a triple line of breastworks, flanked by formidable redoubts, bristling with artillery, manned by thirty-two regular regiments of infantry, was assaulted, and carried, by the forees under his Excellency's command.

This important operation was most judiciously preceded by a cannonade from the heavy howitzers and mortars, which had arrived from Delhi on the 8th instant, the same day on whieh the forees under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, which had been detaehed to Loodiana, and had gained the vietory of Aliwal, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief's eamp.

The vertieal fire of the heavy ordnanee had the effect intended by his Exeelleney; it shook the enemy's confidence in works so well and so laboriously eonstructed, and eompelled them to seek shelter in the broken ground within their camp.

The British infantry, formed on the extreme left of the line, then advanced to the assault, and, in spite of every impediment, eleared the entrenehments, and entered the enemy's eamp. Her Majesty's 10th, 53d, and 80th regiments, with the 33d, 43d, 59th, and 63d native infantry, moving at a firm and steady pace, never fired a shot till they had passed the barriers opposed to them, a forbearance mueh to be commended and most worthy of eonstant imitation, to whieh may be

attributed the success of their first effort, and the small loss they sustained. This attack was crowned with the success it deserved, and (led by its gallant commander, Major-General Sir Robert Dick) obtained the admiration of the army, which witnessed its disciplined valour; when checked by the formidable obstacles and superior numbers to which the attacking division was exposed, the 2d division, under Major-General Gilbert, afforded the most opportune assistance by rapidly advancing to the attack of the enemy's batteries, entering their fortified position after a severe struggle, and sweeping through the interior of the camp. This division inflicted a very severe loss on the retreating enemy.

The same gallant efforts, attended by the same success, distinguished the attack of the enemy's left, made by the first division under the command of Major-General Sir H. Smith, K.C.B., in which the troops nobly sustained their former reputation.

These three divisions of infantry, concentrated within the enemy's camp, drove his shattered forces into the river, with a loss which far exceeded that which the most experienced officers had ever witnessed.

Thus terminated, in the brief space of two hours, this most remarkable conflict, in which the military combinations of the Commander-in-Chief were fully and ably carried into effect with his Excellency's characteristic energy. The enemy's select regiments of regular infantry have been dispersed, and a large proportion destroyed, with the loss, since the campaign began, of 220 pieces of artillery taken in action.

The same evening, six regiments of native infantry crossed the Sutlej; on the following day, the bridge of boats was nearly completed by that

able and indefatigable officer, Major Abbott, of the engineers, and the army is this day encamped at Kussoor, 32 miles from Lahore.

The Governor General again most cordially congratulates the Commander in Chief on the important results obtained by this memorable achievement. The Governor General, in the name of the Government and of the People of India, offers to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to the general officers, and all the officers and troops under their command, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the services they have performed.

To commemorate this great victory, the Governor General will cause a medal to be struck, with "Sobraon" engraved upon it, to be presented to the victorious army in the service of the East India Company, and requests his Excellency the Commander in Chief to forward the lists usually furnished of those engaged.

The Governor General deeply regrets the loss of the brave officers and men who have fallen on this occasion. Major General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., who led the attack, received a mortal wound after he had entered the enemy's entrenchments. Thus fell, most gloriously, at the moment of victory, this veteran officer, displaying the same energy and intrepidity, as when, thirty-five years ago, in Spain, he was the distinguished leader of the 42d Highlanders.

The army has also sustained a heavy loss by the death of Brigadier Taylor, commanding the 3d brigade of the 2d division, a most able officer, and very worthy to have been at the head of so distinguished a corps as Her Majesty's 29th regiment, by which he was beloved and respected.

The Company's Service has lost an excellent officer in Captain Fisher, who fell at the head of

the brave Sirmoor regiment, which greatly distinguished itself.

The Governor General has much satisfaction in again offering to Major General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., commanding the 1st division of infantry, his best thanks for his gallant services on this occasion, by which he has added to his well-established reputation.

The Governor General acknowledges the meritorious conduct of Brigadier Penny and Brigadier Hicks, commanding brigades in the 1st division.

Her Majesty's 31st and 50th regiments greatly distinguished themselves, as well as the 42d and 47th native infantry and the Nusseerec battalion.

The Governor General's thanks are also due to Lieutenant Colonel Ryan, commanding Her Majesty's 50th, who, he regrets to hear, has been severely wounded.

To Major General Gilbert, commanding the 2d division, the Governor General is most happy to express his acknowledgments for the judgment, coolness, and intrepidity displayed by him on every occasion since the campaign opened; and, on the present, the promptitude and energy of his attack essentially contributed to ensure the success of the day.

The Governor General trusts that the wound received by Brigadier Maclaren will not long deprive the service of one of its best officers.

Her Majesty's 29th, and the 1st European regiments, and the 16th, 48th, 61st native infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion, have entitled themselves, by their gallant conduct, to the thanks of the Government.

To Brigadier Stacy, on whom the command of the 2d division devolved, the Governor General's thanks are especially due, for the able manner in

which the attack within the enemy's camp was directed.

The Governor General is also glad to have this opportunity of ackowledging the services of Brigadier Wilkinson, commanding the 6th brigade of the attacking division.

The brigade composed of Her Majesty's 9th and 62d regiments, and the 26th native infantry, under the command of Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, placed in support of the attacking division, by its firm and judicious advance, contributed to the success of the assault.

The cavalry, under the command of Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. Brigadiers Cureton, Scott, and Campbell, were well in hand, and ready for any emergency. Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, as usual, were in the foremost ranks, and distinguished themselves under their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel White.

Brigadier Smith, the commanding engineer, fully accomplished the Commander in Chief's instructions; and to Capt. Baker and Lieut. Becher of the engineers, the Governor-General's acknowledgments are due, for leading the division of attack into the enemy's camp: these officers will maintain the reputation of their corps whenever gallantry or science may be required from its members.

Major Abbott, of the engineers, exclusive of his exertions in constructing the bridge of boats, displayed much intelligence in the field. The merits of Major Reilly, commanding that most useful corps the sappers and miners, are acknowledged. The ability and zeal of Brigadier Irvine, the senior officer of the engineer corps, are well known to the Governor-General; and his forbearance in not assuming the command, having

reaehed the camp on the preeeding evening, is duly appreeiated.

Brigadier Gowan, eommanding the artillery, ably direeted the praetiee of the heavy artillery on the left, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Biddulph, Lieut.-Col. Brooke, Lieut.-Col. Wood, and Capt. Pillans.

On the right, the howitzer praetiee was well sustained by Major Grant.

The troops of horse artillery of Lieut.-Col. Lane and Capt. Fordyee greatly assisted the attaek of our infantry on the left; and, whilst the enemy were erossing the river, the fire of Lieut.-Col. Alexander's troop was most effeetive.

The troops of Capt. Horsford and Capt. Swinley also did good serviee.

The Governor-General's aeknowledgments are due to Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General, and to his department generally, for their ability and intelligenee. To the Quartermaster-General the serviee is mueh indebted for the judgment and zeal whieh mark all the proeeedings of that offieer, and the Governor-General offers his aeknowledgments to him, to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, and the officers of that department.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Aeting Adjutant-General, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, Aeting Quartermaster-General, Queen's Serviee, the Governor-General's thanks are due. He regrets the temporary privation of the serviees of these offieers by the wounds they have reeeived.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bireh, Judge Advoeate-General, the Governor-General again has to repeat his thanks for his intelligenee and gallantry.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Haveloek, Persian Interpreter, the Governor-General offers his best thanks.

The Governor-General desires to record his obligations to Count Ravensburgh, and to the officers of His Royal Highness's Staff, Count Oriola and Count Greuben. This gallant and amiable Prince, with his brave associates of the Prussian Army, has shared all the dangers and secured for himself the respect and admiration of the British Army; and the Governor-General begs to convey to His Royal Highness and to his Staff his cordial thanks for the ready offers of their services on the field of battle.

The Governor-General has now to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers attached to his own Staff.

He renews to Lieut.-Colonel Benson, of the military board, his strong sense of the important services rendered by that officer during the whole of this campaign, whose general information in military details, and cool judgment in action, deserve this acknowledgment.

Lieut.-Colonel Wood, the Governor-General's military secretary, displayed on the 10th instant the same intelligence and gallantry as on former occasions.

Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's political agent, has, throughout these operations, afforded most useful assistance by his ability, zeal, and activity in the field, as well as on every other occasion.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent, and honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, has shown the most unwearied devotion to the service, as well in the field as in the exercise of his personal influence in the Protected Sikh States.

The Governor-General's thanks are also due to Captain Cunningham, engineers, assistant political agent.

The Governor-General's Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Capt. Peel, and Capt. Hardinge, by their gallantry and intelligence rendered themselves most useful.

In the operations of this campaign, in which officers of the civil service have accompanied the camp, and participated in the risks incidental to active warfare, the Governor-General's thanks are due for their readiness in encountering these risks, and their endurance of privations.

The Governor-General acknowledges the able assistance he has at all times received from the political secretary, F. Currie, Esq. His acknowledgments are also due to his private secretary, C. Hardinge, Esq. and to the assistant political agent, R. Cust, Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel Parsons, deputy commissary general, has succeeded in keeping the army well supplied; and the Governor-General is much satisfied with his exertions, and those of the officers under his command. The army took the field under circumstances of great difficulty; and, by strenuous exertions, and good arrangements on the part of the Lieut.-Colonel, the army has now a large supply in reserve—a result very creditable to the chief of the commissariat department. The manner in which Captain Johnston has conducted the commissariat duties intrusted to him, has also met with the Governor-General's approbation.

To Dr. Macleod, superintending surgeon, and to Dr. Graham, as well as to the officers of the medical department generally, the Governor-General offers his acknowledgments.

His thanks are due to Dr. Walker, surgeon to the Governor-General, whose ability is only to be equalled by his zeal and humanity.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired in celebration of the victory of Sobraon at all the usual stations of the army.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

General Sir Hugh Gough, Baronet, G.C.B. Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, to the Governor General of India.

Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp, Kussoor, February 13, 1846.

Right Honourable Sir,

THIS is the fourth dispatch which I have had the honour of addressing to you since the opening of the campaign. Thanks to Almighty God, whose hand I desire to acknowledge in all our successes, the occasion of my writing now is to announce a fourth and most glorious and decisive victory.

My last communication detailed the movements of the Sikhs and our counter-manœuvres since the great day of Ferozeshah. Defeated on the Upper Sutlej, the enemy continued to occupy his position on the right bank, and his formidable *tete de pont* and entrenchments on the left bank of the river, in front of the main body of our army. But, on the 10th instant, all that he held of British territory, which was comprised in the ground on which one of his camps stood, was stormed from his grasp, and his audacity was again signally punished

by a blow, sudden, heavy, and overwhelming. It is my gratifying duty to detail the measures which have led to this glorious result.

The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred during the time of my head-quarters being fixed at Nihalkee, by myself, my departmental staff, and my engineer and artillery officers. Our observations, coupled with the reports of spies, convinced us that there had devolved on us the arduous task of attacking a position covered with formidable entrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with seventy pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp and some artillery, commanding and flanking his field works on our side. Major General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined me on the evening of the 8th, and part of my siege train having come up with me, I resolved, on the morning of the 10th, to dispose our mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable us to do this it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's picquets at the post of observation in front of Kodeewalla, and at the Little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution of this part of the plan was deferred owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances until near daybreak. The delay was of little importance, as the event showed that the Sikhs had followed our example, in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both therefore possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposable field artillery was then put in position on an extended semi-circle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at day-

break; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and clearcd the atmospherc. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej, on our left, two brigades of Major General Sir Robert Dick's division, under his personal command, stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. His 7th brigade, in which was the 10th foot, reinforced by the 53d foot, and led by Brigadier Stacy, was to head the attack, supported at 200 yards distance by the 6th brigade, under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th brigade, under Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the entrenched village of Kodeewalla, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre, Major General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or attack, its right resting on and in the village of the Little Sobraon. Major General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the Sutlej. Brigadier Cureton's cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurrekee and the enemy's horse, under Raja Lall Sing Misr, on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear between Major General Gilbert's right and Major General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Our battery of nine-pounders, enlarged into twelves, opened near the Little Sobraon with a brigade of howitzers formed from the light field batteries and troops of horse artillery, shortly after day break. But it was half past six before the

whole of our artillery fire was developed. It was most spirited and well directed. I cannot speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, their admirable practice, or the activity with which the cannonade was sustained. But, notwithstanding the formidable calibre of our iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, and the admirable way in which they were served, and aided by a rocket battery, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of seventy pieces behind well-constructed batteries of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops, covered either by redoubts or epaulments, or within a treble line of trenches. The effect of the cannonade was, as has been since proved by an inspection of the camp, most severely felt by the enemy; but it soon became evident that the issue of this struggle must be brought to the arbitrement of musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock, Brigadier Stacy's brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford's and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns aided each other correlatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity and coolness, and scientific character of this assault, which Brigadier Wilkinson well supported, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zumboorucks kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it: but soon, persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction to see the gallant Brigadier Stacy's soldiers driving

the Sikhs in confusion before them within the area of their encampment. The 10th foot, under Lieutenant Colonel Franks, now for the first time brought into serious contact with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot until it had got within the works of the enemy. The onset of Her Majesty's 53d foot was as gallant and effective. The 43d and 59th native infantry, brigaded with them, emulated both in cool determination.

At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support; and Major General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten the works, aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease; but, at one time, the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej; and, as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings in the entrenchments made by our sappers, in single file, and reformed as they passed them; and the 3d dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to check, had, on this

day, as at Ferozeshah, galloped over and eut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been east into the seale, that vietory finally deelared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slaekened, and then nearly eeased; and the vietors, then pressing them on every side, preeipitated them in masses over their bridge, and into the Sutlej, whieh a sudden rise of seven inehes had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reaeh the right bank through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible earnage. Hundreds fell under this eannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, eonfusion, and dismay were sueh as would have exeited eompassion in the hearts of their generous eonquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the earlier part of the aetion, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom, in the vieissitudes of attaek, the fortune of war left at their merey. I must pause in this narrative espeeially to notiee the determined hardihood and bravery with whieh our two battalions of Ghoorkhas, the Sirmoor and Nusseeree, met the Sikhs, wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers, of small stature but indomitable spirit, they vied in ardent eourage in the eharge with the grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great eombat.

Sixty-seven pieees of cannon, upwards of 200 camel-swivels (zumboorucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, eaptured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning; and, in

the forenoon, I caused our engineers to burn a part and to sink a part of the vaunted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come once more to defy us, and to threaten India with ruin and devastation.

We have to deplore a loss scvere in itself, but certainly not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome and the advantages obtained. I have especially to lament the fall of Major General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B. a gallant veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only until evening the dangerous grape shot wound which he received close to the enemy's entrenchments, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of Her Majesty's 80th regiment, in their career of noble daring. Major General Gilbert, to whose gallantry and unceasing exertions I have been so deeply indebted, and whose services have been so eminent throughout this eventful campaign, and Brigadier Stacy, the leader of the brigade most hotly and successfully engaged, both received contusions. They were such as would have caused many men to retire from the field, but they did not interrupt for a moment the efforts of these heroic officers. Brigadier Maclaren, so distinguished in the campaigns in Affghanistan, at Maharajpore, and now again in our conflicts with the Sikhs, has been badly wounded by a ball in the knee. Brigadier Taylor, C.B. onc of the most gallant and intelligent officers in the army, to whom I have felt deeply indebted on many occasions, fell in this fight at the head of his brigade in close encounter with the enemy, and covered with honourable wounds. Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseeree battalion, commanding the 2d brigade, has been wounded, but not, I trust, severely. I am deprived for the present of the

valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B. acting quartermaster general of Her Majesty's troops, whose aid I have so highly prized in all my campaigns in China and India. He received a wound from a grape shot, which is severe, but I hope not dangerous. Lieut. Colonel Barr, acting adjutant general of Her Majesty's forces, whose superior merit as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is feared that amputation may become necessary. Lieut. Colonels Ryan and Petit, of the 50th foot, were both badly wounded with that gallant regiment. Captain John Fisher, commandant of the Sirmoor battalion, fell at the head of his valiant little corps, respected and lamented by the whole army.

I have now to make the attempt, difficult, nay, impracticable I deem it, of expressing in adequate terms, my sense of obligation to those who especially aided me by their talents and self-devotion in the hard-fought field of Sobraon.

First, Right Honourable Sir, you must permit me to speak of yourself. Before the action, I had the satisfaction of submitting to you my plan of attack, and I cannot describe the support which I derived from the circumstance of its having in all its details met your approbation. When a soldier of such sound judgment and matured experience as your Excellency assured me that my projected operation deserved success, I could not permit myself to doubt that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, the victory would be ours. Nor did your assistance stop here; though suffering severely from the effects of a fall, and unable to mount on horseback without assistance, your uncontrollable desire to see this army once more triumphant, carried you into the hottest of the fire, filling all who

witnessed your exposure to such peril at once with admiration of the intrepidity that prompted it and anxiety for your personal safety, involving so deeply in itself the interests and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge my obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej, near Ferozepore. Our prompt appearance on this side of the river after victory, and advance to this place, which has enabled us to surprise its fort, and encamp without opposition in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of this invaluable assistance.

The major-generals of divisions engaged deserve far more commendation than I am able, within the limits of a dispatch, to bestow. Major-General Sir Robert Dick, as I have already related, has fallen on a field of renown worthy of his military career and services, and the affectionate regret of his country will follow him to a soldier's grave.

In his attack on the enemy's left, Major-General Sir Harry Smith displayed the same valour and judgment which gave him the victory of Aliwal. A more arduous task has seldom, if ever, been assigned to a division. Never has an attempt been more gloriously carried through.

I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him, which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable; but, since the hour in which our leading columns moved out of Umballa, I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely car-

ried out all my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him in a hundred instances to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes. I beg explicitly to recommend him to your Excellency's especial notice as a divisional commander of the highest merit.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day to the rare commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field works usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout our operations, and the superior manner in which our out-post duties have been carried on under his superintendence, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Brigadier Stacy, C.B., I must commend to your special protection and favour. On him devolved the arduous duty of leading the first column to the attack, turning the enemy's right, encountering his fire, before his numbers had been thinned, or his spirit broken, and, to use a phrase which a soldier like your Excellency will comprehend, taking off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight. How ably, how gallantly, how successfully this was done, I have before endeavoured to relate. I feel certain that Brigadier Stacy and his noble troops will hold their due place in your Excellency's estimation, and that his merits will meet with fit reward.

Brigadier Orchard, C.B., in consequence of the only regiment under his command, that was engaged in the action, being with Brigadier Stacy's brigade, attached himself to it, and shared all its dangers, glories, and success.

I beg as warmly and sincerely to praise the manner in which Brigadier Wilkinson supported Brigadier Stacy, and followed his lead into the enemy's works.

Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham manœuvred with great coolness and success as a reserve to the two last-mentioned brigades.

Brigadier Taylor, Her Majesty's 29th, fell nobly, as has already been told, in the discharge of his duty. He is himself beyond the reach of earthly praise ; but it is my earnest desire that his memory may be honoured in his fall, and that his regiment, the army with which he served, and his country, may know that no officer held a higher place, in my poor estimation, for gallantry or skill, than Brigadier C. C. Taylor.

Brigadier Maclaren, C.B, in whom I have ever confided, as one of the ablest of the senior officers of this force, sustained on this day, as I have before intimated, his already enviable reputation : I trust he may not long be kept by his wound out of the sphere of active exertion which is his natural element.

Brigadiers Penny and Hicks commanded the two brigades of Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and overcame at their head the most formidable opposition. I beg to bring both in the most earnest manner to your notice, trusting that Brigadier Penny's active services will soon become once more available.

The manœuvres of Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, in attracting and fixing the attention of Raja Lall Sing Misr's horse, fulfilled every expectation which I had formed, and were worthy of the skill of the officer employed, whose prominent exploits at the battle of Aliwal I have recently had the honour to bring to your notice.

Brigadier Scott, C.B., in command of the 1st brigade of cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful body of infantry in the rear of a line of formidable field works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the

noble troops under him, and to thank him for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will bear them in mind.

Brigadier Campbell's brigade was less actively employed; but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. The demonstration on the enemy's left by the 9th lancers, towards the conclusion of the battle, was made in the best order under a sharp cannonade.

Brigadier Gowan, C. B., deserves my best thanks for his able arrangements, the value of which was so fully evinced in the first hour and half of this conflict, when it was almost exclusively an artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph, Brooke, and Denniss supported him in the ablest way throughout the day, and have given me the most effectual assistance under every circumstance of the campaign.

The effective practice of our rockets, under Brigadier Brooke, elicited my particular admiration.

Brigadier Smith, C.B., had made all the dispositions in the engineer department, which were in the highest degree judicious and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th inst., Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our military history, the capture of Bhurtpore, arrived in camp. The command would, of course, have devolved on him, but, with that generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valour and ability, he declined to assume it, in order that all the credit of the work which he had begun might attach to Brigadier Smith. For himself, Brigadier Irvine sought only the opportunity of sharing our perils in the field, and he personally accompanied me throughout the day. Brigadier Smith has earned a title to the highest praise which I can bestow.

To the General Staff I am in every way indebted. Nothing could surpass the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant-Colonel Garden and Major Grant, who are the heads of it, in the discharge of the duties of their departments, ever very laborious, and during this campaign almost overwhelming. Both yet suffer under the effects of wounds previously received. Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, C.B., deputy quartermaster-general, and Lieutenant Arthur Becher, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, ably supported the former; and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, assistant adjutants-general, have been most satisfactory to the latter and to myself.

Lieut.-Colonel Parsons, deputy commissary-general, has evinced the most successful perseverance in his important endeavours to supply the army. He has been ably aided at head-quarters by Major W. J. Thompson, C.B., and Major Curtis, sub-assistant commissary-general; all three of these officers were most active in conveying my orders in the battle of Sobraon in the face of every danger. I have, in the most explicit way, to record the same intelligence and ability, and the same activity and bravery, in the case of Lieut.-Colonel Birch, Judge Advocate General, both as respects departmental duties and active attendance on me in the field. I have already spoken of the loss which I have sustained by Lieutenant-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieutenant Sandys, 55th regiment native infantry, postmaster of the force, assisted in conveying my orders.

Superintending Surgeon B. Macleod, M.D., has been indefatigable in the fulfilment of every requirement of his important and responsible situa-

tion. I am entirely satisfied with his exertions and theirr esults. I must bring to notice also the merits of Field-Surgeon J. Steel, M.D., and Surgeon Graham, M.D., in charge of the depot of sick.

I was accompanied during the action by the following officers of my personal staff:—Captain the Hon. C. R. Sackville West, Her Majesty's 21st foot, officiating military secretary (Captain Haines, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieutenant Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., Her Majesty's 39th foot, Persian interpreter; Lieutenant Bagot, 15th native infantry; Lieutenant Edwardes, 1st European light infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th lancers, my aides-de-camp; and Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., my medical officer. All these officers assisted in conveying my orders to various points, in the thickest of the fight and the hottest of the fire, and to all of them I feel greatly indebted.

I have to acknowledge the services in the command of regiments, troops, and batteries, or on select and particular duties in the engineer department, of the following officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour:—viz., Major F. Abbott, who laid the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjaub, and who was present at Sobraon, and did excellent service; Captain Baker and Lieutenant John Becher, engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacy's column (the last of these was wounded); Lieutenant Colonel Wood, artillery, commanding the mortar battery; Major Lawrenson, commanding the eighteen pounder battery; Lieutenant Colonel Huthwaite, commanding the 8-inch howitzer battery; and Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the rockets; Captain R. Waller, horse artillery; Captain G. H. Swinley, Captain E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brevet Major C. Grant, Brevet

Lieutenant Colonel J. Alexander, Brevet Major F. Brind, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Lane, Brevet Major G. Campbell, Captain J. Fordyce, Captain R. Horsford, and Lieutenant G. Holland, commanding troops and batteries; Major B. Y. Reilly, commanding sappers and miners; Licut.-Col. White, C.B., commanding 3d light dragoons; Captain Nash, 4th light cavalry; Major Alexander, 5th light cavalry; Captain Christie, 9th irregular cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Fullerton, 9th lancers; Capt. Lecson, 2d irregular cavalry; Brevet Captain Becher, 8th irregular cavalry; Captain Pearson, 16th lancers; Brevet Captain Quin, Governor-General's body guard; Brevet Major Angelo, 3d light cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, 31st foot; Captain Corfield, 47th native infantry; Brevet Lieutcnant-Colonel Ryan, and Brevet Lt.-Colonel Petit and Captain Long, 50th foot; Major Polwhele, 42d regiment native infantry; Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Travers, Nusseeree battalion; Captain Stepney, 29th foot; Major Sibbald, 41st regiment native infantry; Major Birrell and Brevet Captain Seaton, 1st Europcan light infantry; Brevet Major Graves, 16th grenadiers; Lieutenant Reid, Sirmoor battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, 9th foot; Major Handscomb, 26th regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 80th foot; Capt. Hoggan, 63d regiment native infantry; Captain Sandeman, 33d regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, 10th foot; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nash, 43d regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 59th regiment native infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, 53d foot; Major Shortt, 62d foot; Brevet Major Marshall, 68th regiment native infantry; and Captain Short, 45th regiment native infantry.

The following staff and engineer officers I have also to bring to your special notice, and to pray that their services may be favourably remembered, and the survivors duly rewarded—viz., Captain E. Christie, deputy assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Maxwell, deputy assistant quartermaster-general of artillery; and Captain Pillans and Brevet Captain W. K. Warner, commissaries of ordnance; Brevet Captain M. Mackenzie and Brevet Captain E. G. Austen, and First Lieutenant E. Kaye, artillery, majors of brigade; Captain R. Napier, major of brigade of engineers; Captain Tritton, 3d light dragoons, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant E. Roche, 3d dragoons, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general of cavalry, in the place of Captain Havelock, 9th foot, who was present in the field, but unable from the effects of a wound to discharge the duties of his office; Captain E. Lugard, 31st foot, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3d light cavalry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general; Lieut. E. A. Holdich, 80th foot, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Harry Smith; Lieutenant. F. M'D. Gilbert, 2d grenadiers, acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Gilbert; Captain R. Houghton, 63d regiment native infantry, officiating assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Rawson, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, killed; Lieutenant R. Bates, 82d foot, aide-de-camp to the late Major-General Sir R. Dick; Captain J. R. Pond, 1st European light infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant J. S. Paton, 14th regiment native infantry, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general; Brevet Captain Harington, 5th light cavalry; Cap-

tain A. Spottiswoode, 9th lancers; Licutenant R. Pattinson, 16th lancers; Captain J. Garvock, 31st foot; Lieutenant G. H. M. Jones, 29th foot; Captain J. L. Taylor, 26th light infantry; Lieutenant H. F. Dunsford, 59th regiment native infantry, majors of brigade; Captain Combe, 1st European light infantry, major of brigade, 2d brigade; Captain Gordon, 11th native infantry, major of brigade, 6th brigade; Captain A. G. Ward, 68th native infantry, major of brigade; and Lieutenant P. Hay, major of brigade (killed).

Having ventured to speak of your Excellency's own part in this action, it would be most gratifying to me to go on to mention the brilliant share taken in it by Lieutenant Colonel Wood and the officers of your personal staff, as well as by the civil, political, and other military officers attached to you. But as these were all under your own eye, I cannot doubt that you will yourself do justice to their exertions.

We were in this battle again honoured with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Oriola and Greuben. Here, as at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, these distinguished visitors did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but, throughout it, were to be seen in front wherever danger most urgently pressed.

The loss of the enemy has been immense; an estimate of it must be formed with a due allowance for the spirit of exaggeration which pervades all statements of Asiatics where their interest leads them to magnify numbers; but our own observation on the river banks and in the enemy's camp, combined with the reports brought to our intelligence department, convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8000 and 10,000 men killed and wounded in action and drowned in the passage of

the river. Amongst the slain are Sirdars Sham Sing, Attareewalla, Generals Goolab Sing Koopta and Heera Sing Topee, Sirdar Kishen Sing, son of the late Jemadar Kooshall Sing; Generals Mobaruck Ally and Illahee Buksh, and Shah Newaz Khan, son of Futteh-ood-deen Khan of Kussoor. The body of Sham Sing was sought for in the captured camp by his followers; and, respecting the gallantry with which he is reported to have devoted himself to death rather than accompany the army in its flight, I forbade his people being molested in their search, which was finally successful.

The consequences of this great action have yet to be fully developed. It has at least, in God's providence, once more expelled the Sikhs from our territory, and planted our standards on the soil of the Punjaub. After occupying their entrenched position for nearly a month, the Khalsa army had perhaps mistaken the caution which had induced us to wait for the necessary materiel, for timidity. But they must now deeply feel that the blow which has fallen on them from the British arm has only been the heavier for being long delayed.

I have, &c.,
H. GOUGH, General,
Commander in Chief, East Indies.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B. Commander in Chief, in the Action at Sobraon, on 10th February 1846.

General Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 2d, 3d, 5th troops)—1 rank and file, 1 syce driver, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2d, 3d troops)—1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 15 rank and file, 2 syces, 20 horses, wounded.

3d Brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2d, 3d troops)—5 rank and file wounded.

2d Battalion Artillery (2d company)—1 lascar wounded.

3d Battalion Artillery (3d and 4th companies)—3 rank and file, 2 lascars, wounded.

4th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th companies)—2 syces, 3 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, 2 lascars, 3 syces, 2 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

6th Battalion Artillery (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th companies)—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syces, 17 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

Engineer Department and Sappers.

2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Cavalry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 horses wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—5 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 European officers, 22 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 20 horses missing.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—4 horses killed; 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.
5th Regiment Light Cavalry—2 horses killed; 10 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.
9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 horse killed; 3 horses wounded.

2d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—1 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 trumpeter, 5 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.
2d Irregular Cavalry, Head-quarters and Right Wing—2 horses wounded.

3d Brigade.

Governor General's Body Guard—1 horse wounded.

Total—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded; 24 horses missing.

1st Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed; 3 wounded.

1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—35 rank and file killed; 7 European officers, 112 rank and file, wounded.
47th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 4 native officers, 64 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 European officer, 41 rank and file, killed; 11 European officers, 186 rank and file, wounded.

42d Light Infantry—8 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 53 rank and file, wounded.

Nussecree Battalion—6 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 6 native officers, 74 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 97 rank and file, killed; 28 European officers, 13 native officers, 489 rank and file, wounded.

2d Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers killed; 4 wounded.

3d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 12 European officers, 7 serjeants, 132 rank and file, wounded.

41st Regiment Native Infantry—2 havildars, 14 rank and file, killed; 8 European officers, 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file, wounded.

68th Regiment Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 67 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 10 European officers, 10 serjeants, 142 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

16th Grenadiers—6 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 19 havildars, 1 drummer, 122 rank and file, wounded.

Sirmoor Battallion—1 European officer, 13 rank and file, killed; 4 native officers, 3 havildars, 123 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 serjeants and havildars, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 serjeants and havildars, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

3d Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 2 horses, killed; 1 horse wounded.

5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—5 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 19 rank and file, wounded.

H. M.'s 62d Foot—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

6th Brigade.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—1 drummer, 12 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 3 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.

33d Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 4 native officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, wounded.

63d Regiment Native Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 3 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 98 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

43d Regiment Native Infantry—7 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 5 havildars, 85 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—4 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 53 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

H. M.'s 53d Foot—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 8 European officers, 1 serjeant, 104 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 3 serjeants and havildars, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 25 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 serjeants and havildars, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

Abstract.

Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syce drivers, 17 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

Engineers and Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 native ditto, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Cavalry Division—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded; 24 horses missing.

1st Infantry Division—2 European officers, 1 native officer, 97 rank and file, killed; 28 European officers, 13 native officers, 489 rank and file, wounded.

2d ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 5 serjeants, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 38 European officers, 12 native officers, 46 serjeants, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

3d ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 native officer, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 25 European officers, 13 native officers, 27 serjeants, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded.

Total—13 European officers, 3 native officers, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 292 rank and file, 3 syees, 36 horses, killed; 101 European officers, 39 native officers, 74 serjeants and havildars, 7 trumpeters and drummers, 832 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syees, 83 horses, wounded; 29 horses missing.

European officers—13 killed, 101 wounded.

Native officers—3 killed, 39 wounded.

Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file—301 killed, 1913 wounded.

Lascars, syee drivers, syees, &c.—3 killed, 10 wounded.

Total—320 killed, 2063 wounded.

Grand Total of killed, wounded, and missing, 2383.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Artillery Division.

1st Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery—First Lieutenant H. J. Y. Faithfull.

1st Infantry Division.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant R. Hay, Major of Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Lieutenant C. R. Grimes.

2d Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant J. S. Rawson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C.B. Brigadier.

1st European Light Infantry—Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.

Sirmoor Battalion—Captain J. Fisher.

3d Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—Lieutenant W. T. Bartley.

33d Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. D. Playfair.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—Lieutenant W. Y. Beale.

Her Majesty's 53d Foot—Captain C. E. D. Warren.

Wounded.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B., Officiating Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's Forces, very severely; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. Barr, Officiating Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces, severely and dangerously.

Artillery Division.

2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery—Brevet Major C. Grant, slightly.

Engineer Department.

Brevet Captain W. Abercrombie, contused; First Lieutenant J. R. Becher, severely; Second Lieutenant G. P. Hebbert, slightly.

Cavalry Division.

H. M.'s 3d Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. B. Hawkes, slightly; Lieut. H. W. White, ditto; Cornet Kauntze, severely; and Quartermaster A. Crabtree, slightly.

1*st Infantry Division.*

Divisional Staff—Lieut. E. A. Holdich, A.D.C., severely.

Brigade Staff--Lieut.-Col. N. Penny, Brigadier, and Captain J. Garvock, Major of Brigade, severely.

H. M.'s 31st Foot—Lieut. R. Law, severely; Lieut. G. Elmslie, severely; Lieut. S. J. Timbrell, dangerously, both thighs broken; Lieut. P. Gabbett, slightly; Lieut. C. H. G. Tritton, mortally; Ensign Jones, dangerously; and Lieut. and Adjutant Bolton, severely.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. and Adjutant R. Renny, severely; Lieut. H. C. James, 32d N.I., slightly; Ensign W. H. Walcot, slightly; and J. D. Ogston, slightly.

H. M.'s 50th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Col. Ryan, K.H., dangerously; Brevet Col. P. J. Petit, dangerously; Capt. G. M'L. Tew, dangerously; Capt. J. B. Bonham, dangerously; Capt. Needham, dangerously; Capt. J. L. Wilton, very severely; Lieut. H. W. Hough, severely; Lieut. J. G. Smyth, severely; Lieut. C. A. Mouat, severely; Ensign C. H. Slessor, slightly; and Lieut. C. H. Tottenham, slightly.

42d Light Infantry—Major T. Polwhele, slightly; and Lieut. A. Macqueen, severely.

Nusseree Battalion—Capt. C. O'Brien, severely.

2d Infantry Division.

Divisional Staff—Major-General W. R. Gilbert, slightly; Lieut. F. M'D. Gilbert, A. D. C., slightly.

Brigade Staff — Lieut.-Col. Maclaren, C. B., Brigadier, dangerously; Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade, very severely, right arm amputated.

H. M.'s 29th Foot—Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, severely; Capt. J. D. Young, slightly; Capt K. Murchison, slightly; Lieut R. F. Henry, Lieut. J. O. Duncan, severely; Lieut. W. Kirby, very severely; Lieut. C. E. Macdonnell, severely; Lieut. H. G. Walker, slightly; Lieut. St. G. M. Nugent, severely; Lieut. G. St. J. Henderson, contusion; Lieut. E. T. Scudamore, severely; and Ensign G. Mitchell, very severely, right leg amputated.

41st Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. W. H. Halford, severely; Capt. J. Cumberlege, severely; Capt. J. W. V. Stephen, slightly; Lieut. A. W. Onslow, slightly; Lieut. M. F. Kemble, slightly; Ensign C. H. Scatcherd, severely, since dead; Ensign C. R. Aikman, slightly; and Ensign J. P. Bennet, slightly.

68th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. P. A. Roberton, slightly; and Ensign J. A. Dorin, slightly.

1st European Light Infantry—Brevet Capt. E. Magnay, severely; Lieut. J. Pattullo, severely; Lieut. J. Lambert, severely; Lieut. G. G. Denniss, severely; Lieut. A. Hume, dangerously; Lieutenant T. Staples, slightly; Ensign C. O. B. Palmer, slightly; Ensign G. H. Davidson, dangerously, since dead; Ensign P. R. Innes, slightly; and Lieut. D. C. T. Beatson (14th N. I.), severely.

16th Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers—Capt. A. Balderston, severely; and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly.

Sirmoor Battalion—Capt. J Fisher (23d N. I.), killed.

3d Infantry Division.

H. M.'s 9th Foot—Lieut. R. Daunt, slightly.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. F. Mackenzie, severely; and Ensign M. J. White, slightly.

H. M.'s 62d Foot—Lieut. R.H. Haviland, severely.

H. M.'s 80th Foot—Capt. W. Cookson, slightly; Lieut. R. Crawley, severely; Lieut. E. W. P. Kingsley, severely; and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandesforde, severely.

33d Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. T. Tulloh, severely.

63d Regiment Native Infantry—Capt. W. C. Ormsby, severely; Lieut. H. A. Morrieson, slightly; Ensign R. T. H. Barber, slightly.

H. M.'s 10th Foot—Lieut. H. R. Evans, slightly; and Lieut. C. J. Lindham, severely.

43d Regiment Light Infantry—Captain H. Lyell, very severely; Ensign L. Munro, severely.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieut. H. B. Lumsden, severely.

H. M.'s 53d Foot—Captain T. Smart, severely; Lieut. J. Chester, severely; Lieut. A. B. O. Stokes, severely; Ensign W. Dunning, severely; Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Gold, slightly; Lieut. J. Breton, slightly; Lieut. R. N. Clarke, severely; and Ensign H. Lucas, slightly.

PAT. GRANT,
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Camp, Kussoor, February 13, 1846.

PROCLAMATION *by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.*

Kussoor, Feb. 14, 1846.

THE Sikh Army has been expelled from the left bank of the river Sutlej, having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field artillery.

The British Army has crossed the Sutlej, and entered the Punjaub.

The Governor General announces by this Proclamation, that this measure has been adopted by the Government of India, in accordance with the intentions expressed in the Proclamation of the 13th December last, as having been forced upon the Governor General for the purpose of "effectually protecting the British Provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace."

These operations will be steadily persevered in, and vigorously prosecuted, until the objects proposed to be accomplished are fully attained. The occupation of the Punjaub by the British forces will not be relinquished until ample atonement for the insult offered to the British Government, by the infraction of the treaty of 1809, A.D., and by the unprovoked invasion of the British Provinces, shall have been exacted. These objects will include full indemnity for all expenses incurred during the war, and such arrangements for the future government of the Lahore territories as will give perfect security to the British Government against similar acts of perfidy and aggression.

Military operations against the Government and Army of the Lahore State have not been undertaken by the Government of India from any desire of

territorial aggrandisement. The Governor General, as already announced in the Proclamation of the 13th December, "sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjaub, able to control its army and to protect its subjects." The sincerity of these professions is proved by the fact that no preparations for hostilities had been made when the Lahore Government suddenly, and without a pretext of complaint, invaded the British territories. This unprovoked aggression has compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms, and to organise the means of offensive warfare; and whatever may now befall the Lahore State, the consequences can alone be attributed to the misconduct of that Government and its Army.

No extension of territory was desired by the Government of India: the measures necessary for providing indemnity for the past, and security for the future, will, however, involve the retention by the British Government of a portion of the country hitherto under the government of the Lahore State. The extent of territory which it may be deemed advisable to hold, will be determined by the conduct of the Durbar, and by considerations for the security of the British frontier. The Government of India will, under any circumstances, annex to the British Provinces the districts, hill and plain, situated between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, the revenues thereof being appropriated as a part of the indemnity required from the Lahore State.

The Government of India has frequently declared that it did not desire to subvert the Sikh Government in the Punjaub; and although the conduct of the Durbar has been such as to justify the most severe and extreme measures of retribution (the infliction of which may yet be required

by sound policy, if the recent acts of violence be not amply atoned for, and immediate submission tendered), nevertheless, the Governor General is still willing that an opportunity should be given to the Durbar and to the Chiefs to submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, and, by a return to good faith, and the observance of prudent counsels, enable the Governor General to organise a Sikh Government in the person of a descendant of its founder, the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the faithful Ally of the British Power.

The Governor General, at this moment of a most complete and decisive victory, cannot give a stronger proof of the forbearance and moderation of the British Government, than by making this declaration of his intention—the terms and mode of the arrangement remaining for further adjustment.

The Governor General, therefore, calls upon all those chiefs who are the well wishers of the descendants of Runjeet Sing, and especially such chiefs as have not participated in the hostile proceedings against the British Power, to act in concert with him for carrying into effect such arrangements as shall maintain a Sikh Government at Lahore, capable of controlling its army and protecting its subjects, and based upon principles that shall provide for the future tranquillity of the Sikh State, shall secure the British frontier against a repetition of acts of aggression, and shall prove to the whole world the moderation and justice of the Paramount Power of India.

If this opportunity of rescuing the Sikh nation from military anarchy and misrule be neglected, and hostile opposition to the British army be renewed, the Government of India will make such

other arrangements for the future government of the Punjaub as the interests and seeurity of the British power may render just and expedient.

By order,
F. CURRIE, Seeretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

PROCLAMATION *by the Governor General of India.*

Camp, Lulleeanee, February 18, 1846.

THE Chiefs, Merehants, Traders, Ryots, and other Inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur are hereby informed, that His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing has this day waited upon the Right Honourable the Governor General, and expressed the eontrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proeeedings. The Maharajah and Durbar having aequiesced in all the terms imposed by the British Government, the Governor General having every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be established between the two Governments, the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur have nothing to fear from the British Army.

The Governor General and the British Troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa Army, will aid their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the deseendants of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and for the proteetion of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the eities in the Punjaub will, in that ease, be perfeetly safe, in person and

property, from any molestation by the British Troops; and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 3, 1846.

Westminster, March 30, 1846.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to apply the sum of eight millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

An Act to make further provisions as to unclaimed stock and dividends of the South Sea Company.

An Act to repeal so much of an Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for naturalizing Henry Robert Ferguson," as enacts that the said Henry Robert Ferguson should not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to take any office or place of trust either civil or military, or to have any grant of lands, tenements, or hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or any other person or persons in trust for him.

Whitehall, April 1, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning to be one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same.

Foreign-Office, April 2, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Clements Frederik Good, as Consul at Hull for His Majesty the King of Denmark.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the 62d regiment, who were killed in action, at Ferozeshah, on the 21st of December 1845, or who have since died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 7, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *April* 1846.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of Her Majesty, and by those of the Honourable East India Company, in the vicinity of the Sutledge, whereby the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs was gloriously repelled, and their armies totally discomfited; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday the 12th of this instant April, or the Sunday after the Ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *April* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Exeellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that all Ministers and Preachers as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Seotland as of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, eap. 7, do, at some time during the exercise of Divine Serviee in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday the 12th of this instant April, or on the Sunday after the Ministers or Preachers of such churches, congregations, or assemblies respectively shall be enabled so to do, put up Prayers and Thanksgivings to Almighty God for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of Her Majesty, and by those of the Honourable East India Company, in the vicinity of the Sutledge, whereby the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs was gloriously repelled, and their armies totally discomfited.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

This Gazette also eontains an Order in Counеil, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for determining the portion of the improved value to be paid to the said Commissioners under a certain lease of glebe lands. with the right of quarrying

stone, granted by the Reverend Charles Brackenbury, Clerk, Rector of the parish of Wilsford, in the county and diocese of Lincoln.

A similar Order, for fixing the number and emoluments of the minor canons in the cathedral church of Peterborough.

Whitehall, April 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and General and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Gough, of Chinkeangfoo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies.

Downing-Street, April 7, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Sir Henry George Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, serving with the rank of Major General in India, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

Downing-Street, April 3, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:

Colonel Thomas Reed, 62d Foot.
Colonel the Honourable Thomas Ashburnham, 62d Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Ryan, 50th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Peter John Petit, 50th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Marcus Barr, 29th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bunbury, 80th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel John Byrne, 31st Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles Barnwell, 9th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Blucher Wood, 80th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel James Spence, 31st Foot, and
Captain James Hope, Commanding Her Majesty's steam frigate Firebrand.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Officers in the Service of the East India Company, viz.

Major General Walter Raleigh Gilbert to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and
Lieutenant Colonel David Harriott, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry,
Lieutenant Colonel James Parsons, 18th Bengal Native Infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel John Samuel Henry Weston, 31st Bengal Native Infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel William John Gairdner, 14th Bengal Native Infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel William Burlton, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Garden, Quartermaster General Bengal Army,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Grant, Deputy Adjutant General Bengal Army,
Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 70th Bengal Native Infantry,

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Benson, 1st Bengal Native Infantry,
Lieutenant Colonel George Brooke, Bengal Artillery,
Lieutenant Colonel George Hicks, 47th Bengal Native Infantry,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Mactier, 4th Bengal Light Cavalry,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Geddes, Bengal Artillery,
Lieutenant Colonel George Gladwin Denniss, Bengal Artillery,
Lieutenant Colonel Edward Huthwaite, Bengal Artillery,

to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order.

Downing-Street, April 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Norman William Macdonald, Esq. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

Westminster, April 2, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come

thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An Act for the regulation of Her Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

An Act for amending the Act for rendering effective the services of the Chelsea out-pensioners, and extending it to the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital.

An Act for regulating the payment of the out-pensioners of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

An Act for lighting with gas the town and parish of Radcliff, and the township of Pilkington, or parts thereof, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for better assessing and collecting the poor rates, lighting and watching, and church rates in the parish of Aylesbury, and the highway rates in the township of Aylesbury and hamlet of Walton, respectively, in the county of Buckingham.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 10, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint John, Little Bolton."

Whitehall, April 9, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Major General Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, of Alliwaul, on the Sutlej, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Notice is hereby given, that we, the undersigned, being three of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have, in pursuance and execution of the powers vested in us by an Act, passed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria,

intituled " An Act for the general regulation of the Customs," appointed the port of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, to be a port for the importation of tobacco.

Given under our hands, at the Treasury-chambers, Whitehall, this 31st day of March 1846.

WILLIAM CRIPPS.
RALPH NEVILLE.
S. T. CARNEGIE.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset-House, April 7, 1846.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, cap. 76, intituled " An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales :"

This is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners have appointed John Thomas Graves, of the Inner-temple, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws; and that the said John Thomas Graves, on the 7th day of April instant, took the oath required by the said Act before the Honourable Mr. Justice Cresswell, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at his chambers, in Rolls'-gardens, Chancery-lane.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset-House, April 7, 1846.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years

of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, cap. 76, intituled "An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales:"

This is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners have appointed John Ball, of No. 85, Stephen's-green, Dublin, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws for a period of six months from the 2d day of April instant; and that the said John Ball, on the 3d day of April instant, took the oath required by the said Act before the Honourable Mr. Justice Cresswell, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at his chambers, in Rolls'-gardens, Chancery-lane.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset-House, April 7, 1846.

This is to notify, that, in pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the first and second years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland," the Poor Law Commissioners have directed John Ball, Esq. Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, to carry the provisions of the said Act into execution.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 14, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *April* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Exeellent Majesty in Counеil.

WHEREAS an Aet was passed in the session of Parliament held in the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Aet "for the general regulation of the Customs," whereby it is, amongst other things, enaeted, that the several sorts of goods enumerated in the table therein following, denominated "a table of prohibitions and restrietions inwards," shall either be absolutely prohibited to be imported, or shall be imported only under the restrietions mentioned in sueh table:

And whereas, among other sorts of goods, the following are enumerated in the said table, viz.

"Goods of plaees within the limits of the East India Company's eharter, unless into ports approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, and deelared, by Order in Counеil, to be fit and proper for sueh importation:"

And whereas the port of Preston has been approved of by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for that purpose:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the port of Preston is fit and proper for the importation of goods of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter :

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

This Gazettc also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a scparate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Bingley and Bradford, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Cullingworth."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 17, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting two separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the district of Saint John the Evangelist, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester, and that one of the said districts shall be named, " The District of Saint Andrew, Lambeth," and the other, " The District of Saint Thomas, Lambeth."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Long Benton, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Durham, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Walker."

A similar Order, for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in a certain lease of beds of clay, earth, loam, and sand about to be granted by the Reverend Charles Rodwell Roper, Clerk, Rector of the parish of Saint Olave, in the city and diocese of Exeter.

Crown-Office, 17*th April* 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Richmond.

Henry Rich, Esq. in the room of the Honourable William Nicholas Ridley Colborne, deceased.

Borough of Malton.

The Honourable William Thomas Spencer Wentworth Fitzwilliam, commonly called Viscount Milton, in the room of John Walbanke Childers, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers, gunners, and privates of the Bengal Artillery and the First Bengal European Regiment of Light Infantry, in the East India Company's Service, who were killed in action, or who died of their wounds, during the month of December 1845.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 21, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *April* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the second session of Parliament held in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act for " establishing a prison at Pentonville," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to nominate and appoint any number of fit persons, not being less than seven or more than eleven, to be Commissioners for governing the said prison; now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of the said Act, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to nominate and appoint Benjamin Hawes, Esq. M.P. and Joseph Henry Green, of Hadley, Esq. to be two of the Commissioners for governing the Pentonville Prison, in the room of James Archibald Lord Wharncliffe, deceased, and Charles Duke of Richmond, K.G. resigned; and they are hereby nominated and appointed such Commissioners accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *April* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty, "for a term to be limited, certain duties on sugar "imported into the United Kingdom," it was enacted, that from and after the fourteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, there should be charged, amongst other duties of Customs, the following (that is to say):

On sugar the growth and produce of China, Java, or Manilla, or of any foreign country the sugars of which Her Majesty in Council should have declared, or might thereafter declare, to be admissible as not being the produce of slave labour, and which should be imported into the United Kingdom, either from the country of its growth or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth, the duties following (that is to say):

White-clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white-clayed, not being refined, for every hundred weight	1	8	0

Brown sugar, being Muscovado or clayed, or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to white-clayed, for every hundred weight	1	3	4

and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a hundred weight:

And by the said Act it was also enacted, that with regard to sugar the growth of any foreign country between which country and Her Majesty there was then subsisting any Treaty or Convention binding Her Majesty to grant to such country, either conditionally or unconditionally, the privileges of the most favoured nation, or to permit, either conditionally or unconditionally, the produce of such country to be imported into the United Kingdom at the same duties as are imposed upon the like produce of any country, it should be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by any Order or Orders in Council, to declare that, from and after a day to be named in such Order, brown, Muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of such country, in case such Treaty should continue to subsist, should, if imported from such country, or from any British possession abroad, having been imported into such British possession from such country, be admitted to entry for consumption in the United Kingdom, at the aforesaid respective rates of duty of one pound eight shillings, and one pound three shillings and four pence per hundred weight, respectively, in like manner as sugars the growth and produce of China, Java, or Manilla:

And whereas a Treaty was, on the eighteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, concluded between His late Majesty King George the Fourth and the State of Colombia, containing, among other things, an

agreement, that no higher or other duties should be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia than were or should be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country:

And whereas the Republic of New Granada was, at the time of the conclusion of the said Treaty, a part of the said State of Colombia:

And whereas the said Treaty was, at the time of the passing of the said Act, and still is subsisting between Her Majesty and the said Republic of New Granada, as having so been a part of the said State of Columbia as aforesaid:

And whereas application has been made on the part of the Government of the said Republic of New Granada, claiming under the said Treaty the admission of sugars, the growth of the dominions of the said Republic, at the said respective duties of one pound eight shillings and one pound three shillings and four pence per hundred weight:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that, from and after the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof, brown, Muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined), the growth of the dominions of the said Republic of New Granada, shall, if imported from the dominions of the said Republic, or from any British possession abroad, having been imported into such British possession from the said dominions, be admitted to entry for consumption into the United Kingdom at the aforesaid respective rates of duty of one pound eight shillings and one pound three shillings and four pence per hundred weight, respectively; subject, nevertheless, to the production of the like certificates, and the

making of the like declaration, as are in the said Act required, with respect to sugars the growth of China, Java, or Manilla:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Durham, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Paul, High Elswick."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Merthyr Tydfil, in the county of Glamorgan, and in the diocese of Llandaff, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Cyfarthfa."

This Gazette likewise contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To unite certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Droxford and Bishops Waltham, in the county of Southampton, and within the diocese of Winchester, and to form the same into one consolidated chapelry, for all ecclesiastical purposes, for the consecrated church of Saint Barnabas, situated at Swanmore, in the said parish of Droxford; and that such consolidated chapelry shall be named, "The Consolidated Chapelry of Swanmore."

Whitehall, April 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. Governor General of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore, and of King's Newton, in the county of Derby.

Whitehall, April 18, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Francis Martin, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the south, east, and west parts of England, vacant by the decease of Joseph Hawker, Esq. late Clarenceux.

Whitehall, April 18, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto James Pulman, Esq. Richmond Herald, the office of Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the north parts of England, vacant by the promotion of Francis Martin, Esq. to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 21, 1846.

India-Board, April 20, 1846.

THE Secret Committee of the East India Company has this day received, from the Governor-General of India, a dispatch, of which the following is an extract:

The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.

Camp, Lahore, March 4, 1846.

ON the 20th, the whole army marched to Lahore, fourteen miles, and encamped on the Parade-ground, about two and a half miles from the city gates.

In the afternoon of the 20th, the young Maharaja Duleep Sing was restored to the Palace of the Rulers of Lahore, in charge of the Chief Secretary of the Government, F. Currie, Esq. escorted by British Officers and Troops, in the manner described in the papers enclosed.

I considered it right to mark, in this public manner, the submission of the Lahore Government to the British Power; and to show that the

restoration of the young Maharaja to his capital was the spontaneous act of the British Government.

On the 21st, the Chief Engineer and other Officers inspected the citadel and the gates of the town to select positions for the British troops, by whom I had determined that Lahore should be occupied till further orders.

Early on the morning of the 22d, a brigade of British troops took formal possession of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee Musjed, and the Huzzooree Bagh.

On receiving the report of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I issued the General Order, bearing date the 22d ultimo. I considered the occupation of Lahore, and the close of active operations in the field, a proper opportunity for marking, by substantial reward, the gratitude of the British Government to its faithful and brave Army, which had fought so gloriously and so successfully; and I was glad at being able thus to bring into prominent contrast the just reward of discipline and obedience with the certain penalty of insubordination and violence, as exemplified in the fate of the two armies which had been so long the objects of mutual observation, the one victorious in the field, and honoured and bountifully rewarded by its Government; the other, in spite of its exceeding numbers and advantageous positions, vanquished in every battle, abandoned by a Government it had coerced, and, with its shattered remains, left, but for the intercession of its conquerors, to disperse with no provision of any kind, and seek a precarious subsistence by rapine and crime.

On the 17th ultimo, the force under Brigadier Wheeler crossed the Sutlej, a few miles below Loodianah, and occupied the strong fort of Philor, which was abandoned on the approach of the

troops. Having left a garrsion at Philor, Brigadier Wheeler advanced to the banks of the Beas; and the presence of his disciplined force has given confidence of protection to the inhabitants of the Dooab, who are stated to be well satisfied with their change of rulers.

General Order by the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Lahore, Feb. 20th, 1846.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General requests that the Commander-in-Chief will cause the following arrangements to be made for escorting His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Sing to his palace, in the citadel of Lahore, this afternoon. The escort will consist of two regiments of European cavalry, two regiments of native cavalry, the body guard to be one. One regiment of irregular horse, two troops of horse artillery, one European and one native.

The Secretary to the Government of India, F. Currie, Esq. will take charge of His Highness and his Suite, and will be accompanied by the Political Agent, Major Lawrence; the Governor General's Private Secretary, Charles Hardinge, Esq.; the Aides-de-camp of the Governor-General; two Aides-de-camp of the Commander-in-Chief; one Aide-de-camp from each General Officer of a division, in uniform.

The escort will be formed at the nearest convenient spot to the Governor-General's camp, at two o'clock, and proceed to His Highness's camp, and thence to his palace.

On alighting from his elephant, a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the horse artillery.

His Highness the Maharajah of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs as their sovereign, having,

on the 18th instant, intimated his intention to proceed to the Governor-General's camp at Lulleeanee, attended by His Highness's wuzeer, the Rajah Goolab Singh and other chiefs, was received in durbar, on the afternoon of that day, by the Governor-General,—the Commander-in-Chief and the Staff being present. His Highness's ministers and chiefs there tendered his submission, and solicited the elemency of the British Government.

The Governor-General extended the clemency of the British Government to a Prince the descendant of the Maharajah the late Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs and the people to be their Ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government, and previously explained to His Highness's ministers and chiefs, should be faithfully executed.

On withdrawing from the Durbar, the Maharajah received the usual salutes due to His Highness's exalted rank.

His Highness has since remained near the Governor-General's camp; and, as it will be conducive to His Highness's comfort that he should rejoin his family, the Governor-General desires that he may, with all honour and in safety, be conducted by the British troops to the gates of his palace this day.

The following proclamation was issued on the 18th instant by the Governor-General, promising protection to all persons at Lahore and elsewhere, who peaceably continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

The Governor-General is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this invincible army, as fully and

securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle under their distinguished commander would be one of victory.

He trusts at present that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the town of Lahore, and he requests His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give the necessary instructions to carry this order strictly into effect, as well as to protect all persons bringing provisions into the camp.

By order, &c.

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

Proclamation by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Camp, Lulleeanee, February 18, 1846.

THE chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Amritsur are hereby informed, that His Highness Maharajah Duleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proceedings. The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Goverment, the Governor-General has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two Governments. The inhabitants of Lahore and Amritsur have nothing to fear from the British Army. The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendant

of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will, in that case, be perfectly safe in person and property from any molestation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,
F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

F. Currie, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, to the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. Governor-General of India.

February 21st, 1846.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the officers noted in the margin*, on elephants,

* Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Political Agent; W. Edwards, Esq. Under Secretary, Foreign Department; R. Cust, Esq. Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department; C. Hardinge, Esq. Private Secretary to the Governor-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Military Secretary to the Governor-General; Captain Cunningham, Captain Hardinge, Captain Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Mills, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor-General; Captain Bagot, Captain Edwardes, Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp to General Gilbert; Captain Tottenham, Aide-de-Camp to General Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Napier, Captain Smith, Engineers.

to conduct the Maharajah Dulecp Singh to his palace in the Citadel of Lahore.

The procession was arranged in the following order :—

9th Irregular Cavalry.
3d Light Cavalry.
Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.
Troop Horse Artillery Europeans.
Troop Horse Artillery Natives.
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.
The Secretary, with the Maharajah and Suite.
The Governor-General's Body Guard.

The escort was formed in open column of the troops left in front, commanded by Brigadier Cureton, C.B.

We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the Maharajah, about a mile and a half from our pickets, and nearly the same distance from the citadel gate of the city.

At about three quarters of a mile from the Maharajah's camp I was met by the Minister Rajah Goolab Singh, and some of the chiefs.

Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the Maharajah, that he might be ready on his elephant upon our arrival.

On reaching the Maharajah's camp, the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Singh on the same elephant, came forward from his tent accompanied by several chiefs.

After the usual salutation and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the Maharajah's elephant next to mine, and, the troops having fallen in as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the gate of the citadel.

On arriving, Brigadier Cureton drew up the escort in line in front of the gateway, and I took the

Maharajah, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Rajah Goolab Singh and the other Chiefs, into the interior of the citadel, and to the inner door of his palace.

I then observed to the Maharajah and Chiefs, that, by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I had thus brought the Maharajah, conducted by the British army, to his palace, which His Highness had left for the purpose of tendering submission to the British Government, and for placing himself, his capital, and his country, at the mercy of the Governor-General, and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered, and that the Governor-General had thus restored him to his palace as a mark of the favour which he desired to show to the descendant of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh.

A salute of 21 guns was then fired by the horse artillery.

We then took leave of the Maharajah at the gate of his palace, and returning to the outside of the city, we, continuing our progress round Lahore, thus returned to our camp.

As our camp is situated opposite the south east end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately within the city walls at the north west angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort.

We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls; all their embrasures were empty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. Governor-General of India, &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, in front of Lahore, February 22d, 1846.

Right Honourable Sir,

I HAVE now to offer my congratulations on some of the earliest fruits of our victory of the 10th instant. About noon, on the 20th, a day henceforth very memorable in our Indian annals, the army under my command pitched its tents on the plain of Myan Meer, under the walls of the Sikh capital. The entire submission of the Maharajah and his advisers to the will of the British Government had been before personally tendered to you, and graciously accepted ; and this morning, in fulfilment of one of the conditions which your wisdom had dictated for the real interests of the ruler and people of the Punjab, I had the honour to conduct a brigade of troops to the city, which took formal possession of the Badshahee Musjed and Huzzooree Bagh, forming part of the palace and citadel of Lahore; I trust, by the observance of a strict discipline, to preserve unshaken that confidence which the people of the city, and country around it, evidently repose in the generosity, clemency, and good faith of their conquerors. Supplies of all sorts are willingly brought to our camp and punctually paid for; and I believe that, by every class of persons in this vicinity, the presence of our troops is felt to be a national benefit; none certainly have had real cause to lament it as a calamity.

I have &c.

HUGH GOUGH, General, Commander in Chief East Indies.

GENERAL ORDER *by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.*

Camp, Lahore, February 22, 1846.

THE British Army has this day occupied the gateway of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee Mosque, and the Huzzooree Bagh.

The remaining part of the citadel is the residence of His Highness the Maharajah, and also that of the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful Ally of the British Government. In consideration of these circumstances, no troops will be posted within the precincts of the palace gate.

The army of the Sutlej has now brought its operations in the field to a close, by the dispersion of the Sikh army, and the military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India. The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties, and to the long subsisting friendship between the two States, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier. Compelled suddenly to assume the offensive by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British army, under the command of its distinguished leader, has, in sixty days, defeated the Sikh forces in four general actions, has captured 220 pieces of field artillery, and is now at the Capital, dictating to the Lahore Durbar the terms of a treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British Provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The Governor-General, being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required, and will exact,

that every remaining piece of Sikh artillery, which has been pointed against the British army during this campaign, shall be surrendered.

The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Sikh State to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded.

The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have, on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field. The native troops of this army have also proved, that a faithful attachment to their colours and to the Company's service, is an honourable feature in the character of the British Sepoy.

The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed, on his own part, and on that of the Government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important services which the army has rendered.

The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve, as a testimony of the approbation of the Government of India of the bravery, discipline, and soldier-like bearing of the army of the Sutlej, that all the generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall receive a gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Every regiment which, in obedience to its orders, may have remained in posts and forts between Loodiana and Ferozepore, and was not present in action, as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Moodkee to protect the wounded, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and Loodiana, shall receive the gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier; and the Governor-General, in affirming the principle, can never admit that absence caused by

the performance of indispensable duties, on which the success of the operations in the field greatly depended, ought to disqualify any soldier placed in these circumstances from participation in the gratuity given for the general good conduct of the army in the field.

All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier, and forming part of the army of the Sutlej, which may have reached Loodiana or Busseean before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 24, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen, and in the diocese of St. David's, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Paul, Llanelly."

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

That the whole of the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, in the town of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, according to the ancient and known bounds thereof, should be disunited, for all ecclesiastical purposes, from the parish of Saint John the Baptist, and formed into a separate and distinct parish for such purposes.

Whitehall, April 23, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Aberdeen, in the room of William George Earl of Erroll, deceased.

Whitehall, April 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Matthew Charles Howard Gibbon, Esq. the office of Richmond Herald, void by the promotion of James Pulman, Esq. to the office of Norroy King of Arms.

Downing-Street, April 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alexander Stewart, Esq. to be Master of the Rolls for the province of Nova Scotia.

Foreign-Office, April 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Roberts, as Consul at Milford Haven for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Haire, as Consul at Gibraltar for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

Foreign-Office, April 22, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Henty, as Consul at Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 28, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Saint Helier, Saint Saviour, and Saint Clement, all in the island of Jersey, and in the diocese of Winchester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Saint Luke, Jersey."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 1, 1846.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Easter Term.—9th Victoria.

30*th April* 1846.

THIS Court will, on Saturday the 9th and Monday the 11th days of May next, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business in the Special Paper and New Trial Paper, and in giving Judgment in Cases that may then be pending.

By the Court.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 5, 1846.

Foreign-Office, May 5, 1846.

IT is hereby notified, that the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, dated the 24th of April last, in which he incloses the copy of a note from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating to him an edict, issued by the Captain General of Galicia, and approved by the Queen of Spain, by which the coast of Galicia has been placed in a state of blockade.

The tenor of the edict is as follows:

" Don Juan de Villalonga, Captain General of Galicia, &c. &c. &c. the district of this Captain Generalship having been declared in a state of siege by my edict of the 4th instant, and it being known that the rebels have extended the insurrection to the province of Pontevedra, and the port of Vigo, I have deemed it expedient to determine as follows:

" Article 1st. The whole coast of Galicia, comprehended between the river of Rivadeo and that of La Guardia, is hereby declared in a state of blockade, to the effect that any vessel which may appear suspicious, and be found within the aforesaid limits, carrying provisions, arms, or men, or doing any other service whatsoever in behalf of the insurgents, may be pursued and captured. The vessels captured under such circumstances shall be comprised in the 3d article of my aforesaid edict of the 4th instant. Should they hoist foreign colours, they shall also be detained and searched according to international law, and their masters and crews shall be punished, if found guilty.

" Article 2d. The blockade of the coast in general is to be understood as more strictly circumscribed to the port of Vigo and its river, and the entry of any vessels whatsoever into those places is severely prohibited, as long as the insurrection has not disappeared therefrom.

" Article 3d. The English steamers shall touch only at this port of Corunna, for the object for which they are established by their Government. The vessels subject to quarantine shall also come to undergo it in this port, for which purpose the Board of Health shall adopt the proper measures, in conformity with the civil and naval authorities. The merchant and coasting vessels will be allowed

to put into any other ports of the coast, taking previous information, if possible, that they are not occupied by insurgents.

" Article 4th. The Commanders of the cruizers, destined to the service of blockade, are charged with the fulfilment of the preceding measures, and will be made responsible for any omission or neglect of so important a duty.

" And, in order that it may be made known to all authorities, corporations, and individuals whom it may concern, for the strict fulfilment of this edict, I command it to be published as an addition to the aforesaid one of the 4th instant.

" (Signed) JUAN DE VILLALONGA,
Captain General.

" Corunna, 15th April 1846."

Whitehall, May 2, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Most Honourable John Marquess of Bute, K.T. to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Downing-Street, May 5, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Harris to be Lieutenant Governor of the island of Trinidad.

Foreign-Office, May 2, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Peel, Esq. now attached to Her Majesty's Legation in Spain, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Switzerland.

Crown-Office, May 5, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Falkirk District of Burghs.

The Right Honourable Henry Pelham Pelham-Clinton, commonly called the Earl of Lincoln, in the room of William Baird, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 8, 1846.

India-Board, May 5, 1846.

THE Secret Committee of the East India Company have received from the Governor-General of India the several papers, of which the following is a copy :

Government Notification.

Camp, Umritsir, March 16, 1846.

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General of India has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the subjoined extracts from the proceedings of the Government of India,

relative to the re-establishment of amicable relations between the British Government and the State of Lahore, and the recognition of the independence of Maharajah Goolab Singh.

Note of Conference between F. Currie, Esq. and Major H. M. Lawrence, on the one part, and the Minister and Chiefs of the Lahore Durbar, on the other, March 8, 1846.

THE Minister and Chiefs having assembled at the tent of the Governor-General's Agent, for the purpose of signing the Treaty, the conditions of which had been previously discussed and determined, produced, on the part of the Maharajah, a letter addressed to Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Agent, of which the following is a translation :

" The feelings of consideration, kindness, and generosity, which have been evinced towards the Lahore State by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and His Excellency's respect for the former friendship of the British Government with the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, have been communicated to me through Mr. Secretary Currie and yourself, and have caused me to feel most grateful.

" Certain important matters will now be represented to you by the following confidential personages:—Bhaee Ram Singh, Rajah Lal Singh, Sirdar Tej Singh, Dewan Deenanath, Fukeer Noor-ood-deen; and you, who are the guardian of the perpetual friendship of the two Governments, will represent these matters to the Governor-General, and will, doubtless, use your endeavours to procure a favourable decision regarding them.

" The Lahore Government, it is known, is endeavouring to arrange its affairs; and it is neces-

sary that effectual measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of any disturbances. With this view it is very desirable that some British regiments, with artillery and officers, should be directed to remain at Lahore for a few months, for the protection of the State. After affairs have been satisfactorily settled, and the period which may be fixed upon expired, the British troops will then return."

To the above paper the following reply was made verbally, and was, at the request of the Minister and Chiefs, written down and given to them:

"The letter from the Maharajah to Major Lawrence, expressing gratitude to the Governor-General, has been read in presence of the Minister and Chiefs of the Durbar. At the close of that letter, it is requested that a British force may be left at Lahore for a limited period.

"Upon this, it is to be observed that, from the wording of the letter, it is not evident that the retention of a British force at Lahore is sincerely and urgently desired by the Lahore Government, and the nature of the disturbances which are to be provided against, is not specifically described. In so important a matter, general expressions are out of place. The British Government desires to exercise no interference with the Government of Lahore after the Treaty of Peace is concluded; and the Governor-General is not willing to have any concern with the Lahore Government, or to accede to any measure not provided for by the Treaty. This has been repeatedly explained to the Lahore Durbar. If, therefore, for any special reason, and on any particular account, the assistance and intervention of the British Government are desired by the Lahore Durbar, the fact should have been more distinctly stated in the Khurreeta, and the

causes which render such aid indispensable should have been given in detail. However, as the Maharajah has authorized the Chiefs named in the Khurreeta, and who are now present, to make known all the particulars of the case, they should now state all the circumstances in full."

The Minister and Chiefs, after consultation, read aloud the substance of the paper, of which the following is a translation, but requested that it might be put in the form of a Khurreeta from the Maharajah, and sent in the evening. A communication was then made to the Governor-General, who determined that a British force should, under certain conditions, to be entered in a separate engagement, occupy Lahore for a limited time. The Treaty was then signed by the Commissioners, and the meeting broke up.

Translation of the Document alluded to in the preceding Paragraph, afterwards sent from the Durbar as a formal Khurreeta, with the seal of the Maharajah.

"ALL the circumstances regarding the disorganization of the Government of Lahore since the demise of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, until the present time, are well known to the British Government.

"The satisfactory settlement of affairs, the discharge of the disturbers of public peace, and the reorganization of the army under the stipulations of the new Treaty, are now engaging consideration. But lest, after the departure of the British forces, the evil disposed should create fresh disturbances, and endeavour to ruin the State, it is the earnest and sincere desire and hope of the Lahore Durbar, that British troops with intelli-

gent officers should, for some months, as circumstances may seem to require, be left at Lahore, for the protection of the Government and the Maharajah, and the inhabitants of the city. When affairs have been satisfactorily settled, and the period prescribed for the stay of the British force shall have expired, the troops may then be withdrawn."

GENERAL ORDER *by the Governor-General of India.*

Camp, Lahore, March 8, 1846.

THE treaty of peace, between the British Government and that of His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, has been signed.

The treaty will be ratified by the Governor-General in presence of the Maharajah and the Sikh Chiefs to-morrow afternoon, the 9th instant, at four o'clock, in the Governor-General's tent.

The Governor-General invites his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency the Governor of Sinde, with their personal staff, to attend on this occasion, also the generals of divisions, the brigadiers, the head of each department, and all officers commanding corps, with one native officer from every regiment.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will be received by a salute of 21 guns. The street leading to the Governor-General's tent will be lined by detachments of regiments, according to the orders which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue.

The following day, the Governor-General will pay his Highness the Maharajah a visit of congratulation on the restoration of peace between the two Governments, and will leave the camp for

that purpose at three o'clock. The escort will be fixed in the General Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 36 pieces of Sikh artillery which were pointed against the British army, have been surrendered and brought into camp. The disbandment of the Sikh army, its re-organization, on the same rate of pay as in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and the limitations of its numbers, have been settled by the treaty.

At the earnest solicitation of the Government of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the Governor-General has consented to occupy the citadel and town of Lahore by British troops for a limited period, that opportunity may be afforded the Lahore Government of completing the reorganization of its army according to the stipulations of the treaty.

If, by the good offices of the British Government, peace and order can take the place of the military anarchy and misrule by which the Sikh nation has been brought to the verge of dissolution, the Governor-General will rejoice that the co-operation of the British Government, by the aid of its faithful army, shall have been successful in effecting that object. It is the strongest proof which the British Government can give, of the sincerity of its desire to see a Sikh Government re-established. The British Government having afforded the protection desired, the troops will be withdrawn before the end of the year. The details of the force will be determined between the Governor-General and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. During the period of occupation the native troops will continue to receive Sinde pay and allowances.

It is by the valour and discipline of the British troops, led by their distinguished commanders, that

these important and complete successes have been gained; and the Governor-General is confident that, during the temporary occupation of the fortified town of Lahore, the troops will prove, by their good conduct, that they are as generous and humane after victory as they are brave and invincible in the field of battle.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

Memorandum of the Proceedings of a Durbar held at Lahore, on the 9th of March 1846.

AT four, P.M., of the 9th of March, a public Durbar was held in the state tent of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, at which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, His Excellency the Governor of Sinde and staff, with the British and Native Officers invited in the Governor-General's order, dated 8th instant, attended.

The young Maharajah of Lahore, attended by the Minister Rajah Lal Singh, Rajah Goolab Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Lahore Army, Sirdar Tej Singh, and about thirty other Sirdars and Civil Officers, with their suites, were present.

After the treaty of peace was ratified and exchanged with the usual ceremonies, the Governor-General addressed the Chiefs in the following terms, the address being translated, sentence by sentence, by the Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. F. Currie :

"On this occasion of ratifying the treaty of peace between the British Government and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor of Sinde, and the Officers of the British Army on the one hand, and the Sikh Chiefs on the other, I have to repeat the assurances which have so often been given by me and by my predecessors, of our desire that peace and friendship may always subsist between the two Governments.

"The British Government desires to see a Sikh Government re-established which may be able to control its army, protect its subjects, and willing to respect the rights of its neighbours.

"By this treaty, the Lahore Government has sufficient strength to resist and punish any Native Power which may venture to assail it, and to put down all internal commotions.

"Wisdom in council, and good faith in fulfilling its engagements, will cause the Sikh Government to be respected, and enable it to preserve its national independence.

"For forty years, it was the policy, in Runjeet Singh's time, to cultivate friendly relations between the two Governments, and, during the whole of that period, the Sikh Nation was independent and happy. Let the policy of that able man towards the British Government be the model for your future imitation.

"The British Government in no respect provoked the late war. It had no objects of aggrandizement to obtain by hostilities. The proof of its sincerity is to be found in its moderation in the hour of victory.

"A just quarrel, followed by a successful war, has not changed the policy of the British Government. The British Government does not desire to

interfere in your internal affairs. I am ready and anxious to withdraw every British soldier from Lahore. At the earnest solicitation of the Sikh Government, I have, reluctantly, consented to leave a British force in garrison at Lahore, until time shall have been afforded for the reorganization of the Sikh army, by which assistance the stipulations of the treaty may be more easily carried into effect.

"In no case can I consent that the British troops shall remain in garrison for a longer period than the end of this year.

"I state this publicly, that all the world may know the truth, and the motives by which I am actuated in this matter.

"The Sikh army must, according to the treaty, be immediately reorganized, by reverting to the same system, and rate of pay, as in Runjeet Singh's time.

"If the friendly assistance now afforded by the British Government, be wisely followed up, and honest exertions made by the Chiefs without delay, you will become an independent and prosperous State.

"The success or failure is in your own hands; my co-operation shall not be wanting; but, if you neglect this opportunity, no aid on the part of the British Government can save the State.

"I leave my Political Agent, Major Lawrence, assisted by Major M'Gregor, and a most able General Officer, Sir John Littler, to command the British troops. These Officers possess my entire confidence.

"Again I repeat, my anxious desire is to see a Sikh Government strong and respected, an obedient army, patriotic chiefs, and a happy people.

"I trust the reign of the Maharajah will be

long and prosperous, and celebrated for the happiness of his people under a just and pacific Government."

At the close of this address, the Sirdars expressed in warm terms their gratitude to the Governor-General, and their resolution to follow the advice His Excellency had given them.

The usual presents were then given, after which the Durbar broke up.

TREATY *between the British Government and the State of Lahore.*

WHEREAS the Treaty of Amity and Concord, which was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the Ruler of Lahore, in 1809, was broken, by the unprovoked aggression, on the British provinces, of the Sikh army, in December last, and whereas, on that occasion, by the proclamation dated the 13th of December, the territories then in the occupation of the Maharajah of Lahore on the left or British bank of the river Sutlej, were confiscated and annexed to the British provinces, and, since that time, hostile operations have been prosecuted by the two Governments, the one against the other, which have resulted in the occupation of Lahore by the British troops; and whereas it has been determined that, upon certain conditions, peace shall be re-established between the two Governments, the following Treaty of Peace between the Honourable English East India Company and Maharajah Dhuleep Singh Bahadoor and his children, heirs, and successors, has been concluded, on the part of the Honourable Company, by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, by virtue of full powers to that effect,

vested in them by the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and, on the part of His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, by Bhaee Ram Singh, Rajah Lal Singh, Sirdar Tej Singh, Sirdar Chutter Singh Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majethea, Deewan Deena Nath, and Fukeer Noor-oo-Deen, vested with full powers and authority on the part of His Highness.

Article 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part, and Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, his heirs and successors, on the other.

Art 2. The Maharajah of Lahore renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the territories lying to the south of the river Sutlej, and engages never to have any concern with those territories or the inhabitants thereof.

Art. 3. The Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights, in the Doab, or country, hill and plain, situate between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

Art 4. The British Government having demanded from the Lahore State, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, in addition to the cession of territory described in Article 3, payment of one and a half crores of rupees, and the Lahore Government being unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security, satisfactory to the British Government, for its eventual payment, the Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of rupees, all his forts,

territories, rights, and interests, in the hill countries which are situate between the rivers Beas and Indus, including the provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah.

Art 5. The Maharajah will pay to the British Government the sum of fifty lacs of rupees on or before the ratification of this treaty.

Art. 6. The Maharajah engages to disband the mutinous troops of the Lahore army, taking from them their arms; and His Highness agrees to reorganize the Regular, or Aeen, regiments of infantry, upon the system, and according to the regulations as to pay and allowances, observed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh. The Maharajah further engages to pay up all arrears to the soldiers that are discharged under the provisions of this article.

Art. 7. The regular army of the Lahore State shall henceforth be limited to 25 battalions of infantry, consisting of 800 bayonets each, with 12,000 cavalry: this number at no time to be exceeded, without the concurrence of the British Government. Should it be necessary at any time, for any special cause, that this force should be increased, the cause shall be fully explained to the British Government, and, when the special necessity shall have passed, the regular troops shall be again reduced to the standard specified in the former clause of this article.

Art. 8. The Maharajah will surrender to the British Government all the guns, 36 in number, which have been pointed against the British troops, and which, having been placed on the right bank of the river Sutlej, were not captured at the battle of Sobraon.

Art. 9. The control of the rivers Beas and Sutlej, with the continuations of the latter river, commonly called the Garrah and the Punjnud, to

the confluence of the Indus at Mithunkote, and the control of the Indus from Mithunkote to the borders of Beloochistan, shall, in respect to tolls and ferries, rest with the British Government. The provisions of this article shall not interfere with the passage of boats belonging to the Lahore Government on the said rivers for the purposes of traffic or the conveyance of passengers up and down their course. Regarding the ferries between the two countries respectively, at the several ghats of the said rivers, it is agreed that the British Government, after defraying all the expenses of management and establishments, shall account to the Lahore Government for one-half of the net profits of the ferry collections. The provisions of this article have no referrence to the ferries on that part of the river Sutlej which forms the boundary of Buhawulpore and Lahore respectively.

Art. 10. If the British Government should, at any time, desire to pass troops through the territories of His Highness the Maharajah, for the protection of the British territories, or those of their allies, the British troops shall, on such special occasion, due notice being given, be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories. In such case, the officers of the Lahore State will afford facilities in providing supplies and boats for the passage of rivers; and the British Government will pay the full price of all such provisions and boats, and will make fair compensation for all private property that may be endamaged. The British Government will moreover observe all due consideration to the religious feelings of the inhabitants of those tracts through which the army may pass.

Art. 11. The Maharajah engages never to take, or retain, in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Art. 12. In consideration of the services rendered by Rajah Gholab Singh, of Jummoo, to the Lahore State, towards procuring the restoration of the relations of amity between the Lahore and British Governments, the Maharajah hereby agrees to recognize the independent sovereignty of Rajah Gholab Singh, in such territories and districts in the Hills, as may be made over to the said Rajah Gholab Singh by separate agreement between himself and the British Government, with the dependencies thereof, which may have been in the Rajah's possession since the time of the late Maharajah Kurruk Singh; and the British Government, in consideration of the good conduct of Rajah Gholab Singh, also agrees to recognize his independence in such territories, and to admit him to the privileges of a separate treaty with the British Government.

Art. 13. In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the Lahore State and Rajah Gholab Singh, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government; and by its decision the Maharajah engages to abide.

Art. 14. The limits of the Lahore territories shall not be, at any time, changed, without the concurrence of the British Government.

Art. 15. The British Government will not exercise any interference in the internal administration of the Lahore State; but, in all cases or questions which may be referred to the British Government, the Governor-General will give the aid of his advice and good offices for the furtherance of the interests of the Lahore Government.

Art. 16. The subjects of either State shall, on visiting the territories of the other, be on the footing of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

This Treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, has

been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esq. and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, on the part of the British Government; and by Bhae Ram Singh, Rajah Lal Singh, Sirdar Tej Singh, Sirdar Chutter Singh Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majethea, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fuqueer Noor-oo-deen, on the part of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh; and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, and by that of His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

Done at Lahore, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1846, corresponding with the tenth day of Rubbee-ool-awul 1262, Hijree, and ratified on the same date.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH. (L.S.)
BHAEE RAM SINGH. (L.S.)
RAJAH LAL SINGH. (L.S.)
SIRDAR TEJ SINGH. (L.S.)
SIRDAR CHUTTER SINGH ATTAREEWALLA. (L.S.)
SIRDAR RUNJOOR SINGH MAJEETHEA. (L.S.)
DEWAN DEENA NATH. (L.S.)
FUQUEER NOOROODDEEN. (L.S.)

H. HARDINGE. (L.S.)
F. CURRIE.
H. M. LAWRENCE.

Memorandum of a State Visit paid by the Governor-General to the Maharajah of Lahore in His Highness's Palace, on the 10*th March* 1846.

ON the afternoon of the 10th of March, the Governor-General, attended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor of Sinde, and the British Officers who were present at the ratification of the treaty on the 9th instant, paid a visit of congratulation to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at the Palace in Lahore. On this occasion Dewan Deena Nath, by direction of the Minister and assembled Chiefs, read, from a written paper, an address, of which the following is a translation:—

"It is impossible for us adequately to express the gratitude which we feel to the Governor-General for his having determined to continue the ancient relations which existed with the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for his generosity, kindness, and mercy in maintaining this Government.

"For the excellent advice which was given yesterday, through kindness and friendship, to the assembled Sirdars, exhorting them to unanimity, prudence, and good government, we are also most grateful. We consider this good advice as having a direct tendency to effect the re-establishment of the Government of the country. We have further to express our gratitude for arrangements having generously been made, in compliance with our solicitations, for leaving a garrison in Lahore of British troops, with Major Lawrence and other trustworthy officers, for our protection and that of the city.

"These troops will assuredly be honourably dismissed towards the Sutlej, upon a satisfactory settlement of affairs being effected within the period prescribed for their stay.

"The various acts of generosity shown by the Governor-General on the present occasion, entirely satisfy us that His Excellency will ever maintain the same magnanimous and generous policy towards this State, and that, taking compassion on the extreme youth of the Maharajah, His Excellency will maintain all those friendly relations which existed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh."

After the presentation by the Maharajah of the usual offerings, the Governor-General and Suite returned to camp.

Note of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Minister and Chiefs of the Lahore Durbar and the British Commissioners, held at the Tent of the Governor-General's Agent, on the 11*th of March* 1846.

ON the forenoon of the 11th instant, the Minister and Chiefs of the Durbar attended at the tent of the Governor-General's Agent, when the following agreement was concluded, and subsequently confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General:—

Articles of Agreement concluded between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, on the 11*th of March* 1846.

WHEREAS the Lahore Government has solicited the Governor-General to leave a British force at Lahore for the protection of the Maha-

rajah's person and of the capital, till the reorganization of the Lahore army, according to the provisions of article 6 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated the 9th instant; and whereas the Governor-General has, on certain conditions, consented to the measure; and whereas it is expedient that certain matters concerning the territories ceded by articles 3 and 4 of the aforesaid Treaty, should be specifically determined, the following eight articles of agreement have this day been concluded between the afore-mentioned contracting parties :—

Art. 1. The British Government shall leave at Lahore, till the close of the current year, A. D. 1846, such force as shall seem to the Governor-General adequate for the purpose of protecting the person of the Maharajah, and the inhabitants of the city of Lahore, during the reorganization of the Sikh army, in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the Treaty of Lahore; that force to be withdrawn at any convenient time before the expiration of the year, if the object to be fulfilled shall, in the opinion of the Durbar, have been attained; but the force shall not be detained at Lahore beyond the expiration of the current year.

Art. 2. The Lahore Government agrees that the force left at Lahore, for the purpose specified in the foregoing article, shall be placed in full possession of the fort and the city of Lahore, and that the Lahore troops shall be removed from within the city. The Lahore Government engages to furnish convenient quarters for the officers and men of the said force, and to pay to the British Government all the extra expenses, in regard to the said force, which may be incurred by the British Government in consequence of their troops being employed away from their own cantonments and in a foreign territory.

Art. 3. The Lahore Government engages to apply itself immediately and earnestly to the reorganization of its army according to the prescribed conditions, and to communicate fully with the British Authorities left at Lahore as to the progress of such reorganization, and as to the location of the troops.

Art. 4. If the Lahore Government fails in the performance of the conditions of the foregoing article, the British Government shall be at liberty to withdraw the force from Lahore at any time before the expiration of the period specified in article 1.

Art. 5. The British Government agrees to respect the *bonâ fide* rights of those Jagheerdars within the territories ceded by articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th instant, who were attached to the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, Kurruk Singh, and Shere Singh; and the British Government will maintain those Jagheerdars in their *bonâ fide* possessions during their lives.

Art. 6. The Lahore Government shall receive the assistance of the British local Authorities in recovering the arrears of revenue justly due to the Lahore Government from their Kardars and Managers in the territories ceded by the provisions of articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, to the close of the Khurreef harvest of the current year, viz. 1902 of the Sumbut Bikramajeet.

Art. 7. The Lahore Government shall be at liberty to remove from the forts in the territories specified in the foregoing article, all treasure and State property, with the exception of guns. Should, however, the British Government desire to retain any part of the said property, they shall be at liberty to do so, paying for the same at a fair valuation; and the British Officers shall give their

assistance to the Lahore Government in disposing on the spot of such part of the aforesaid property as the Lahore Government may not wish to remove, and the British Officers may not desire to retain.

Art. 8. Commissioners shall be immediately appointed by the two Governments to settle and lay down the boundary between the two States, as defined by article 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated March 9, 1846.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH. (L.S.)
BHAEE RAM SINGH. (L.S.)
RAJAH LAL SINGH. (L.S.)
SIRDAR TEJ SINGH. (L.S.)
SIRDAR CHUTTER SINGH ATTAREEWALLAH. (L.S.)
SIRDAR RUNJOOR SINGH MAJEETHEA. (L.S.)
DEWAN DEENA NATH. (L.S.)
FAQUEER NOOROODDEEN (L.S.)

H. HARDINGE. (L.S.)
F. CURRIE.
H. M. LAWRENCE.

TREATY *between the British Government and Maharajah Gholab Singh, concluded at Umritsir on March* 16, 1846.

TREATY between the British Government on the one part, and Maharajah Gholab Sing, of Jummoo, on the other, concluded, on the part of the British Government, by Frederick Currie, Esq. and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the orders of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B. one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable

Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and by Maharajah Gholab Singh in person.

Art. 1. The British Government transfers and makes over, for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Gholab Singh, and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the river Indus, and westward of the river Ravee, including Chumba and excluding Lahool, being part of the territory ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of article 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated March 9, 1846.

Art. 2. The eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing article to Maharajah Golab Singh shall be laid down by commisioners appointed by the British Government and Maharajah Gholab Singh respectively for that purpose, and shall be defined in a separate engagement after survey.

Art. 3. In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs, by the provisions of the foregoing articles, Maharajah Gholab Singh will pay to the British Government the sum of seventy-five lacs of rupees (Nanuckshahee), fifty lacs to be paid on ratification of this treaty, and twenty-five lacs on or before the 1st of October of the current year, A.D. 1846.

Art. 4. The limits of the territories of Maharajah Gholab Singh shall not be at any time changed without the concurrence of the British Government.

Art. 5. Maharajah Gholab Singh will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between him-

self and the Government of Lahore, or any other neighbouring State, and will abide by the decision of the British Government.

Art. 6. Maharajah Gholab Singh engages, for himself and heirs, to join, with the whole of his military force, the British troops when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions.

Art. 7. Maharajah Gholab Singh engages never to take, or retain, in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Art. 8. Maharajah Gholab Singh engages to respect, in regard to the territory transferred to him, the provisions of articles 5, 6, and 7 of the separate engagement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, dated March 11, 1846.

Art. 9. The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah Gholab Singh in protecting his territories from external enemies.

Art. 10. Maharajah Gholab Singh acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and will, in token of such supremacy, present annually to the British Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

This Treaty, consisting of ten articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharajah Gholab Singh in person; and the said

Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. Governor-General.

Done at Umritsir, this 16th day of Mareh, in the year of our Lord, 1846, corresponding with the 17th day of Rubbee-ool-awul 1262, Hijree.

GHOLAB SINGH. (L.S.)

H. HARDINGE. (L.S.)
F. CURRIE.
H. M. LAWRENCE.

Downing-Street, May 5, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Barney, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Governor of North Australia, and to administer the Government of that eolony, under the style and title of Superintendent thereof.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 12, 1846.

Whitehall, May 9, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Thomas Bros, Esq. Barrister at Law, Her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into the Criminal Laws now in force in the Channel Islands.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Charles Clark, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be Secretary to the said Commission.

Downing-Street, May 12, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Augustus William Hanson to be Chaplain for Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William Whaley Billyard, Esq. to be Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Acting as Civil and Criminal Judge for the colony of North Australia.

Office of Metropolitan Buildings, 6, *Adelphi-Terrace, Strand, April* 16, 1846.

In pursuance of the Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 84, intituled "An Act for regulating the construction and the use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood," the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has appointed Ambrose Poynter, Esq. Architect, of Park-street, Westminster, to be one of the Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings, subject to the provisions of the said recited Act, in the room of James White Higgins, Esq. resigned; and the said Ambrose Poynter, on the 15th day of April instant, made the declaration required by the said Act, before the Right Honourable Sir Edward Hall Alderson, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, at his Lordship's chambers, in Rolls'-gardens, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex.

Office of Metropolitan Buildings, 6, *Adelphi-Terrace, Strand, April* 16, 1846.

In pursuance of the Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 84, intituled "An Act for regulating the construction and the use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood," and of another Act, passed in the present session of Parliament, cap. 5, intituled "An Act to amend an Act for regulating the construction and the use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood," the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has appointed John Shaw, Esq. Architect and Surveyor of Christ's Hospital, to be one of the Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings, subject to the provisions of the said recited Acts; and the said John Shaw, on the 14th day of April instant, made the declaration required by the said Act, before the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Pollock, Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, at his Lordship's house, in Guildford-street, in the county of Middlesex.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 15, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 3d Light Dragoons, 9th Lancers, and 9th Foot, who were killed in action on the Sutlej, or who have subsequently died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 19, 1846.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, May 18, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Birth-day will be celebrated on Tuesday the 9th of June next.

Westminster, May 14, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent*

to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for raising the sum of eighteen millions three hundred and eighty thousand two hundred pounds, by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes, respectively, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

An Act to continue, until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the several Acts relating to insolvent debtors in India.

An Act to authorize the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

An Act for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of trading in burghs in Scotland.

An Act to amend and enlarge some of the provisions of the Acts relating to the Great Western Railway Company, and to confirm the purchase of certain railways by the said company.

An Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the powers and provisions of the several Acts passed in relation to the Monkland Navigation.

An Act to enable the United Company of Proprietors of the Ellesmere and Chester Canal to raise a further sum of money.

An Act for improving and maintaining the port and harbour of Helensburgh, in the county of Dumbarton.

An Act for constructing a wet dock and other works on the south side of the river Wear, at Sunderland near the Sea, in the county palatine of Durham.

An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Manchester and Salford Water Works to raise a further sum of money.

An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Glasgow Water Works to introduce an additional supply of water to the city and suburbs of Glasgow.

An Act for better supplying with water the city and neighbourhood of York.

An Act for better supplying with water the town and environs of Boston, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for establishing a cemetery at Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

An Act for granting more effectual powers for lighting with gas the town of Bury, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the parish of Bury, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Middleton and its vicinity, in the county of Lancaster.

An Act for enabling the Taunton Gas Light and Coke Company, incorporated by the Taunton Gas Act, 1845, to borrow additional money for the purposes of the company, and for confirming a purchase made by them for other purposes.

An Act for building a bridge across the river Medway, at Rochester, in the county of Kent, with

approaches thereto, for taking down the present bridge, and for amending the Acts relating to the same.

An Act for inclosing lands in the parish of Willingham, in the county of Cambridge, and for draining and embanking certain fen lands and low grounds in the said parish.

An Act to incorporate the members of the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons, commonly called the Welch Charity School, and to enable them the better to carry on their charitable designs.

An Act for enabling the trustees of the Enfield Chase road to make a deviation or alteration of the said road, from a point near the sixteenth mile stone, in the parish of North Mims, to the town of Hatfield, in the county of Hertford.

An Act for repairing, improving, and maintaining certain roads leading from the borough of New Woodstock to Rollright-lane, and other roads connected therewith, in the county of Oxford.

MEMORANDUM.

Downing-Street, May 16, 1846.

The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Barney to be Lieutenant Governor of North Australia has not yet been carried into effect.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 22, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for making additional provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes where such assistance is most required.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace,* the 19th day of *February* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled " An Act to amend an " Act for the regulation of municipal corporations " in England and Wales," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that if the inhabitant householders of any town or borough in England or Wales shall petition His Majesty to grant to them a charter of incorporation, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any such charter, if he shall think fit, by the advice of His Privy Council, to grant the same, to extend to the inhabitants of any such town or borough, within the district to be set forth

in such charter, all the powers and provisions of the Act of the fifth and sixth William the Fourth, cap. 76, for regulating corporations, whether such town or borough be or be not a corporate town or borough, or be or be not named in either of the schedules to the said Act; provided, nevertheless, that notice of every such petition, and of the time when it shall please His Majesty to order that the same be taken into consideration by His Privy Council, shall be published in the London Gazette, one month at least before such petition shall be so considered :

And whereas the inhabitant householders of the boroughs of Honiton, in the county of Devon, and Yeovil, in the county of Somerset, have presented petitions to Her Majesty in Council, praying, that charters of incorporation may be granted to the said boroughs respectively; Her Majesty was this day pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said petitions be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of June next.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Downing-Street, May 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Brevet Major Thomas Forsyth Tait, of the East India Company's 2d European Regiment, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Foreign-Office, May 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Gerolamo Tessi, as Consul General at Malta for Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Samuel S. Masters, as Consul at Demerara for the United States of America.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of MAY 25, 1846.

Buckingham-Palace, May 25, 1846.

AT five minutes before three o'clock this afternoon, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the Town by the firing of the Park and Tower Guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered, that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday the 31st of May, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the infant Princess are, God be praised, both doing well.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 26, 1846.

At the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 25th day of *May* 1846,

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

IT is this day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for Her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday the 31st day of May instant, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers of such churches and chapels shall receive the same:

And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 25th day of *May* 1846,

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

IT is this day ordered by their Lordships, that every Minister and Preacher, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as those of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth year of Her Majesty Queen Anne, chapter 7, intituled "An Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the Act, passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intituled 'An Act 'against irregular Baptisms and Marriages,'" do, at some time during the exercise of Divine Service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday the 31st day of May instant, or on the Sunday after the Ministers or Preachers of such churches, congregations, or assemblies, respectively, shall be enabled so to do, put up Prayers and Thanksgivings to Almighty God for Her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS by our Order in Council of this day's date, we were graciously pleased, for the reasons therein contained, to annul the Royal Proclamation of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, of the third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, directing that distribution should be made of the net proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, of captures and seizures under the several Acts passed relating to the revenues of customs, and to trade and navigation, for the abolition of the slave trade, and for the capture and destruction of piratical vessels, and of the rewards conferred for the same, according to the scheme therein set forth; and it is expedient that provision should be made by us for the future distribution of such proceeds or rewards; we do make known to all our loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our Proclamation, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council, that our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, that the distribution of such proceeds and rewards shall be made in the following manner, viz.

That flag officers or officer, commodores of the first class, and captains of the fleet, shall have one sixteenth of the net proceeds arising from prizes captured from the enemy, and from all other captures, seizures, head moneys, grants, and bounties as aforesaid, made by the ships and vessels under his or their command, save and except in the cases herein-after submitted.

That when two flag officers shall be serving together, the chief shall have two thirds of the said one sixteenth, and the other officer shall have the remaining third part.

That when there be more than two flag officers, the chief shall receive one half of the said one sixteenth, and the remaining half shall be divided equally amongst the junior flag officers, commodores of the first class, and captains of the fleet.

That no flag officer, or commodore of the first class, or captain of the fleet, not actually present at the capture or destruction of any piratical vessel or privateers belonging to the enemy, shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any head money or bounty granted in respect of the crews of such piratical ships, vessels, or boats.

That no flag officer as aforesaid shall share in any remuneration or reward conferred or awarded as salvage, unless he shall have been actually on board the ship or vessel to which the award shall be made, or have personally aided or assisted in the transaction at the time the service was rendered.

That no flag officer commanding in the ports of the United Kingdom shall share in the proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, nor in other captures or seizures as aforesaid, made by ships or vessels which may sail from such ports by order of the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, nor in the rewards, &c. conferred for the same.

That when ships or vessels under the command of several flag officers which belong to separate stations shall happen to be joint captors, each flag officer, under whose orders each ship or vessel may be, shall receive a portion of the flag share of one sixteenth of the net proceeds in proportion to the number of officers and men present under the command of each such flag officer; and the same regulation as to the apportionment of the flag share is to be observed when ships or vessels under orders from the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, shall be joint captors with ships or vessels under a flag or flags.

And we do hereby further direct, that the following regulations be observed in respect to the distribution of the remaining portion of the net proceeds of prizes, captures, seizures, and rewards before mentioned (after the deduction of the flag share of one sixteenth), or of the whole amount of such net proceeds in the cases herein-before provided, where no flag officer shall be entitled to share.

First, that the officers and men composing the complements of our ships and vessels be distributed into thirteen classes, and that each officer and man and boy who shall have been actually on board at the time of any such capture, seizure, &c. as aforesaid, shall receive such number or portion of shares as are expressed to each class respectively in the following table:

First class—Commodores of the second class, captains, field officers of marines or land forces above the rank of major, when doing duty as field officers above the rank of major, one hundred shares.

Second class—*Commanders, medical inspectors of hospitals and fleets, field officers of marines or land forces of the rank of major, when doing duty as such, fifty shares.

Third class—Secretaries to flag officers commanding in chief, deputy medical inspectors of hospitals and fleets, †sea lieutenants, †masters, captains of marines or of marine artillery, or of land forces when doing duty as such, whether having higher brevet rank or not, ten shares each.

Fourth class—Chaplains, secretaries to junior flag officers and commodores of the first class, surgeons, paymasters and pursers, naval instructors, mates, lieutenants of marines, of marine artillery, or of land forces when doing duty as such, second masters, assistant surgeons, five shares each.

Fifth class—Gunners, boatswains, carpenters, first engineers, clerks in charge, clerks (passed), four and a half shares each.

Sixth class—Midshipmen, master's assistants, second and third class engineers, clerks, naval cadets, clerks assistant, three shares each.

Seventh class—Ship's cooks, admiral's coxswains, leading stokers, masters at arms, seaman's schoolmaster, sailmakers, ropemakers, gunner's mates, boatswain's mates, carpenter's mates, caulkers, blacksmiths, serjeants of marines, serjeants of marine artillery, serjeants of land forces when doing duty as such, two and a half shares each.

* But when a commander is not in company with a captain he is to receive seventy-five shares.

† But lieutenants or masters in command of vessels of war, and masters of the fleet, are to receive twenty shares each, instead of ten.

Eighth class—Ship's corporals, captain's coxswains, quarter masters, captains of the forecastle, captains of the main top, captains of the fore top, captains of the hold, coxswains of the launch, corporals of marines, and of land forces when doing duty as such, corporals and bombardiers of marine artillery, head kroomen, pilots, two shares each.

Ninth class—Sailmaker's mates, coopers, armourers, caulker's mates, captains of the mast, captains of the after-guard, captains of the mizen top, yeoman of signals, coxswain of pinnace, second head kroomen, paymaster and purser's steward, one and a half shares each.

Tenth class—Able seamen, musicians, stokers and coal trimmers, carpenter's crew, sailmaker's crew, cooper's crew, painters, yeoman of store rooms, flag officer's stewards, flag officer's cooks, flag officer's domestics, captain's steward, captain's cook, subordinate officer's steward, subordinate officer's cook, sick berth attendant, privates and fifers of marines, and land forces when doing duty as such, gunners of marine artillery, ordinary seamen, one share each.

Eleventh class—Paymaster and purser's steward's mates, cook's mates, barbers, landsmen, kroomen, three fourths of a share each.

Twelfth class—Boys of first class, half a share each.

Thirteenth class—Boys of second class, three eighths of a share each.

Seamen gunners to share in all captures, rewards, &c. as aforesaid, in the class immediately above that of the class in which their rating is mentioned.

That in all cases in which supernumeraries, whether officers or men, shall be ordered to do duty on board any of our ships by the Lord High Admiral, or by our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or by other proper authority (the orders of the captain or commander, if no senior be present, to be deemed sufficient authority), they shall share according to the class of the ranks or ratings which they hold in the service, if not ordered to do duty in a higher capacity. All persons borne on board our ships merely as passengers, whether officers or others, and who may be present and not decline to render general assistance in any action that may occur in making any capture or seizure, shall be entitled to share in the eleventh class if above the age of twenty, and in the thirteenth if below that age.

And that in the event of any difficulty arising in respect to the regulations hereby proposed, or any case should occur not herein provided for, or not sufficiently provided for, we are pleased to authorize the Lord High Admiral, or our Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, to issue such directions thereupon as may appear just and expedient; and that such directions shall be considered final, and have the same force and effect as if specially provided for in our Royal Proclamation.

Provided always, that the distribution hereinbefore proposed to be made, or directed to be made, shall not be construed to affect any captures, seizures, &c. made within three calendar months from the day of our Royal Proclamation, nor any captures, seizures, &c. which shall be made after that day, and which shall be condemned or adjudged in any of our Courts of Vice Admiralty, or any Court of Mixed Commission, before notice of our Royal Proclamation shall have been re-

ceived by the Vice Admiralty Court, or Court of Mixed Commission, in which such condemnation or adjudication shall pass; and we do hereby further direct, that the proceeds of all such captures, seizures, &c. made within three months from the day of the date of this our Royal Proclamation, or which shall be made after the date of this our Royal Proclamation, and which shall be condemned or adjudged in any of our Courts of Vice Admiralty, or any Court of Mixed Commission, antecedent to the notice of this our Royal Proclamation having been received in such Courts, together with all rewards aforesaid, shall continue to be distributed in the proportions and manner directed in and by His said late Majesty's said Royal Proclamation, dated the third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Given at our Court, at Buckingham-Palace, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the ninth year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for further improving the house of residence belonging to the see of Exeter.

A similar Order, for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in a certain lease of a metallic mine and minerals about to be granted by the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church, called Christ Church, situate in the parish of Doncaster, in the county and diocese of York, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Christ Church."

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church, called Trinity Church, situate at Ryde, in the parish of New Church, in the isle of Wight, and within the diocese of Winchester, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of the Holy Trinity, Ryde."

Whitehall, May 23, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Honourable and Reverend George Neville Grenville, Master of Arts, the deanery of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal in the Castle of Windsor, with the Registry of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter thereunto annexed, the same being void by the death of the Honourable Doctor Henry Lewis Hobart, late Dean thereof.

Foreign-Office, May 23, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir George Baillie Hamilton, K.C.H. now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Berlin, to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Francis Howard, Esq. now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Berlin.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Henry George Howard, now First Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague.

Downing-Street, May 25, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Barney, Esq. late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Governor of North Australia, and to administer the Government of that colony, under the style and title of Superintendent thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint John Stephen Hampton, Esq. Surgeon in the Navy, to be Comptroller General of Convicts for the island of Van Diemen's Land.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 29, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for improving the demesnes adjoining to the episcopal house of residence of the see of Oxford.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church, called Saint George's Church, recently erected and consecrated, and situate upon the confines of the station belonging to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, in the parish of Wolverton, in the county of Buckingham, and within the diocese of Oxford, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Saint George, Wolverton."

Foreign-Office, May 27, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Charles Augustus Murray, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Naples, to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Napier, now First Paid Attaché to

Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Naples.

Downing-Street, May 29, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederick Rogers, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of Emigrants thither.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 2, 1846.

Whitehall, June 2, 1846.

AN Address from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, gratefully acknowledging the grant of two thousand pounds for the reformation of the highlands and islands of Scotland, having been transmitted by the Most Honourable John Marquess of Bute, K. T. Her Majesty's Commissioner, to the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been by him presented to the Queen, which Address Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

This Gazette also contains an Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the occasion of the Birth of a Princess.

Buckingham-Palace, May 29, 1846.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Major William J. Judd, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to His Royal Highness.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Trinity Term.—9th Victoria.

2*d June* 1846.

This Court will, on Saturday the 13th, Monday the 15th, Saturday the 20th, and Monday the 22d day of June instant, and the five next following days, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business in the Special Paper and New Trial Paper, and in giving judgment in cases then pending. *By the Court.*

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 5, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Ives, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Halsetown."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Pontefract, in the county and diocese of York, and that the same shall be named, "The District of East Knottingley."

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To unite and consolidate certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Bishops Cannings and Bromham, in the county of Wilts, and within the diocese of Salisbury, and to form the same into one consolidated chapelry, for all ecclesiastical purposes, for the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Chittoe, in the said parish of Bishops Cannings, and that such consolidated chapelry shall be named, "The Consolidated Chapelry of Chittoe."

Whitehall, June 3, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Dewar to the church and parish of Kilchoman, in the presbytery of Isla and Jura, and county of Argyll, vacant by the death of Mr. Alexander M'Nab, late Minister thereof.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend James Ramsay to the church and parish of Alyth, in the presbytery of Meigle, and county of Perth, vacant by the death of Mr. William Ramsay, late Minister thereof.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend Henry Beatson to the church and parish of Barra, in the presbytery of Uist, and county of Inverness, vacant by the death of Mr. Alexander Nicholson, late Minister thereof.

Whitehall, June 4, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Venerable Francis Lear, B. D. the deanery of Her Majesty's cathedral church of Sarum, the same being void by the resignation of the Very Reverend Doctor Hugh Nicolas Pearson, late Dean thereof.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Trinity Term, 9th Victoria, 1846.

Thursday the 4th day of June 1846.

This Court will, on Thursday the 18th day of June instant, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the New Trial Paper and Special Paper, on the said 18th day of June, and on the two following days, and on Monday the 22d day of June instant, and the five following days, and on Monday the 29th day of June instant, and the five following days.

By the Court.

Read in open Court,
E. Bennett.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 9, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Calverley, in the west riding of the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Paul, Pudsey."

This Gazette also contains an Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the Birth of a Princess.

Whitehall, June 8, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend George Russell to the church and parish of Cromarty, in the presbytery of Chanonry and county of Cromarty, vacant by the death of the Reverend Adam Hall, late Minister thereof.

Foreign-Office, June 9, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Crowe, Esq. now Her Majesty's Consul at Patras, to be Her Majesty's Consul General in Tripoli.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Wood, Esq. now British Vice Consul at Bengazi, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Patras.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers, gunners, and privates of the Bengal Artillery and the First Bengal European Regiment of Light Infantry, in the East India Company's Service, who were killed in action, or who died of their wounds, during the recent battles on the Sutlej.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 12, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for authorizing the sale of certain property lately belonging to the deanery of the cathedral church of York.

Foreign-Office, June 9, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles Maximilien Hartung, as Consul at Freetown, Sierra Leone, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Luther Brackett, as Consul at Picton, Nova Scotia, for the United States of America.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Trinity Term, in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Wednesday the 10th day of June 1846.

This Court will, on Monday the 6th day of July next, hold a Sitting, and will proceed to give Judgment in certain of the matters standing over for the consideration of the Court.

N. C. Tindal.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 16, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, respecting the endowment of certain archdeaconries.

Foreign-Office, June 12, 1846.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Keppel Robert Edward Foote, Esq. in the room of Charles Pettingal, Esq. deceased, to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at Boa Vista, in the Cape Verde Islands, under the treaty of the 3d of July 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Foreign-Office, June 12, 1846.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Thomas Crowley Weston, Esq. in the room of Charles Brooke Bidwell, Esq. deceased, to be Registrar to the several Courts of Mixed Commission established at Sierra Leone, under treaties with Foreign Powers for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Downing-Street, June 12, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas O'Brien, Esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Trinity Term, 9th Victoria.

Friday the 12th day of June 1846.

This Court will, on Wednesday the 24th day of June instant, or on one or more of the subsequent days already appointed by Rule of Court for the Sittings of this Court after the present Term, proceed to give Judgment on the several Rules to Shew Cause now standing for Judgment.

By the Court.

June 12, 1846,
Read in open Court,
T. Dax.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 19, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for substituting a money payment to the treasurer of Chichester cathedral church, for certain property belonging to him as such treasurer.

Westminster, June 18, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Com-

mons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to enable the Right Honourable Henry Viscount Hardinge to receive the full benefit of an annuity of five thousand pounds granted to him by the East India Company.

An Act to amend an Act, of the second year of Her present Majesty, for providing for the custody of certain monies paid, in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by subscribers to works or undertakings to be effected under the authority of Parliament.

An Act to amend two clerical errors in an Act, of the last session, for regulating the labour of children, young persons, and women, in print works.

An Act to amend an Act, of the second and third years of His late Majesty, by providing additional booths or polling places at elections in Ireland, where the number of electors whose names shall begin with the same letter of the alphabet shall exceed a certain number.

An Act to authorize certain alterations in the line of the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland Railway, and the formation of certain other branch railways in connection therewith.

An Act for making a railway from Maldon, through Witham, to Braintree, all in the county of Essex.

An Act for making a railway from the Eastern Union Railway, in the parish of Bentley, to the town of Hadleigh, all in the county of Suffolk, to be called the Eastern Union and Hadleigh Junction Railway.

An Act for making a branch railway from the London and Brighton Railway, to or near to the town of East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex.

An Act to enable the South Eastern Railway Company to make and maintain a railway from the town of Rye to the mouth of Rye Harbour.

An Act to enable the South Eastern Railway Company to construct an additional station at Ashford, in the county of Kent, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend and enlarge the powers of the Acts relating to the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway.

An Act for enabling the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company to make a railway from or near Thirsk to Malton, with a branch to Hemsley.

An Act for enabling the York and North Midland Railway Company to extend the line of the Whitby and Pickering Railway to or near Castleton.

An Act to enable the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Company to alter their line near Kilmarnock, and to make branches to Linwood, Swinlees, and the Kilmarnock and Troon Railway.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, and to authorize the formation of branches from Busby to Irvine and from Irvine to the harbour thereof, with a subsidiary branch to Perceton Coal Works.

An Act to enable the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Company to make a branch from their railway, near Blair, to Strathaven, and to amend the Acts relating to such railway.

An Act for making railways from the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway to Eastbourne, to Hailsham, and to Seaford and Newhaven, and certain deviations from the line of the said railway, all in the county of Sussex.

An Act to authorize the South Eastern Railway Company to make a railway from Tunbridge Wells to join the Rye and Ashford Extension of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway, near Hastings.

An Act for enabling the York and North Midland Railway Company to make certain branch railways in the east riding of the county of York, and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the York and North Midland Railway Company to make certain branch railways in the east riding of the county of York, and for other purposes.

An Act to empower the London and Birmingham Railway Company to make a branch railway from Rugby to the Syston and Peterborough Railway, near Stamford.

An Act for making a branch railway from the Brighton and Chichester Railway to the town of Littlehampton, in the county of Sussex.

An Act for making a branch railway from the Brighton and Chichester Railway to the town of Steyning, in the county of Sussex.

An Act to enable the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company to alter the line of the Glasgow Junction Railway, and to form a branch to South Queensferry.

An Act for providing an enlarged site for re-

building the coal-market in the city of London, and for widening the avenues in the vicinity thereof, and for effecting other improvements in the said city.

An Act for enabling the Parliamentary Trustees on the river Clyde and harbour of Glasgow to acquire a portion of the lands of Stobcross and adjacent grounds, and to construct thereon a wet dock or tidal basin, with certain additional wharfs and other works.

An Act for improving and maintaining the harbour or port of Sligo, in the county of Sligo.

An Act for constructing a pier and forming necessary approaches thereto, in the parish of Weston-super-Mare, in the county of Somerset.

An Act for amending certain Acts, of the forty-third and fiftieth years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, relating to the port and harbour of the town and county of the town of Southampton.

An Act for establishing a general cemetery for the interment of the dead in the neighbourhood of the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, in the county of Devon.

An Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the several Acts relating to the improvement of Birkenhead, Claughton-cum-Grange, and part of Oxton, in the county of Chester.

An Act for improving the borough of Leicester.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, watering, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of Southport, in the county palatine of Lancaster; and for establishing and regulating a market and market places therein.

An Act for extending the limits of the burgh of Helensburgh, in the county of Dumbarton, for lighting and cleansing the same, for establishing a police therein, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act to erect and constitute the parishes of Old and New Monkland, and parts of the parish of Bothwell and Shotts, in the county of Lanark, into one police district, for the establishment of an efficient police force therein, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act for incorporating the Gravesend and Milton Waterworks Company, and for more effectually supplying the inhabitants of the town and parishes of Gravesend and Milton next Gravesend, and the parish of Northfleet, in the county of Kent, with water.

An Act for granting more effectual powers for supplying with water the town of Bury, and the several townships of Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Bury, and Elton, all in the parish of Bury, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for more effectually supplying water to the inhabitants of the town of Bolton, and several townships and places adjoining or near thereto, in the county of Lancaster.

An Act to amend the provisions of two several Acts, passed in the third and eighth years of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for supplying with water the town of Liverpool, and Harrington and Toxteth-park, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for better supplying with water the town and borough of Sunderland, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Durham.

An Act for better supplying with gas the town and borough of Sunderland, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Durham.

An Act for incorporating the Rotherham Gas Light and Coke Company, and for better supplying the parish of Rotherham, in the west riding of the county of York, with gas.

An Act for the better supplying with gas the

royal burgh of Dundee, suburbs thereof, and places adjacent, in the county of Forfar.

An Act to enable the Bilston Gas Light and Coke Company to light with gas the town of Bilston, and certain other townships, parishes, and places, in the county of Stafford.

An Act for better supplying with gas the townships of Bilton with Harrogate and Pannal, and certain parts of the townships of Knaresborough and Scriven with Tentergate, adjacent thereto or intermixed therewith, all in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for constructing and maintaining an arcade between Argyle-street and Great Clyde-street, in the city of Glasgow, to be called "the Union Arcade," and for altering the site of an intended foot passenger bridge across the Clyde, at Glasgow.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act, passed in the second and third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for maintaining and regulating the market, in the parish of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon."

An Act for the better and more effectual ascertaining, assessing, collecting, and levying the poor rate and all other rates and assessments, in the parish of Carshalton, in the county of Surrey; and for the better management of the business and affairs of the said parish; and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act to incorporate the members of the institution, called "the Royal Asylum of the Saint Ann's Society," and to enable them the better to carry on their charitable designs.

An Act for forming and regulating the Electric Telegraph Company, and to enable the said company to work certain letters patent.

An Act for incorporating the Caledonian Insurance Company, for enabling the said company to sue and be sued, to take and to hold property, for confirming the rules and regulations of the said company, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act for maintaining the road from Deanburn, in the county of Haddington, through Greenlaw, in the county of Berwick, to Cornhill, in the county of Durham, with branches from Carfrae-mill, through Lander, from Orange-lane to Swinton, and from Coldstream to Mount Pleasant, all in the county of Berwick; and for maintaining the bridge over the river Tweed, at Coldstream.

An Act to enlarge the term and powers of an Act, made in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for repairing and maintaining the road from Whiteburn upon the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Greenlaw, passing through Thornydike and Westruther to Choicelee, upon the turnpike road from Greenlaw to Dunce, all in the county of Berwick.

And five private Acts.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 23, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Stoke Damerel, in the county of Devon, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint James, Devonport."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Giles, Northampton, in the county of Northampton, and in the diocese of Peterborough, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Edmund, Northampton."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Saint Paul, Saint Peter, and Saint Philip and Jacob, in the city of Bristol, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and that the same shall be named, "The District of the Weir."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Earsdon and the parochial chapelry of Cramlington, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Durham, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Sighill."

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, June 20, 1846.

The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household has appointed the Honourable and Reverend Reginald-Windsor Sackville-West to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in the room of the Honourable and Reverend George Neville-Grenville.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th, 31st, 50th, 62d, and 80th Foot, killed in the recent battles on the Sutlej, or who have since died of their wounds.

Crown-Office, June 22, 1846.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Summer Assizes, 1846, viz.

WELCH CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Denman*, Lord Chief Justice.
Mr. Baron *Rolfe*.

South Wales.

Glamorganshire, Saturday, July 4, at Cardiff.
Carmarthenshire, Monday, July 13, at Carmarthen.
Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.
Pembrokeshire, Saturday, July 18, at Haverfordwest.

Town and County of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.
Cardiganshire, Wednesday, July 22, at Cardigan.
Brecknockshire, Saturday, July 25, at Brecknock.
Radnorshire, Wednesday, July 29, at Presteign.

North Wales.

Montgomeryshire, Monday, July 13, at Newtown.
Merionethshire, Thursday, July 16, at Dolgelly.
Carnarvonshire, Saturday, July 18, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey, Wednesday, July 22, at Beaumaris.
Denbighshire, Saturday, July 25, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Wednesday, July 29, at Mold.
Cheshire, Saturday, August 1, at the Castle of Chester.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *Nicolas Conyngham Tindal*, Lord Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice *Maule*.

Berkshire, Thursday, July 9, at Abingdon.
Oxfordshire, Saturday, July 11, at Oxford.
Worcestershire, Friday, July 17, at Worcester.
City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.
Staffordshire, Thursday, July 23, at Stafford.
Shropshire, Wednesday, July 29, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire, Saturday, August 1, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire, Wednesday, August 5, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire, Saturday, August 8, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Sir *James Parke*, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.
Mr. Justice *Coltman*.

Hertfordshire, Thursday, July 9, at Hertford.
Essex, Monday, July 13, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday, July 20, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Monday, July 27, at Lewes.
Surrey, Thursday, July 30, at Guildford.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Alderson*.
Mr. Justice *Williams*.

Buckinghamshire, Friday, July 10, at Buckingham.
Bedfordshire, Tuesday, July 14, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire, Friday, July 17, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire, Saturday, July 18, at the County Courts.
Norfolk, Wednesday, July 22, at the Castle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Suffolk, Tuesday, July 28, at Ipswich.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Patteson*.
Mr. Justice *Coleridge*.

Northamptonshire, Monday, July 13, at Northampton.
Rutlandshire, Friday, July 17, at Oakham.
Lincolnshire, Saturday, July 18, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, July 22, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.
Derbyshire, Monday, July 27, at Derby.
Leicestershire, Thursday, July 30, at the Castle of Leicester.
Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.
Warwickshire, Coventry Division, Monday, August 3, at the City of Coventry.
Warwickshire, Warwick Division, Tuesday, August 4, at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Wightman*.
Mr. Justice *Cresswell*.

Yorkshire, Thursday, July 9, at the Castle of York.
City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the City of York.
Durham, Thursday, July 23, at the Castle of Durham.
Northumberland, Wednesday, July 29, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.
Cumberland, Tuesday, August 4, at Carlisle.
Westmorland, Saturday, August 8, at Appleby.
Lancashire, Northern Division, Tuesday, August 11, at Lancaster.
Lancashire, Southern Division, Saturday, August 15, at Liverpool.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Erle.*
Mr. Baron *Platt.*

Southampton, Saturday, July 11, at the Castle of Winchester.
Dorset, Friday, July 17, at Dorchester.
Wilts, Tuesday, July 21, at Devizes.
Devon, Saturday, July 25, at the Castle of Exeter.
City and County of the City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Cornwall, Saturday, August 1, at Bodmin.
Somerset, Thursday, August 6, at the City of Wells.
County of the City of Bristol, Thursday, August 13, at the Guildhall of the said City.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 26, 1846.

Admiralty-Office, June 24, 1846.

DISPATCHES were this day received at this Office from Captain Charles Graham, of Her Majesty's ship Castor, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Her Majesty's ship Castor, Kawakawa River, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, January 13, 1846.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of my letters, No. 6 (of the 9th January 1846), and No. 7 (of this date), to His Excellency the Commander in Chief on this station, agreeable with the Admiralty instructions, page 89, article 56.

I have the honour to be, &c.
C. GRAHAM,
Captain and Senior Officer at New Zealand.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

Her Majesty's ship Castor, Kawakawa River, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, January 9, 1846.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency, the proceedings of the squadron under my command since my last communication, dated the 15th December 1845.

His Excellency Governor Grey arrived here on the 18th ultimo, and it being his wish and intention to advance into the country to punish the rebel chief named Kawitti, stationary in a Pah, as mentioned in my last letter, No. 4, I immediately landed the seamen and marines of this ship, with proper officers, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight (188) persons, with arms, ammuni-

tion, rockets, &c. &c. and ordered Lieutenant Otway, who commanded them, to place himself under the immediate command of Commander Hay, of the Racehorse, whom I instructed (or rather confirmed the orders of Sir Everard Home) to act with *all* the naval force, under the direction of Colonel Despard.

Her Majesty's ship Calliope arrived at the Bay of Islands on the 31st December, and I have, according to your orders, detained that ship.

I have ordered the Osprey round to the Hokiauga river, to protect British subjects, who are under considerable alarm from the unsettled state of the country.

I shall feel it necessary to detain the Calliope, North Star, and Racehorse for the present; and, in coming to this decision, I have to inform your Excellency, that I do so after due consultation with His Excellency the Governor, from whom I learn that affairs in the south of this island are in such a state as may possibly require an extraordinary force and exertions to quell insurrection, even if our proceedings in this district are successful, and peace results.

Her Majesty's steamer Driver has not yet arrived; but I shall take the earliest opportunity, after warlike affairs in this part of the island are over, to establish coal depôts for any steam vessel of war which may arrive.

I send a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, agreeable with the Admiralty instructions, page 89, article 56.

I have the honour to be, &c.
C. GRAHAM, Captain.

To His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, C. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Camp, in front of Kawiti's Pah, New Zealand, 12th January 1846.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that, in obedience to orders from Captain Sir Everard Home, of Her Majesty's ship North Star, whose orders you confirmed on your arrival, I landed with 130 seamen under my command, on the 13th ultimo, and placed myself in communication with Colonel Despard, commanding the land forces, at the head of the Kawa Kawa river, destined to march to attack the Pah of the rebel chief Kawiti, situated in a thick forest on a mountain, fourtecen miles inland from the head of the river. Two thirty-two-pounders and one eighteen-pounder gun were landed from Her Majesty's ship North Star, and a twelve-pounder howitzer from the Honourable East India Company's ship Elphinstone.

Our whole force advanced on the 22d ultimo to a position about half way to the Pah ; on the 23d I received a re-inforcement of 150 seamen from the Castor, under your command, with another twelve-pounder howitzer. On the 27th, the forces advanced, and the guns were brought forward, with astonishing exertion on the part of the officers and seamen, through a most difficult country, to a position about 900 yards from the enemy's Pah ; shells and rockets were thrown in occasionally until the 8th instant, when another thirty-two-pounder was brought up, and roads having been cut through the forest by the pioneers, two stockades were erected by them, assisted by the seamen and troops. Breaching batteries in the stockade were erected, the one distant 300 yards, the other 140 yards from the Pah. On the 10th, at eleven A.M. fire

was opened from the batteries, served by seamen, under the direction of Lieutenant Maxwell Falcon, of the Castor, Alleyne Bland, of the Racehorse, and Leeds, of the Honourable East India Company's ship Elphinstone, with the howitzer, and Mr. John Nops, Master of the Racehorse, with the eighteen-pounder, Lieutenant Egerton, of the North Star, directing the rockets. The fire was continued with little intermission till nine A.M. ; on the 11th, when our friendly natives having ascertained that the two breaches were practicable, waved us on to advance ; an assault was instantly made by the seamen under my command, in conjunction with the land forces and natives ; we were scarcely in the Pah, when the enemy made a desperate attempt to regain it, and a severe action ensued, which lasted nearly four hours ; they were finally repulsed in the most gallant manner, and retreated to the wood. I enclose a list of the seamen and marines killed and wounded, and regret much the loss of so many brave men. I beg to bring before the notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following officers who accompanied me to the assault, with their respective divisions of small arm men, and made themselves otherwise extremely useful : Lieutenant Robert J. Otway, First of the Castor ; Alfred J. Curtis, of the North Star ; Arthur R. Henry, of the Racehorse ; Eden and Ralph, of the Honourable East India Company's ship Elphinstone ; and Mr. Lock, Mate of the Castor ; Mr. Charles S. Forbes, Midshipman of the North Star, attached to the rocket party ; and Mr. Grove, my Aide-de-Camp ; also Assistant Surgeon Broughton, of the Elphinstone ; and the following medical officers, who attended to the wounded in camp : viz. Mr. John Kidd, Surgeon of the Castor ; Mr. William M'K. Saunders,

Assistant Surgeon of the North Star; and Mr. Pritchard, Assistant Surgeon of the Castor.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing my admiration of the conduct of every officer and seaman engaged, which is fully confirmed by the General Order of the Colonel Commanding, of this day's date, a copy of which I enclose.

Mr. George Don Murray, Midshipman of Her Majesty's ship North Star (the only officer struck), was severely wounded early in the action, when leading his subdivision of seamen.

The arrangements for the victualling of the naval portion of the force engaged was conducted by Mr. Kenneth L. Sutherland, Paymaster and Purser of Her Majesty's ship North Star, to my perfect satisfaction. I beg to add, that I have received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant Otway, of the Castor, and second in command of the naval brigade.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JAS. HAY,
Commander of H.M.S. Racehorse.

THE Officer commanding the force acting against the rebel chiefs Heke and Kawiti has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating the whole of the force, at the brilliant success that has attended their operations of the last few days.

The capture, by assault, of a fortress of such extraordinary strength, and defended by so brave and determined an enemy, is of itself sufficient to prove the intrepidity and gallantry displayed by all concerned, whether seamen, marines, troops of the line, artillery of the Honourable East India Company's service, and the volunteer pioneers; and it will be a most pleasing part of his duty to bring

such conduct to the notice of his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, and through him to that of Her Majesty and his Grace the Commander in Chief.

The Colonel cannot conclude this order, without expressing his admiration at the brave and intrepid conduct displayed by our native Allies on every occasion since these operations commenced, and more particularly during the assault of the Pah, on which occasion their bravery was fully equal to what might be expected from the bravest of Her Majesty's troops.

The Colonel Commanding feels the greatest regret at the loss of so many brave men as have been killed and wounded on this occasion; but it will be considered as an alleviation by their friends, that they have fallen while nobly performing their duty to their Queen and country.

By order,
(Signed) C. P. O'CONNELL, A. B. M.

List of Killed and Wounded at the Attack made on Kawiti's Pah, at Ruapikapika, on the 10*th and* 11*th of January* 1846.

Her Majesty's ship Castor—7 seamen killed; 10 seamen, 2 marines, severely wounded.

Her Majesty's ship North Star, 1 marine killed; 2 seamen severely wounded; Mr. Murray, Midshipman, included.

Her Majesty's ship Calliope—1 marine killed; 1 marine severely wounded.

Her Majesty's sloop Racehorse—1 seaman severely wounded.

Honourable East India Company's sloop Elphinstone—1 seaman severely wounded.

H. M. S. Castor, Kawa Kawa River, Bay of Islands, 13th January 1846.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency a copy of Commander Hay's letter to me, descriptive of the services of the naval and marine force under his command at the operations against the insurgent natives in this neighbourhood ; and, in doing so, it is my pleasant duty further to report to your Excellency that, although I was not present myself in the Pah at the successful capture of it, but in one of the batteries, still, from having been in the camp during the last three weeks advancing, and having constantly witnessed the great exertions of the officers, seamen, and marines of the ships under my command, and those of the Honourable East India Company's ship Elphinstone, in assisting in getting up the guns through a very hilly country, and other heavy work in erecting batteries and conducting the firing from them in breaching, shelling, and rocketting the Pah, &c., and the weather having been very wet, causing the roads (which had to be cut through woods and over hills in a hitherto untraversed country) to be very difficult, also all hands having had to live under what shelter they could temporarily contrive out of the bush, I consider their conduct worthy of the warmest admiration.

The unwearied zeal, exertions, and attention to their respective departments exhibited by Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart., C.B. (to whom I appointed the duty of defending a Pah, at our landing-place, six miles up the river and twelve from the Pah destroyed ; also to keep up the communication with the ships, which the rebels were expected to attempt to cut off, by Commander

Hay, of Her Majesty's ship Racehorse, and Capt. Young, of the Honourable East India Company's sloop Elphinstone, demand my thanks to them; and it is my pleasant duty to report the same to your Excellency.

I have equal satisfaction in corroborating the statements made by Commander Hay, respecting the officers and men under his orders, as I placed him in command of the whole naval party, acting under the directions of Colonel Despard, the military Commander of the operations.

It is melancholy that so many fine young men have fallen in this successful affair; and it is only due to Mr. Kidd, the surgeon of this ship, to report his great attention and aid, not only to our wounded people, but also to those of the friendly natives.

I have, in conclusion, to acquaint your Excellency, that reports from the officers appointed to command the various different parties connected with these brisk operations invariably gratify me, by reporting most favourably on the conduct of the respective officers and men under them; but it would be unjust for me to forward particular cases, when all hands have done their duty so gallantly and willingly through this very rough service.

The force landed from Her Majesty's ships, previous to my arrival on the 13th December last, was 171, including officers and marines; the Castor landed 188; the Elphinstone 54; when the Calliope arrived, the Osprey's men were sent to their vessel (her services being required for the protection of the British residents on the Hokianga river), and were replaced by 40 seamen and all the marines of that ship, making a total of those engaged in the affair from the ships about 340, 93 of whom were marines, who were brigaded

under Captain Langford, R.M., of the North Star, with the military, and consequently it is not under my exact province to report upon their proceedings; but having witnessed the exertions of the officers and men belonging to that distinguished corps on this occasion, I trust your Excellency will hold me excused for bringing the same to your notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) C. GRAHAM,
Captain and Senior Officer at New Zealand.

To His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, C.B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Addresses of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of a Princess, from the Dean and Canons of the College of Christ, in Manchester; the Master, Wardens, Searchers, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Corporation of Cutlers of Sheffield; the Lieutenant Governor, Council, Deemsters, and Keys of the isle of Man, having been transmitted for presentation, were presented accordingly, and were very graciously received.

Downing-Street, June 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant General the Earl of Westmorland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order.

Downing-Street, June 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Macaulay Higginson, Esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the islands of Antigua, Montserrat and Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

Downing-Street, June 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir John Harvey, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Lieutenant Governor of the province of Nova Scotia.

Foreign-Office, June 26, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Clinton George Dawkins, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul General in the Lombardo-Venetian States and the Austrian Territories on the Adriatick.

Whitehall, June 25, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Phillips, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in the room of David Pollock, Esq. appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Whitehall, June 25, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Henry Dawson, Clerk, A.M. to the rectory of Munden Magna, in the county of Hertford and diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of the Reverend James Price, the last incumbent.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 30, 1846.

Westminster, June 30, 1846.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to amend the laws relating to the importation of corn.

An Act to alter certain duties of Customs.

An Act for removing some defects in the administration of criminal justice.

An Act for preventing malicious injuries to persons and property by fire, or by explosive or destructive substances.

An Act for making a railway from London to York, with branches therefrom, providing for the

counties of Hertford, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Rutland, Nottingham, and the three divisions of the county of Lincoln, a railway communication with London and York, to be called "the Great Northern Railway."

An Act to enable the Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company to purchase the ferry across the river Tay, between Ferry Port-on-Craig and Broughty.

An Act to empower the North British Railway Company to construct certain branch railways, in connexion with the Hawick branch of the North British Railway.

An Act to authorize the construction of several branch railways and other works, in connection with the North British Railway.

An Act to enable the Scottish Midland Junction Railway Company to make certain branch railways, and to amend the Act relating to such railway.

An Act for making a railway from the Eastern Counties Railway, at Marks Tey, near Colchester, to the town of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, and the town of Halstead, in the county of Essex, with a branch railway from the Eastern Union Railway to the Hythe, at Colchester.

An Act for making a railway from the Scarborough branch of the York and North Midland Railway, at Norton, near Malton, to the Bridlington branch of the Hull and Selby Railway, at Great Driffield, with a branch therefrom.

An Act to enable the Arbroath and Forfar Railway Company to raise an additional sum of money, and to amend the Acts relating to the said company.

An Act to enable the Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company to alter their line of railway near to Dysart, to make a branch railway from Kinghorn to the harbour of Pettycur, and for other purposes relating to the said company.

An Act to empower the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company to make a branch railway to Bollington.

An Act for making a railway from Glasgow to Dumbarton and Lochlomond, with branches to Helensburgh and other places, to be called "the Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Oxford to the London and Birmingham Railway at Bletchley, in the county of Buckingham.

An Act for making a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with branches to Banff, Portsoy, Garmouth, and Burghead, to be called "the Great North of Scotland Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Harecastle, to join the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, at or near the Sandbach station thereon.

An Act for making a railway from the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, at Macclesfield, to the Trent Valley Railway, at Colwich, with branches.

An Act for making a railway from the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, at Macclesfield, to join the Birmingham and Derby line of the Midland Railways, with a branch to Stoke-upon-Trent.

An Act for making a railway from Great Grimsby, by Louth and Alford, to Boston, in the county of Lincoln, to be called "the East Lincolnshire Railway."

An Act for enabling the York and North Midland Railway Company to make a more direct line of railway between York and Leeds.

An Act for making a railway from Belfast to Downpatrick, with branches to the towns of Holywood, Newtownards, Bangor, and Donaghadee, all in the county of Down.

An Act for making a railway, to be called "the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Railway," with a branch to the town of Hawes.

An Act for making a railway from the Chester and Birkenhead Railway to the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, with branches therefrom, to be called "the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Leeds and Bradford Extension Railway to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, with a diverging line therefrom to Lancaster, to be called "the North Western Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the line of the Syston and Peterborough Railway, in the parish of Helpstone, near to the town of Stamford, to the line of the Wisbech branch of the Lynn and Ely Railway at or near to the town of Wisbech, to be called "the Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway."

An Act to enable the Slamannan Railway Company to make a railway to Borrowstouness, with branches to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

An Act for enabling the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company to make a railway from the line of the Great North of England Railway to or near to Boroughbridge.

An Act for enabling the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company to make a railway from the line of the Great North of England Railway to Bedale.

An Act to empower the Eastern Union Railway Company to complete the Eastern Union Railway, from the junction thereof with the line of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Ardleigh, to Colchester.

An Act for making certain new lines and deviations in the line of the Great Grimsby and Shef-

field Junction Railway, and for constructing a branch therefrom to the town of Caistor, all in the parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for enabling the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway Company to make an extension from the Market Rasen branch from the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway, to communicate with the city of Lincoln, and also a branch to the town of Barton-upon-Humber, and other works connected therewith.

An Act to authorize the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway Company to make an extension from their line of railway, in the parish of Bole, in the county of Nottingham, to the town of Newark-upon-Trent, in the same county.

An Act for establishing a steam communication across the river Humber, in connexion with "the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway."

An Act to empower the Midland Railway Company to make a railway from Pye-bridge to the Clay Cross station of the Midland Railway, and a branch in the parish of Crich.

An Act for making a railway from the Croydon and Epsom Railway, at Epsom, to the town of Portsmouth, to be called "the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway."

An Act to enable the Ballochney Railway Company to improve the guage of their rails.

An Act for making a railway communication between the city of Bristol and the proposed South Wales Railway, in the county of Monmouth, with a branch railway therefrom.

An Act for amending an Act, passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for making and maintaining a navigable communication between Stowmarket and Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, so

as to enable the trustees of such Act to lease the said navigation, and for other purposes connected therewith.

An Act for improving and maintaining the harbour of Port Ellen, in the county of Argyll.

An Act for making a pier from the Common Hard at the eastern or Portsmouth side of the harbour of Portsmouth, in the parish of Portsea, in the county of Southampton.

An Act for enabling the trustees of the Liverpool Docks to construct additional wet docks and other works, and to raise a further sum of money; and for extending and amending the Acts relating to the docks and harbour of Liverpool.

An Act for constructing wet docks, and other works, at Coble Dean, in the county of Northumberland, and in the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be called "the Northumberland Docks."

An Act for better supplying with water the inhabitants of the city of Lincoln, and certain parishes and places adjacent thereto, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for the better supplying with water the town and borough of Warrington, or parts thereof, in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and the townships of Latchford and Appleton, in the last-mentioned county.

An Act for supplying with water the hamlets or places of High and Low Harrogate, in the several townships of Knaresborough, Pannal, Bilton with Harrogate, and Scriven with Tentergate, in the parishes of Knaresborough and Pannal, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for better supplying with gas the town and borough of Stafford, and the several parishes and townships of Saint Mary and Saint Chad, in Stafford, Castle Church, Hopton, and Coton and Tillington, all in the county of Stafford.

An Act for lighting with gas and supplying with water the town of Hartlepool, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Durham.

An Act for better supplying with gas and water the town and parish of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland.

An Act for lighting with gas the parish and borough of Great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act for supplying and lighting the town of Hamilton, and places adjacent thereto, with gas.

An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, regulating, and improving the town of Burnley, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for better supplying the inhabitants thereof with water.

An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act, passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Liverpool to open and widen certain streets and places, and otherwise to improve the same, and to enable the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses to appropriate certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments for public purposes, and also to erect public buildings."

An Act for lighting with gas the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and for varying and extending the powers of the several Acts for regulating and improving the said borough.

An Act for paving the footways in the town of Sittingbourne, in the parish of Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, and for lighting the streets, and for the removal and prevention of nuisances and annoyances within the said parish.

An Act for widening, altering, and improving certain streets within the city of York, and for other purposes.

An Act for paving, cleansing, draining, and improving the town of Bromsgrove, for opening a new street therein, and in the parish of Stoke Prior, both in the county of Worcester, and for the better assessing and collecting the poor, church, and highway rates within the parish of Bromsgrove.

An Act for regulating the repair and maintenance of the roads and streets within the town of Leith, and the assessments payable in respect thereof.

An Act for more effectually regulating the Salford Hundred Court, for extending the jurisdiction and powers of the said Court, and for establishing and constituting it as a Court of Record.

An Act for the improvement of the sewerage and drainage of the borough of Liverpool, and for making further provisions for the sanatory regulation of the said borough.

An Act for improving the drainage of the vallies of the Rye and Derwent, in the north and east riding of the county of York.

And two private Acts.

Whitehall, June 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Lord Francis Egerton, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, in the county of Northampton, and Earl of Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, in the county of Salop.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

The Right Honourable Thomas Frankland Lewis, of Harpton-court, in the county of Radnor ;

John Somerset Pakington, of Westwood-park, in the county of Worcester, Esq.;

John Gladstone, of Fasque and Balfour, in the county of Kincardine, Esq.;

James Weir Hogg, of Upper Grosvenor-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.;

William Feilden, of Feniscowles, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq.;

William Verner, of Verner's-bridge, in the county of Armagh, and of Inismagh, in the county of Tyrone, Esq.; and

Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliff-lodge, in the isle of Thanet, and county of Kent, Knight.

Whitehall, June 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Alexander Anthony Archibald Hamilton Douglas, Esq. (commonly called Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale), the office of Knight Marishall of Scotland, in the room of William George Earl of Erroll, deceased.

Whitehall, June 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Brownrigge Collisson, B. A. to the vicarage of Saint Michael, in the city of Coventry and diocese of Worcester, void by the death of the Reverend Robert Simson.

Whitehall, June 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Duncan Campbell to the church and parish of North Knapdale, in the presbytery of Inverary and county of Argyll, vacant by the death of the Reverend Donald MacLachlan, late Minister thereof.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend John M'Ivor to the church and parish of Small Isles, in the presbytery of Skye and county of Inverness, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Henry Beatson, late Minister thereof, to the church and parish of Barra.

Downing-Street, June 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Patrick Ross, K.G.C. St. M. and St. G. to be Governor of Saint Helena.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William Thomas Denison, Esq. Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce to be Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Murrell Robinson Robinson, Esq. to be Second Assistant Surveyor for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Daniel H. O. Gordon, Esq. to be Chief Justice for the Virgin Islands.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Sinclair Bryan, Esq. to be Treasurer for the said islands.

Downing-Street, June 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following Officers, in Her Majesty's Service, and in the Service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath :

Lieutenant Colonel Harry Shakespeare Phillips, 53d Foot;

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Harte Franks, 10th Foot;

Lieutenant Colonel George Lenox Davis, 9th Foot; and

Lieutenant Colonel John Rowland Smyth, 16th Lancers.

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Godby, 36th Bengal Native Infantry;

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, 63d Bengal Native Infantry;

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Adrian Stedman, 1st Bengal Cavalry;

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Penny, 69th Bengal Native Infantry;

Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong Thompson, 59th Bengal Native Infantry;

Lieutenant Colonel Henry John Wood, Bengal Artillery;.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Alexander, Bengal Artillery;

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Nash, 43d Bengal Light Infantry;

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Theophilus Lane, Bengal Artillery;

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Bengal Artillery;
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Abbott, Bengal Engineers;
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Simson Laurenson, Bengal Artillery; and
Major Henry Forster, Commanding the Shekawattee Brigade.

Foreign-Office, June 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Pedro Degola y Rávara, as Consul at Malta for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 3, 1846.

Downing-Street, July 2, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Henry Despard, of the 99th Foot, and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, of the 58th Foot, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 29th Foot, who were killed in action on the Sutlej, or who have subsequently died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 7, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *July* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day Her Majesty in Council was pleased to declare the Most Honourable Henry Marquess of Lansdowne, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

This day the Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford and the Right Honourable Charles Wood were, by command of Her Majesty, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honourable Charles Christopher Lord Cottenham, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by Her Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Honourable Gilbert Earl of Minto, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered

to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Henry George Earl Grey, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart. to be three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by Her Majesty's command, sworn three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Charles Wood, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer, the usual oath was this day administered to him.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable John William Earl of Bessborough, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *July* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, upon the representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Reverend John MacLeod, D. D. to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland.

At the Court at Buckingham-Palace, 6th July 1846.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster to the Right Honourable Lord Campbell, the oath of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster was this day, by Her Majesty's command, administered to him accordingly.

Whitehall, July 6, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell); the Right Honourable Charles Wood; Hugh Fortescue, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Ebrington); Denis O'Conor, Esq. (commonly called the O'Conor Don); William Gibson Craig, Esq.; and Henry Rich, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Honourable Charles Wood, the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

Whitehall, July 6, 1846.

Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Fox Maule to be Her Majesty's Secretary at War.

The Queen has also been pleased to grant the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to Andrew Rutherfurd, Esq.

The Queen has also been pleased to grant the office of Solicitor General for Scotland to Thomas Maitland, Esq. Advocate.

Whitehall, July 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.; Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B.; Rear Admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas; Maurice Frederick FitzHardinge Berkeley, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; Lord John Hay, C.B. Captain in the Royal Navy; and the Honourable William Francis Cowper, Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Foreign-Office, July 3, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Horace Haynes, as Consul at Demerara for Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves.

Westminster, July 3, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Com-

mons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom.

An Act for abolishing the office of Superintendent of Convicts under sentence of transportation.

An Act to facilitate the dissolution of certain railway companies.

An Act to amend the laws relating to friendly societies.

An Act for making a railway from Exeter to Exmouth, to be called "the Exeter and Exmouth Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Polloc and Govan Railway to the river Clyde and harbour of Glasgow, with branches, to be called "the General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway."

An Act for amending the Acts relating to the London and South Western Railway Company, and to authorize the said company to enter into contracts and to complete arrangements with certain other railway companies.

An Act for enabling the Norfolk Railway Company to purchase or lease the Lowestoft Railway, Harbour, and Navigation.

An Act to enable the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Company to make a railway from their line at Broughty to Broughty Ferry Castle, and another railway from their line at Geordies Burn to the Arbroath and Forfar Railway at Almeriecloss.

An Act for making a railway from Kintore to Alford, to be called "the Alford Valley Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Dyce to Fraserburgh, with a branch to Peterhead, to be called "the Great North of Scotland (Eastern Extension) Railway."

An Act to enable the Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company to extend their line of railway from Cupar to Newport.

An Act for making a railway from the town of Oban Crianlarich, in the county of Perth, with a branch to Lochlomond, to be called "the Scottish Grand Junction Railway."

An Act to enable the Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company to make a railway from their line, at Thornton, to Dunfermline.

An Act to enable the Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company to make a railway from Newburgh to the Scottish Central Railway at Hilton.

An Act to enable the Great Leinster and Munster Railway Company to extend their railway to Clonmel.

An Act for making a railway from and out of the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway, near to Pollokshaws, to the town of Strathaven.

An Act to enable the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway Company to make branch railways to Thornliebank and Househill, and to amend the Act relating to such railway.

An Act to enable the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway Company to make a branch railway to the river and frith of Clyde, at or near Greenock, and a pier or wharf in connection therewith.

An Act for extending the time for taking lands, and for completing the undertaking called "the Thames Haven Dock and Railway," authorized to be made by two Acts, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty, and the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

An Act to enable the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal Company to make a railway from Taunton to the Bristol Channel, at or near Stolford, in the county of Somerset, with branches therefrom, and to make a harbour at or near Stolford.

An Act for constructing docks, walls, warehouses, and other works at Toxteth-park, in the county of Lancaster, to be called "the Herculaneum Docks."

An Act to authorize the sale of the Monkland Navigation to the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

And one private Act.

Crown-Office, July 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry James Perry, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be one of the Commissioners to act in the prosecution of Fiats in Bankruptcy in the country.

Crown-Office, July 7, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Carlow.

William Bunbury M'Clintoch, of Moyle, in the said county of Carlow, Esq. in the room of Thomas Bunbury, Esq. deceased.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 10, 1846.

Foreign-Office, July 10, 1846.

IT is hereby notified, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from Her Majesty's Minister in Mexico a dispatch, containing the copy of a notice sent on the 20th of May last to Captain Pelly, the Commander of Her Majesty's ship Rose, by Captain Fitzhugh, the Senior Officer of the United States' Naval Forces off the port of Vera Cruz, declaring that port to be blockaded by the said naval forces.

It is also hereby notified, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a dispatch, dated the 21st of May last, from Her Majesty's Consul at Tampico, enclosing the copy of a letter which he had received from Commander Saunders, of the following tenor :

" *U. S. Ship St. Mary's, off Tampico*
" Sir, *Bar, May* 20, 1846.

" In consequence of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States, I have been ordered by the Commander in Chief of the American squadron on this station to blockade the port of Tampico. Please consider this the official announcement of that fact; and do me the favour to communicate it to all whom it may concern. Vessels now in port will be allowed to sail with or without cargo at any time before the 15th of June; *neutral non-commercial mail packets* are free to enter and depart, and *Mexican boats, engaged exclusively in fishing, will be allowed to pursue their labours unmolested.* Do me the favour to give publicity to this last immediately, for the benefit of the humble class to whom it refers.

Jno. S. Saunders, Commander."

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 8th day of *July* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Frederick Earl Spencer, the Right Honourable Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commonly called Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard), and the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson were, by command of Her Majesty, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said Committee for the time being.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS by our Order in Council of the nineteenth of May, in the present year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the ninth year of our reign, we were graciously pleased, for the reasons therein contained, to annul the Royal Proclamation of His late Majesty King William the Fourth of the third day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, directing that distribution should be made of the net proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, of eaptures and seizures, under the several Acts passed relating to the revenues of Customs, and to trade and navigation, for the abolition of the slave trade, and for the capture and destruction of piratical vessels, and of the rewards conferred for the same, as well as of awards and allowances of salvage granted to the officers and men of ships and vessels of war, when not otherwise specially apportioned by the terms of the respective awards and allowances: and whereas in the recital of the said Order in Council in our Royal Proclamation, dated the said nineteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the following words, that is to say, "as well as of

"awards and allowances of salvage granted to the "officers and men of ships and vessels of war, when "not otherwise specially apportioned by the terms "of the respective awards and allowances," were by mistake omitted, and it is expedient that such mistake should be corrected: now, therefore, we do make known to all our loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our Royal Proclamation, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council, that our said Proclamation of the said nineteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-six shall have the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes, as if the said words so omitted by mistake had been inserted therein.

Given at our Court at Buckingham-palace, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the tenth year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *July* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the laws respecting "the office of county coroner," it is enacted, "that whenever it shall appear to Her Majesty, by "and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that "any county has been customarily divided into "districts, for the purpose of holding inquests,

"during the space of seven years before the pass-
"ing of the said Act, and it shall seem expedient
"to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, that
"the same division of the county be made under
"the said Act, each of such districts shall be as-
"signed to the coroner usually acting in and for
"the same district before the passing of the said
"Act:"

And whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Carmarthen, in quarter sessions assembled, have presented a petition to Her Majesty, representing that by an Act, passed in the session held in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the "law respecting the office of county coroner," reciting "that the regulations for the elections of "coroners for counties are insufficient, and that it "is expedient that an alteration should be made "in the manner of making such elections," it is enacted, "that whenever it shall appear to Her "Majesty, on the petition of the justices in "quarter sessions assembled, and with the advice "of Her Privy Council, that any county has been "customarily divided into districts, for the pur-"pose of holding inquests, during the space of "seven years before the passing of the said Act, "and it shall seem expedient to Her Majesty, with "the advice aforesaid, that the same division of "the county be made under the said Act, each of "such districts shall be assigned to the coroner "usually acting in and for the same district before "the passing of the said Act:

"That Her Majesty's petitioners respectfully represent, that the county of Carmarthen has been customarily divided into two districts, for the purpose of holding inquests, during more than the space of seven years before the passing of the said Act (independently of a certain dis-

trict called the liberty of Kidwelly, which comprises the commott of Kidwelly, the commott of Carnawllon, and the commott of Iskennen), the appointment of coroner whereof takes place otherwise than under the writ de coronatore eligendo:

"That the eastern or Llandilo district of the said county comprises the following parishes and parts of parishes, viz. the whole of the parish of Llandilofaur not in the said liberty, the whole of the parish of Lanegwad lying on the east side of the river Cothy down to the river Towy, and the several parishes of Llangadock, Llanddausant, Mothvey, Llanfairarylryn, Cilycwm, Conwillyaye, Llanycrwys, Pencarreg, Llanybyther, Llanllwny, Llanfihangel-rhose-y-Corn, Brechva, Llanfynydd, Llangathen, Llanfihangel-Cilfargen, Llandyveyson, Talley, Llansawel, Llansadwrn, Llanwrda, and Llandingat:

"That the western or St. Clears district comprises the following parishes and parts of parishes, namely, Eglwys cymmin, Eglwgsfair a cherrig, Egremont, Henllanamgocd, Riffig, Cilymaenllwyd, Llandawke, Llandilo, Abercowin, Llandewror, Llandissilio, Llangan, Llanginning, Llanglydwen, Llanfihangel abercowin, Llansadwrnen, Llanfalteg, Llanivinio, Llangharne parish and township, Marros, Mydrim, Pendine. Saint Clears, Abergwilly, Abernant, Conwil Elvet, Llangain, Llangunnock, Llanllawddog, Llanpimpsaint, Llanstephan, Merthyr, Newchurch, Treleachar bettws, Cenarth, Cilnhedin, Llanfihangel ar arth, Llangeler, Pemboyr, and so much of the parish of Llanegwad as lies on the west side of the river Cothy:

"That Daniel Price, Esquire, of Talley, in the said county of Carmarthen, is the coroner acting in and for the said eastern or Llandilo district;

and that George Thomas, junior, Esquire, of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, is the coroner acting in and for the said western or St. Clears district:

"And, therefore, praying, that the eastern district of the said county be assigned to the said Daniel Price; and the said western or Saint Clears district of the said county to the said George Thomas:

"And they further humbly recommend, that the court for the election of coroner of the eastern district of the said county be held at Llandilo, in the said county; and the court for the election of coroner of the western district of the said county be held at Saint Clears, in the said county."

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her reign, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that the eastern district of such county be assigned to the said Daniel Price, and the western or St. Clears district of the said county to the said George Thomas:

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, directed, and determined, that the courts to be holden for the purpose of the election of any coroner of any one or more of the said districts respectively, when and as often as the same shall become necessary under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be as follows, that is to say, for the eastern district of the said county to be holden at Llandilo aforesaid, and the poll to be taken there; and for the western district of the said county to be holden at St. Clears aforesaid, and the poll to be taken there:

And it is hereby also further declared, ordered, and directed, that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette. *Wm. L. Bathurst.*

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *July* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend an "Act for the regulation of municipal corporations "in England and Wales," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that if the inhabitant householders of any town or borough in England or Wales shall petition His Majesty to grant to them a charter of incorporation, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any such charter, if he shall think fit, by the advice of His Privy Council, to grant the same, to extend to the inhabitants of any such town or borough, within the district to be set forth in such charter, all the powers and provisions of the Act of the fifth and sixth William the Fourth, cap. 76, for regulating corporations, whether such town or borough be or be not a corporate town or borough, or be or be not named in either of the schedules to the said Act; provided, nevertheless, that notice of every such petition, and of the time when it shall please His Majesty to order that the same be taken into consideration by His Privy Council, shall be published in the London Gazette, one month at least before such petition shall be so considered:

And whereas the inhabitant householders of the borough of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, have presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council, praying, that a charter of incorporation may be granted to the said borough; Her Majesty was this day pleased to order, and it is hereby

ordered, that the said petition be taken into consideration, by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Tuesday the eleventh day of August next.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To unite certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Saint John the Baptist and Saint Oswald, both in the city and diocese of Chester, and to form the same into one consolidated chapelry for the consecrated church, called Saint Paul's Church, situate in the said parish of Saint John the Baptist, for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that such consolidated chapelry should be named, "The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Chester."

Buckingham-Palace, July 7, 1846.

This day had audience of Her Majesty, His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, attended by his suite, upon his arrival in England. He was accompanied by Sami Pacha, who also had an audience of Her Majesty. They were presented by Edib Effendi, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires.

Also had audiences of Her Majesty:

The Count Bjornstjerna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Swcden and Norway, upon his return to this Court, after a temporary absence;

Colonel Iturregui, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republick of Peru, to deliver his credentials; and

The Baron de Beust, Minister Resident from the King of Saxony, to deliver his credentials:

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by Lord Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

St. James's-Palace, July 4, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duchess of Sutherland to be Mistress of the Robes, in the room of the Duchess of Buccleuch, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, July 8, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick Earl Spencer to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of George-John Earl De La Warr, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, July 8, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Edward-George Fitzalan-Howard to be Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of Lord Ernest-Augustus-Charles Brudenell-Bruce, resigned.

Board of Green Cloth, July 6, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, commonly called Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, vice Colonel the Right Honourable George Lionel Dawson Damer, resigned.

Board of Green Cloth, July 8, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, vice the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, G. C. B. resigned.

Master of the Horse's-Office, July 7, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Alfred Paget (commonly called Lord Alfred Paget) to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty, in the room of the Honourable Charles Wellesley (commonly called Lord Charles Wellesley), resigned.

Whitehall, July 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Viscount Morpeth, Alexander Milne, Esq., and Charles Alexander Gore, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable Charles Alexander Gore), to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

Whitehall, July 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Marquess of Clanricarde to the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

Whitehall, July 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Richard Lalor Sheil to the office of Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint.

Whitehall, July 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay to be Her Majesty's Paymaster General.

Whitehall, July 8, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing the Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

Whitehall, July 8, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto General the Marquess of Anglesey, K. G. and G. C. B. the office of Master General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal,

granting unto Colonel Charles Richard Fox, the office of Master Surveyor and Surveyor General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Colonel the Honourable George Anson, the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the office and place of Advocate General or Judge Martial of Her Majesty's Forces to Charles Buller, Esq.

Crown-Office, July 10, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

City of London.

The Right Honourable John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

City of Worcester.

Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart. in the room of Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt.

Town of Nottingham.

The Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. of Chantry-house, in the county of Wilts, President of the Board of Control.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 14, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the ancient parochial chapelry of Oldham and the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, both in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Leesfield."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the chapelry of Saint Agnes and the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Mount Hawke."

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

That banns of marriage should be published, and that marriages should be performed in the church, called All Saints' Church, situate in Trinity district parish, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, and within the diocese of London; and that all the fees arising from the publication

of banns of marriage and the performance of marriages in the said church, called All Saints' Church, should be paid and belong to the incumbent of such church for the time being.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated chapel, called Saint James's Chapel, situate at a place called New Chapel, in the parish of Wolstanton, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Saint James, New Chapel."

Whitehall, July 11, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Henry Charles Duke of Norfolk to be Master of the Horse to Her Majesty.

Crown-Office, July 14, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of the Tower Hamlets.

Charles Richard Fox, Esq. Surveyor General of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

Burghs of Leith, &c.

Andrew Rutherfurd, Esq. Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Town of Perth.

The Honourable Fox Maule, Secretary at War.

Borough of Halifax.

The Right Honourable Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Borough of Taunton.

The Right Honourable Henry Labouchere.

Borough of Greenwich.

James Whitley Deans Dundas, Esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

City of Gloucester.

Captain the Honourable Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

City of Chester.

John Jervis, Esq. Her Majesty's Attorney General.

Borough of Evesham.

The Right Honourable Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, commonly called Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.

Borough of Tiverton.

The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Borough of Devonport.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Borough of Manchester.

The Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Borough of Plymouth.

Hugh Fortescue, Esq. commonly called Viscount Ebrington, one of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 17, 1846.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 6th day of *July* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, on the fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, an Order was made by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, in the terms following:

" Whereas by an Order of Her Majesty, made, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the seventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, for regulating, within the colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, Saint Lucia, and Mauritius, respectively, the relative rights and duties of masters and servants, it is, amongst other things, ordered, that no contract of service shall be of any force or effect within any of the colonies aforesaid, unless the same shall be made within the limits and upon the land of the colony in which the same is to be performed; and it is thereby further ordered, that no written contract of service shall be in force within any of the said colonies, unless it shall be signed with the name, or, in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the

presence of a stipendiary magistrate, nor unless such stipendiary magistrate shall subscribe the written contract, in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect:

"And whereas it is desirable that the said recited provisions of the said Order in Council should be modified in manner hereinafter mentioned, in reference to the case of labourers, of African birth or descent, emigrating to the colonies aforesaid, from places, the inhabitants of which may reasonably be presumed to be so far cognizant of the state and prospects of labourers in agriculture and manufactures within the said colonies, as to be competent to protect their own interests in any contracts entered into beyond the precincts of such colonies for services to be performed therein:

"And whereas persons emigrating from the Continent of North America may reasonably be presumed to be so competent; it is, therefore, ordered, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that, in respect of persons, of African birth or descent, emigrating from the Continent of North America to the colonies aforesaid, or any of them, the above-recited provisions of the said Order in Council, of the seventh September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall be, and the same are hereby, revoked; provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further ordered, that no contract of service within the said colonies, or either of them, if entered into with any emigrant of African birth or descent from the Continent of North America, beyond the limits and off the land of the colony within which such labour is to be performed, shall be of any force or effect therein, unless the same shall be in writing, and shall be signed with the name, or, in case of illiterate per-

sons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of some officer or person in Her Majesty's service, previously designated for that purpose by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, nor unless such officer or person as aforesaid shall subscribe such written contract, in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect; and it is hereby ordered, that any contract entered into in the manner hereinbefore described shall be received in evidence in any colony without further proof, provided that such contracts shall be certified in such manner as Her Majesty shall, from time to time, direct; provided always, that, save as hereinbefore excepted, nothing herein contained shall be construed to revoke the said recited Order, or any part thereof, so far as respects the case of persons emigrating from the Continent of North America to the colonies aforesaid, or to any of them; and that the provisions of the same shall be applicable to any contracts of service, so to be made as aforesaid, with such persons beyond the limits and off the land of such colonies, in the same manner as if the same had been made within the limits and on the land thereof:

"And the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly."

And whereas it is expedient that the above-recited Order should be revoked; it is, therefore, ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the said above-recited Order shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked accordingly; and the Right Honourable Earl Grey, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. *Wm. L. Bathurst.*

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for conconstituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Eccles and Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Paddington."

A similar Order, for authorizing the sale of certain property now belonging to the prebend of Finsbury, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, in London.

This Gazette likewise contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church, called Holy Trinity Church, recently erected and consecrated at Clifton, in the parish of Ashbourne, in the county of Derby, and in the diocese of Lichfield, and that such district should be named, " The Chapelry District of Clifton."

Crown-Office, July 17, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dungarvan.

The Right Honourable Richard Lalor Sheil, Master of the Mint.

City of Edinburgh.

The Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay, Paymaster General.

William Gibson Craig, Esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Borough of Hertford.

The Honourable William Francis Cowper, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

City of Lichfield.

Alfred Paget, Esq. (commonly called Lord Alfred Paget), Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty.

Borough of Richmond.

Henry Rich, Esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th and 16th Lancers, and 53d Foot, killed in the recent battles on the Sutlej, or who have since died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 21, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Audley-cum-Talk and Wolstanton, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Chesterton."

A similar Order, for determining the portion of the improved value to be made payable to the said Commissioners under a certain mining lease about to be granted by the Reverend John Webster Hawksley, Clerk, Rector of the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To unite certain contiguous parts of the parishes of Broad Hinton and Cliffe Pypard, in the county of Wilts, and within the diocese of Salisbury, and to form the same into one consolidated chapelry, for all ecclesiastical purposes, for the consecrated

church, called Christ Church, situate at Broad-town, in the said parish of Broad Hinton, and that such consolidated chapelry shall be named, "The Consolidated Chapelry of Broad-town."

Whitehall, July 21, 1846.

Addresses of congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of another Princess, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, were presented accordingly to Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously:

From the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin; the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh; the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland; the States of the island of Jersey; the Lieutenant Governor, Council, Deemsters, and Keys of the isle of Man; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Devonport; the Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool; the Dean and Canons of the College of Christ, in Manchester; the Master, Wardens, Searchers, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Corporation of Cutlers of Sheffield; and the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the ancient and royal burgh of Irvine.

This Gazette also contains an Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Devonport, on the occasion of the Birth of a Princess.

Whitehall, July 20, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Earl of Auckland, G. C. B.; Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B.; Rear Admiral James Whitley Deans Dundas; Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; Lord John Hay, C. B. Captain in the Royal Navy; and the Honourable William Francis Cowper, Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Westminster, July 16, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to define the notice of elections of

Members to serve in Parliament for cities, towns, or boroughs in Ireland.

An Act for making a railway from Dublin to Dundrum and Rathfarnham, to be called "the Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham Railway."

An Act to enable the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company to make a railway from North-allerton to the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway.

An Act to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make a branch railway by Alloa-ferry to Tillicoultry.

An Act to enable the Slamannan Railway Company to make branch railways to Bathgate and Jawcraig.

An Act to empower the London and Birmingham Railway Company to enlarge their stations in London, and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company to make certain deviations in the line of the Saint Helen's branch of the said railway.

An Act to enable the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company to alter and extend the line of part of their railway, and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from or near the Ambergate station of the Midland Railway through Nottingham to Spalding and Boston, with branches therefrom, and for enabling the company to purchase the Nottingham and Grantham Canals.

An Act to empower the Midland Railway Company to make several branches from the Erewash Valley Railway.

An Act to empower the Midland Railway Company to make a railway from the Midland Railway at Clay Cross to join the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway, with branches.

An Act for making a railway from Ferryhill near Aberdeen to Aboyne, to be called "the Deeside Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway to the town of Kilmarnock, with certain branches therefrom, to be called "the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan Railway," and to purchase the Ardrossan Railway and Harbour.

An Act to enable the Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway Company to make a branch to the Caledonian Railway.

An Act to enable the Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway Company to improve their line, and to make branch railways to Shotts and Climpy.

An Act to enable the Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway Company to make a branch railway to the town of Bathgate.

An Act to empower the Midland Railway Company to make a railway from Nottingham to Mansfield.

An Act for making a railway from Knaresborough to or near to the city of York, to be called "the East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to the Scottish Central Railway, to be called "the Stirlingshire Midland Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Great Western Railway at West Drayton to Uxbridge, in Middlesex.

An Act for making a railway from Wexford to Carlow.

An Act for extending and altering some of the provisions of the Acts relating to the Great Leinster and Munster Railway.

An Act to empower the Norfolk Railway Company to make a railway communication between the Dereham branch of the Norfolk Railway, and

the towns of Wells and Blakeney, in the county of Norfolk.

An Act for making a railway from Royston to Hitchin.

An Act for making a railway from Reading to Guildford and Reigate.

An Act for making a railway from Chesterford to Newmarket, with a branch to Cambridge.

An Act to enable the London and South Western Railway Company to make a branch railway to Farnham, in the county of Surrey, and Alton, in the county of Southampton.

An Act to enable the London and South Western Railway Company to make a branch railway to Chertsey and Egham, in the county of Surrey.

An Act to enable the London and South Western Railway Company to make a branch railway to Hampton-court-bridge, in the county of Surrey.

An Act for making a railway from the Scottish Central Railway at Dunblane by Doune to Callander, to be called "the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Skipton to the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, to be called "the Wharfdale Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Stotfield and Lossiemouth-harbour to Elgin, Rothes, and Craigellachie, to be called "the Morayshire Railway."

An Act to enable the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway Company to make branch railways to Chapel-hall, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway.

An Act to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make a branch railway to Denny, in the county of Stirling.

An Act for making a railway from the Yeovil

branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to or towards the town of Crewkerne, in the county of Somerset, and for amending the Acts relating to the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

An Act for vesting the Aylesbury Railway in the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

An Act to enable the Saint Helen's Canal and Railway Company to make a railway from the township of Eccleston to the township of Garston, with branches therefrom, and docks at Garston aforesaid, all in the county of Lancaster.

An Act for making a harbour and docks at Heysham on Morecambe-bay, in the county of Lancaster, and a railway in connection therewith.

An Act to empower the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway Company to make three several branch railways.

An Act to enable the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to make a railway from Mullingar to Athlone.

An Act for enabling the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Company to provide additional station room at Sheffield, and also to make a branch railway to Dukinfield, and to purchase and maintain a branch already made from their main line to Glossop, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway Company to make a branch railway to the Polloc and Govan Railway, and to amend the Acts relating to the said railway.

An Act to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make certain terminal branches and other works at the city of Perth.

An Act for making a railway from the Edinburgh and Northern Railway at Markinch to Anstruther Easter, with a branch to the Kirkland Works, to be called "the East of Fife Railway."

An Act to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make a branch railway to Crieff, in the county of Perth.

An Act for making a railway from the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, at Cheadle, in the county of Chester, to or near to the Ambergate station of the Midlands Railway, in the county of Derby, to be called "the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Junction Railway."

An Act for enabling the Grand Junction Railway Company to make a branch line of railway from Huyton Warrington, and for amending the former Acts relating to the said Company.

An Act for making a railway from the town of Mallow to the town of Fermoy.

An Act for making a railway from the city or borough of Limerick to the borough of Ennis, with branches to the towns of Clare and Killaloe, and to join the Great Southern and Western Railway.

An Act to enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to extend their railway from their present terminus, in the city of Cork, to the river Lee, in the same city.

An Act for making a railway from the Great Southern and Western Railway, at the townland of Carn or Curraghane, to the town of Mountmellick.

An Act for making a railway from the town of Clonmell to the town of Thurles.

An Act for making a railway from the borough of Cork through Blackrock to the town of Passage West.

An Act for making a railway from the town of Mallow to the town of Killarney, to be called "the Killarney Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway to the Caledonian Railway.

An Act for making a railway from Stirling to Dunfermline, with branches to Tillicoultry and to Alloa-harbour, to be called "the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway."

An Act to enable the Midland Railway Company to make a railway from Burton-upon-Trent to Nuncaton, with branches, and to purchase the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal.

An Act to consolidate the London and Birmingham Grand Junction and Manchester and Birmingham Railway Companies.

An Act to enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to make a railway from Epping to a point of junction with the Colchester Line of the Eastern Counties Railway, at or near the Ilford station thereon.

An Act to enable the Wishaw and Coltness Railway Company to make a branch railway from the Wishaw and Coltness Railway to Murdieston, with a branch to Goodockhill.

An Act for enabling the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company to make a certain branch railway, in the county of Northumberland.

An Act for making a railway and branch railway, to be called "the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway."

An Act for making and maintaining a railway from Templemore to Nenagh.

An Act to enable the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to make a deviation in the authorised line of the said railway, and also a branch railway to the river Liffy.

An Act to enable the Kilmarnock and Troon Railway Company to let on lease their railway to the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Company, and to authorise the said Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Company to alter parts of the said Kilmarnock

and Troon Railway, and to construct certain branch railways in connection therewith.

An Act for empowering the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway Company to construct a jetty and other works, and to provide a station, coal staiths, and other conveniences at the port of Goole, and for other purposes relating to the said port.

An Act for extending the line of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway to the bridge of Bray, in the county of Dublin.

An Act to provide for the repair of the parish church of South Leith, in the county of Edinburgh, and for the administration of the property and revenues thereof, to alter the existing mode of electing a minister to the second charge of the said church and parish, to confirm the proceedings of the heritors of the said parish relating to the purchase of a suitable house as a manse, and to effect other objects in connection with the said church and parish.

An Act to enable the Chard Canal Company to convert into a railway the portion of the Chard Canal from Creech Saint Michael to Ilminster, all in the county of Somerset.

An Act for lighting with gas the town and borough of Stockton and other places, in the counties of Durham and York.

An Act for better supplying with gas the city of Worcester, and the suburbs thereof.

An Act for regulating the markets and fairs in the borough and town of Yeovil, in the county of Somerset.

An Act for providing market places and for regulating the markets and fairs in the borough of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for more effectually supplying with water the city of Bath, and several parishes and places adjacent thereto.

An Act for better supplying with water the town and borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth.

An Act for supplying with water the city of Bristol, and certain parishes adjacent thereto, in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Witham Navigation, and to reduce the tolls on the said navigation.

An Act for erecting a town or village of Ardrossan and places adjacent, in the county of Ayr, into a burgh of barony, for paving, lighting, and cleansing the same, for establishing a police therein, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act for better assessing and collecting the poor rates, highway rates, borough rates, county rates, lighting, watching, and cleansing rates, and all other parochial rates, on small tenements in the parish of Aston juxta Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

An Act for better raising and more securely constituting the fund for the relief of widows and children of burgh and parochial schoolmasters in Scotland.

An Act for more effectually maintaining and repairing certain roads in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, and Elgin.

And ten private Acts.

Crown-Office, July 21, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Liskeard.

Charles Buller the younger, Esq. Judge Advocate General.

Stewartry of Kircudbright.

Thomas Maitland, Esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor General of Scotland.

County of Stafford.

Southern Division.

The Honourable George Anson, Clerk of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

West Riding of York.

The Right Honourable George William Frederick Howard, commonly called Viscount Morpeth, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Works, and Buildings.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 24, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for assigning the future patronage (after the next nomination) of the new parish of Saint Andrew, Leeds, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon.

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Perranzabuloe, Saint Agnes, Kenwyn, and Kea, and the district of Chacewater, all in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Mithian."

St. James's-Palace, July 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Earl of Morley to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of George-Sholto Earl of Morton, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, July 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry-George-Francis Earl Ducie to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Cornwallis Viscount Hawarden, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, July 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry-Manners Lord Waterpark to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of John-Robert Viscount Sydney, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, July 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas-Henry Lord Foley to be Captain of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, in the room of John-George-Weld Lord Forester, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, July 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lucius-Bentinck Viscount Falkland to be Captain of Her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of George Earl of Beverley, resigned.

Foreign-Office, July 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to apppove of Mr. James Fiora, as Consul at Manchester for the United States of America.

Foreign-Office, July 23, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Haire, as Consul at Gibraltar for the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh.

Crown-Office, July 24, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Lancaster.

Southern Division.

William Brown, of Liverpool, in the said county, Esq. in the room of Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton), now Earl of Ellesmere, called up to the House of Peers.

County of Roscommon.

Denis O'Connor, Esq. (commonly called the O'Connor Don), one of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 28, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for substituting a money payment to the prebendary of the prebend of Sidlesham, in the cathedral church of Chichester, for certain property belonging to him as such prebendary.

A similar Order, for constituting five separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Sheffield, in the county and diocese of York, and that the said districts shall be named, respectively, "The District of Moorfields," "The District of Holliscroft," "The District of Eldon," "The District of Dyer's Hill," and the "District of Heeley."

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, July 27, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, third daughter of Her Most Excellent Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, was Baptised on Saturday last the 25th instant, in the Chapel within Buckingham-Palace; and a detailed account of the Ceremonial observed at this Solemnity will appear in a Supplementary Gazette.

Master of the Horse's-Office, July 9, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds, in the room of the Right Honourable James Alexander Earl of Rosslyn, resigned.

Downing-Street, July 28, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Graham and Commander George James Hay, of the Royal Navy, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 28, 1846.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, July 27, 1846.

CEREMONIAL *observed at the* BAPTISM *of* HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, *Third Daughter of* HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY *and* HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, *on Saturday the 25th instant, in the Chapel within Buckingham-Palace.*

THE Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and others, invited to the Solemnity, assembled in the Old Dining-Room, at Buckingham-Palace, at six o'clock ; and, soon after their arrival, were conducted to Seats provided for them in the Chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich (Clerk of the Closet), with the Reverend Henry Howarth, Rector of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and the Honourable and Reverend Charles Leslie Courtenay (Domestic Chaplain to Her Majesty), assembled in the room adjoining the Old Dining-Room, and took their places at the Altar shortly before the Procession moved.

The Visitors having taken their seats, the Procession of the Sponsors for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the INFANT PRINCESS was formed in the following order, viz.

Lancaster Herald,
Albert William Woods, Esq.

Windsor Herald,
Robert Laurie, Esq.

Comptroller of the Household,
Lord Marcus Hill.

Treasurer of the Household,
Earl Jermyn.

The SPONSORS, viz.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,
Proxy for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

Followed by

Lady Anna Maria Dawson, in attendance upon Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Baroness de Speth.

Lady Augusta Cadogan, in attendance upon Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart. in attendance upon Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Her Majesty's Procession was then formed as follows, viz.

Chester Herald,
Walter Aston Blount, Esq.
Norroy King of Arms,
James Pulman, Esq.
Clerk Marshal,
Lord Alfred Paget.

Equerry in Waiting
to His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
Lieut. Col. Francis Hugh Seymour.

Equerry in Waiting
to the Queen,
Col. Charles G. J. Arbuthnot.

Gentleman Usher
Quarterly Waiter
in Waiting,
Lieut. Col. Charles Diggle.

Garter Principal
King of Arms,
carrying his Sceptre,
Sir Charles George Young.

Gentleman Usher
Daily Waiter and to
the Sword of State,
Sir William Martins.

Groom of the Bedchamber
to His Royal Highness
Prince Albert,
Capt. Francis Seymour.

The Vice Chamberlain,
Lord Edward Howard.

Groom in Waiting
to
the Queen,
Col. Berkeley Drummond.

Lord of the Bedchamber
to His Royal Highness
Prince Albert,
Lord George Lennox.

Groom of the Stole
to His Royal Highness
Prince Albert,
Marquess of Abercorn, K. G.

Lord in Waiting
to
the Queen,
Lord Byron.

The Lord Steward,
Earl Fortescue.

The Lord Chamberlain,
Earl Spencer.

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT,
leading His Royal Highness
the Prince of Wales.

The QUEEN,
leading Her Royal Highness
the Princess Royal.

Her Royal Highness the
Duchess of Gloucester.

His Royal Highness the
Duke of Cambridge,
leading Her Royal Highness Princess Alice.

His Royal Highness
Prince George of Cambridge.

Her Royal Highness
the Hereditary Grand Duchess
of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen,
leading Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Master of the Horse,
Duke of Norfolk.

The Mistress of the Robes,
Duchess of Sutherland.

Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting,
Countess of Desart.

Maids of Honour in Waiting,

Honourable Frances Catherine Devereux. Lady Caroline Somers-Cooks.

Bedchamber Woman in Waiting,

Lady Caroline Barrington.

Lady Caroline Murray, in attendance upon Her R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester.

Baroness de Ahlefeldt, in attendance upon Her R. H. the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms,
Lord Foley.

Gold Stick in Waiting,
Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B.

Master of the Household,
Col. George Bowles.

Master of the Buck Hounds,
Earl Granville.

Silver Stick in Waiting,
Col. James M'Dowall,
Second Life Guards.

Field Officer in Brigade Waiting,
Col. William Thomas Knollys,
Scots Fusilier Guards.

Edmond St. John Mildmay, Esq. in attendance upon His R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Captain the Honourable George-Augustus-Frederick Liddell, in attendance upon Her R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester.

Captain the Honourable James-William Bosville-Macdonald, in attendance upon His R. H. Prince George of Cambridge.

Her Majesty the Queen, and the other Royal Personages, having taken their seats, the Great Officers of the Household, the Mistress of the Robes, the Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Vice Chamberlain, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, took their places near the Queen and His Royal Highness.

The Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Household took their places behind the Sponsors.

Others of the Household, the Officers of Arms, and the Attendants upon the Royal Family arranged themselves on either side of the Chapel.

The Service then commenced with the performance of Sacred Music.

When the music had ceased, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the Infant Princess into the Chapel; Her Royal Highness being carried by the Head-Nurse, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

The Dowager Lady Lyttelton handed the Infant Princess to the Archbishop, and received the Princess from him again when she had been baptized.

After the Baptismal Service, Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess Helena was re-conducted from the Chapel in the same way.

The Ceremonial concluded with the performance of Sacred Music.

As soon as the Ceremony was ended, Her Majesty, and the other Royal Personages, as well as the Sponsors, returned to the Queen's Apartments in the same order as they entered the Chapel.

The Visitors proceeded to the Throne-Room.

Her Majesty, and the other Royal Personages, as well as the Sponsors, with their respective

Attendants, then proceeded from the Queen's Apartments, up the Grand Staircase, into the Throne-Room, from whence, at eight o'clock, Her Majesty was conducted to the Banquet, in the Picture-Gallery, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Foreign Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other Persons who attended the Ceremonial, the Band playing "GOD save the QUEEN."

After the Banquet, the Lord Steward gave the following Toasts, viz.:

"Her Royal Highness Princess Helena."
"The Queen."
"His Royal Highness Prince Albert."
"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge."

The Queen then rose from the Banquet, and proceeded to the White Drawing-Room, accompanied by Her R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Her R. H. the Duchess of Kent, Her R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge, Her R. H. the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Her R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the other Ladies present. Soon after which His R. H. Prince Albert, His R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, His R. H. the Prince George of Cambridge, His R. H. the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, His S. H. the Prince of Leiningen, and the other Guests, proceeded to the Music-Room, when the doors of the White Drawing-Room were opened, and the Queen received an Evening Party, at which other persons attended in addition to those who were present at the Ceremonial and Banquet.

The Gentlemen at Arms lined the approaches to, and the entrance of, the Chapel. The Yeomen of the Guard were stationed in the Grand-Hall of the Palace, in the passages leading from the Old

Dining-Room to the approach to the Chapel, and upon the Grand Staircase.

The Knights of the several Orders present at the Solemnity wore their respective Collars. The Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and other Visitors, appeared in full-dress Uniform.

A Guard of Honour mounted in front of the Palace.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 31, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and county of Southampton, on the occasion of the Birth of a Princess.

Westminster, July 27, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to settle an annuity on Viscount Hardinge, and the two next surviving heirs male of the body of the said Viscount Hardinge to whom the title of Viscount Hardinge shall descend, in consideration of his great and brilliant services.

An Act to settle an annuity on Lord Gough, and the two next surviving heirs male of the body of the said Lord Gough to whom the title of Lord Gough shall descend, in consideration of his important services.

An Act to amend the laws relating to corresponding societies and the licencing of lecture rooms.

An Act to continue, until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, an Act of the tenth year of King George the Fourth, for providing for the Government of His Majesty's settlements in Western Australia on the western coast of New Holland.

An Act to continue, until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and to amend an Act for establishing an office for the benefit of coalwhippers of the port of London.

An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to construct a new street from Spitalfields to Shoreditch.

An Act to amend the laws relating to the office of Coroner and the expenses of inquests in Ireland.

An Act to enable the Dundee and Perth Railway Company to alter their line at Inchyra and Lairwell, and to extend the same towards the Penitentiary at Perth.

An Act to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make branch railways from the Castlecary branch of the Caledonian Railway to the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway.

An Act for enabling the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Company to make branch railways from or in connection with their main line of railway to Whaley-bridge and Hayfield, to be called "the Whaley-bridge and Hayfield Branches."

An Act for vesting in the Grand Junction Railway Company and the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, the North Union Railway, and all the works, property, and effects appertaining thereto.

An Act for making a railway from Birmingham to Lichfield, to be called "the Birmingham, Lichfield, and Manchester Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Oxford and Bletchley Junction Railway to Buckingham and Brackley.

An Act to enable the London and Croydon Railway Company to construct a branch to Deptford, and for amending the Acts relating to such railway.

An Act for enabling the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company to make certain branch railways in the county of Durham, and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the Great Western Railway at Maidenhead, in Berkshire, to the town of High Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham.

An Act for making a railway from Johnstone

to the bridge of Weir, with a branch to Kilbarchan, to be called "the Ayrshire and Bridge of Weir Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Ashburton, in the county of Devon, to join the South Devon Railway.

An Act for extending the line of the South Wales Railway, and for making certain alterations of the said railway and certain branch railways in connection therewith.

An Act for making a railway from Gloucester to the Monmouth and Hereford Railway, and to the South Wales Railway at Awre, to be called "the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway."

An Act for enabling the Hull and Selby Railway Company to lease and also to sell their railway to the York and North Midland and Manchester and Leeds Railway Companies, or one of them, and to authorize the raising of additional money by both or either of the last-mentioned Companies, for those and other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Great North of England Railway Company to lease and also to sell their railway to the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway, and to authorize the raising of additional money by the said last-mentioned Company, for those and other purposes.

An Act for vesting the Leicester and Swannington Railway in the Midland Railway Company.

An Act for carrying into effect certain arrangements between the London and Birmingham Railway Company and the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigations, and for granting certain powers to the said respective Companies.

An Act for making a railway from Newry, in the counties of Armagh and Down, to Rostrevor,

in the county of Down, with a branch to Warrenpoint, in the same county.

An Act for making a railway from Preston, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to Clitheroe, in the same county palatine.

An Act to authorize the widening and enlargement of part of the line of the York and North Midland Railway, or the construction and maintenance of a railway adjoining thereto.

An Act to empower the London and Birmingham Railway Company to extend their line at Leamington, and to enlarge their stations at Coventry and Rugby, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to deviate the line of the said railway in the vicinity of Carlisle.

An Act to authorize the North Wales Mineral Railway Company to make certain branches, and also to make a deviation in their present line of railway.

An Act for the consolidation of the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction, and the North Wales Mineral Railway Companies.

An Act for authorizing the sale of the Guildford Junction Railway, and for enabling the purchasers to maintain the same, and to make and maintain a railway therefrom to Godalming, and from the London and South Western Railway, at Fareham, to Portsmouth.

An Act for making a railway from the Trent Valley Railway, near Nuneaton, to the Midland Railway, in the parish of Wigston Magna, in the county of Leicester, to be called "the Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester Railway."

An Act to empower the Midland Railway Company to extend their line at Birmingham, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the purchase of the Oakham Canal by the Midland Railway Company.

An Act for making a railway to connect the Saundersfoot Railway with the South Wales Railway, with the harbour of Saundersfoot, and with the town of Tenby, to be called "the Tenby, Saundersfoot, and South Wales Railway," and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company to extend and enlarge their station and extend their railway at Carlisle, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to enlarge their stations in London and at Stratford, and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company to divert their main line of railway in Huddersfield, and to make a branch therefrom, near Cooper-bridge, in the township of Huddersfield.

An Act for making a railway from the Great North of England Railway, at Thirsk, in the north riding of Yorkshire, to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, at Clifton, in Westmorland, and a railway from Bishop Auckland, in the county of Durham, to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, at Tebay, in Westmorland, to be called "the Northern Counties Union Railway."

An Act for enabling the Grand Junction Railway Company to make certain branch lines of railway, to be called "the Huyton and Aston Branch, the Huyton, Prescot, and Saint Helen's Branch, the Warrington and Kenyon Branch, the Warrington and Parkside Branch, and the Edgehill and Huyton Branch," and for amending the former Acts relating to the said Company.

An Act for altering, amending, and enlarging the powers of the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Man-

chester Railway Act, 1845, and for authorizing certain deviations from the line and levels of the said railway, and for making and maintaining certain branches and extensions therefrom.

An Act for making a railway from Glasgow to Airdrie, with branches to the Clydesdale Junction Railway, and to Mile-end, to be called "the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway."

An Act for enabling the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company to purchase the Durham and Sunderland Railway and the Wearmouth Dock.

An Act for making a railway, with branches therefrom, in the county of Lancaster and west riding of the county of York, to be called "the Blackburn, Clitheroe, and North Western Junction Railway."

An Act for making certain branches from the line of the Blackburn and Preston Railway, in the county of Lancaster, and for amending the Acts relating thereto.

An Act for vesting in the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Company, the Peak Forest Canal and the Macclesfield Canal.

An Act to amalgamate the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Company, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction, the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Extension, and the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Railway Companies, and the Grimsby Dock Company.

An Act for consolidating the Dudley Canal Navigation with the Birmingham Canal Navigations, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Ely and Huntingdon Railway Company to construct a railway from Brampton, in the county of Huntingdon, to the town of Bedford.

An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal Navigation and Railway, to raise an additional sum of money, and to amend the Acts relating to that Company.

An Act for enabling the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company to alter the levels of a portion of the line of their railway, in the parish of Bingley, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for widening the line of the London and Blackwall Railway, and for amending the Acts relating to the said railway.

An Act to authorize the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway Company to make railways to Crickheath and Wem, and to raise additional capital for those purposes.

An Act to authorize the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction Railway Company to make an extension into Shrewsbury, and certain alterations and deviations in their line of railway.

An Act to enable the East Lancashire Railway Company to alter the line and levels of such railway, and to make branches therefrom, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act to incorporate the Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction Railway Company with the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

An Act to authorize certain alterations in the line of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, and to amend the Act relating thereto.

An Act to enable the Furness Railway Company to extend their line to Broughton and to Ulverston, and to make certain branches therefrom, and to amend the Act relating thereto.

An Act to amend the Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmund's Railway Act, 1845, and for making a railway from the said Ipswich and Bury Saint

Edmund's Railway to Norwich, with a branch therefrom.

An Act for making a branch railway from the London and Brighton Railway, in the parish of Croydon, to join the South Western Railway, in the parish of Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey.

An Act to incorporate the Liverpool and Bury Railway Company with the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

An Act to consolidate and unite the London and Brighton and the London and Croydon Railway Companies, and the Undertakings belonging to them.

An Act for incorporating the Proprietors of the Sheffield General Cemetery, in the township of Ecclesall Bierlow, in the parish of Sheffield, in the west riding of the county of York, and for enlarging and improving the said cemetery, and for other purposes connected therewith.

An Act for supplying with water the town of Kilmarnock, suburbs thereof, and places adjacent.

An Act for the better supplying with water the town or village of Heywood, and places adjacent thereto, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for better supplying with water the town and parish of Chorley, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for supplying with water the towns of Airdrie and Coatbridge, and places adjacent, in the county of Lanark.

An Act to extend the municipal boundaries of the city of Glasgow, to amend the Acts relating to the police and statute labour of the said city and adjoining districts, and for other purposes in relation to the municipality and police of the said city.

An Act for authorizing the sale of the Cromford Canal, and other property of the Cromford Canal Company.

An Act to alter and extend the provisions of the Acts for improving the navigation of the river Severn.

An Act for improving, preserving, maintaining, and better regulating the port and harbour of Waterford, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act for better lighting, paving, cleansing, draining, regulating, and improving the borough of Bury, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for otherwise promoting the health and convenience of the inhabitants.

An Act for better lighting and improving the borough of Belfast.

An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Wath-upon-Dearne, in the county of York, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.

An Act for repealing an Act of the Parliament of Scotland, passed in the sixth session of the first Parliament of King William (1696), intituled "An Act in favours of the heritors adjacent to the Pow of Inchaffray," and for more effectually draining and improving lands adjacent to the river or stream called the Pow of Inchaffray, in the county of Perth.

An Act for better draining and improving certain low marsh and fen lands, lying between Boston-haven and Bourn, in the county of Lincoln, and further improving the navigation through such lands.

An Act for amending two several Acts, passed, respectively, in the second and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, for draining and embanking certain lands in Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, in the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

An Act for regulating the municipal government and police of the royal burgh of Rothesay.

And four private Acts.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 4, 1846

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 1st day of *August* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Thomas William Earl of Leicester to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

At the Court at *Buckingham-Palace*, the 1st day of *August* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Council, for the time being; the

Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations; the Right Honourable the Earl of Auckland, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; the Right Honourable John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), First Lord Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury; the Right Honourable George William Frederick Howard (commonly called Viscount Morpeth), Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart. one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay, Paymaster General of Her Majesty's Forces; and the Right Honourable Charles Wood, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer, to be a Committee to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for adding to, altering, and improving the episcopal house of residence of the see of Bath and Wells.

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint John the Baptist, Eastover."

A similar Order, for authorizing the sale of certain property lately belonging to the prebend of Norwell Overhall, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

A similar Order, for authorising the sale of certain property lately belonging to the precentor of the cathedral church of Wells, but now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

The following Addresses were presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on his recent visit to Liverpool :

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Liverpool.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Liverpool, desire to greet your Royal Highness with a cordial welcome, and to express the satisfaction and joy which the arrival of a Prince, so exalted in station and so justly entitled to every tribute of respect and esteem, has diffused throughout this loyal borough.

This visit to a seat of mercantile industry, your consent to sanction and grace by your presence the opening of new accommodations to trade and shipping, and your purpose to take part in founding an institution for the advantage and welfare of sailors at this port, are manifestations to us most gratifying of your princely regard for the commerce of that wide empire with the destiny and history of which your Royal Highness, in sacred union with our Most Gracious Sovereign, is so auspiciously and, as we fervently hope, so lastingly connected.

Our town boasts not of monuments of ancient art and magnificence; but the flags which from every quarter of the globe, countless in number, now wave

in sign of welcome on the waters and along the shores of the Mersey, attest the successful energy by which, under the blessing of Providence, the port of Liverpool has been rendered conducive and subservient to the progress of manufactures, the intercourse of nations, and the happiness of mankind; and we trust that a view of various public works and buildings, now advancing to completion here, will satisfy your Royal Highness that a spirit of useful enterprise still lives amongst us, to derive fresh vigour and encouragement from the proceedings of this day.

Filled with sentiments of the most respectful attachment and regard, we pray that your Royal Highness may long share the happiness of a Queen who reigns in the hearts of Her subjects; and, with Her, continue to adorn the loftiest sphere, with a brilliant example of public and private virtue.

Given under the common seal of the said borough, this 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1846.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious Reply:

"I experience the greatest satisfaction from the cordial welcome which the Address you have just presented to me gives me upon my arrival in this town. I am glad to perceive that my coming amongst you, in order to take part in two ceremonies connected with your mercantile industry and enterprise, should have been gratifying to you, and, on my own part, I have only followed the bent of my own inclination, in at once responding to your kind invitation. Your expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Queen cannot fail to be satisfactory to me, and I am sure will be felt as such by Her Majesty."

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT.

The humble Address of the Commissioners under the several Acts of Parliament for the general improvement of the town of Birkenhead, in the county of Chester, and for the construction there of docks and other public works.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE most gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity which the visit of your Royal Highness to the great port of the Mersey affords for tendering to you this most sincere expression of our esteem and attachment.

The claim of your Royal Highness, as the illustrious Consort of the most beloved of Sovereigns, to the affectionate regards of the people of this great empire, is enhanced by the lively interest which your Royal Highness has always evinced in whatever tends to promote the happiness of the nation, with whose destinies your Royal Highness is so auspiciously united.

That we participate to the utmost in the national feeling of admiration for the virtues which adorn your character, we entreat your Royal Highness to believe.

In your patronage of an institution calculated to increase the comfort and improve the moral character of a portion of our fellow subjects, on whose steady performance of their laborious and hazardous duties mainly depends the extension and defence of that commerce which forms a chief element of our national greatness, we recognise a further proof of your Royal Highness's solicitude for the well being of the country.

That your Royal Highness should also be

pleased to grace with your presence the inauguration of a great work intended to give increased accommodation to the commerce which flows into the Mersey from all quarters of the world, cannot but be peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to us on whom has devolved the duty of rendering the opposite shore of that great estuary subservient to the same important ends.

We entreat your Royal Highness to accept the assurance of our devoted loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and we fervently pray Almighty God long to preserve Her Majesty and your Royal Highness in uninterrupted happiness, and thus to continue to the nation that bright example of every domestic virtue which it is now its privilege to possess.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Address to His Royal Highness, on the presentation of the Trowel by James Aikin, Esq. Chairman of the Sailors' Home Committee.

May it please your Royal Highness,

AS Chairman of the Committee of the Liverpool Sailors' Home, it is my duty to express to your Royal Highness our grateful acknowledgments and thanks for your kindness and condescension, in consenting to lay the first stone of the building to be erected on this site.

Your Royal Highness is already aware that the great object of the establishment is to benefit the seamen frequenting our port, to improve their condition and their character, and to rescue them from perils of the shore, often more dangerous than those to which they are exposed at sea. That this object will be effected by the means proposed,

is no longer a question of doubt. The business of the Sailors' Home has already commenced, and is now in active operation; during the last fifteen months, in premises hired for the purpose, the characters of seamen have been registered, and have been shipped on voyages and in vessels of their own selection; the wages of a still greater number have been paid, and a safe deposit for their money has been provided. The savings' bank, in addition to the bank of deposit, forms an important part of our plan, and the success of this arrangement already presents a fair prospect of inducing those improved habits which arise out of a feeling of prudence and independence.

In no place is such an establishment more needed than in this great port, and though we regret that it has been so long delayed, we may find satisfaction in the knowledge that we have now received the most zealous support from all classes of the community.

Our beloved Sovereign has been graciously pleased to become the Patroness of this Institution; and, for the management of its affairs, we have on the committee, combined with the principal shipowners of the port, the valuable practical aid of several who have themselves experienced the varied and arduous duties of a sailor's life. Under such auspices, we are confident that when this building shall be completed, we shall realise our most sanguine expectations, and that the Liverpool Sailors' Home will prove not unworthy the patronage of Her Majesty, and of the support and countenance of your Royal Highness.

Allow me most respectfully and most sincerely to congratulate your Royal Highness for having endeared yourself to the people of this nation by associating your illustrious name with institutions formed for religious, scientific, and philanthrophic

purposes; by these means you have endeavoured to secure the triumph of peace and the blessings of Christianity; and this day, I trust, you will have added to your well deserved popularity, by recording yourself as the friend of the British sailor.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious Reply:

"I return you my best thanks for this loyal Address, which gives a most gratifying account of the state of this institution and its future prospects. I join with you in fervent prayer, that the realisation of its praiseworthy object, towards which this town has shewn such liberality, may be further ensured by the solemn act we are about to perform, and in which it has given me the greatest pleasure that you should have invited me to take a part."

Master of the Horse's-Office, August 1, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Charles Beaumont Phipps to be Equerry in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Colonel Charles George James Arbuthnot, resigned.

Whitehall, August 3, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Sir Watkin Owen Pell, Knt. Captain in the Royal Navy, to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

Downing-Street, August 3, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Samuel Nicholas Rooks, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the island of Tobago.

Crown-Office, August 3, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Sutherland.

David Dundas, Esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor General.

County of Kilkenny.

Richard Smithwich, Esq. in the room of the Honourable Pierce Butler, deceased.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 7, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Leeds, and district parish of Woodhouse, in the west riding of the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Little London."

A similar Order, for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parishes of Saint Helen and Saint Nicholas, Abingdon, in the county of Berks, and diocese of Oxford.

St. James's-Palace, August 4, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Lord Camoys to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Henry Richard Earl of Warwick, resigned.

St. James's-Palace, August 4, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B. and G. C. M. G. to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart. G. C. B. deceased.

Buckingham-Palace, August 1, 1846.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Jervis, Esq. Her Majesty's Attorney General.

Westminster, August 3, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent*

to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for granting to Her Majesty, until the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom.

An Act to authorize a loan from the Consolidated Fund to the New Zealand Company.

An Act to declare certain ropeworks not within the operation of the Factory Acts.

An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to form a royal park in Battersea-fields, in the county of Surrey.

An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to construct an embankment and roadway on the north shore of the river Thames from Battersea-bridge to Vauxhall-bridge, and to build a suspension bridge over the said river at or near Chelsea-hospital, with suitable approaches thereto, including a street from Lower Sloan-street to the northern extremity of the bridge.

An Act for making a railway, to be called "the South Staffordshire Junction Railway," with branches.

An Act for enabling the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company to make a junction line at Bradford, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act to unite and consolidate the Blackburn and Preston Railway Company with the East Lancashire Railway Company.

An Act for making a railway from Newport to Abergavenny and Hereford, with branches therefrom.

An Act for making a railway from Sheffield to Gainsborough, with branches.

An Act to enable the South Eastern Railway Company to make a railway from the London and Greenwich Railway to Woolwich and Gravesend.

An Act to enable the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company to make several branch railways, and to authorize the amalgamation of the Preston and Wyre Railway Harbour and Dock Company with the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

An Act for making a railway from Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton, with a branch to be called "the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton, to be called "the Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction Railway."

An Act to empower the London and Birmingham Railway Company to make a branch from the said railway to the Blisworth and Peterborough branch thereof.

An Act to enable the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton Railway Company to alter the line of part of their railway.

An Act for enabling the Midland Railway Company to alter a portion of the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and to make certain branches.

An Act for amending the Act relating to the Liverpool and Bury Railway, and for making branches therefrom.

An Act to authorize certain alterations and extensions of the line of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway.

An Act to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to form certain branch and terminal railways in the vicinity of Glasgow.

An Act for making railways from Birmingham to Wolverhampton and Dudley, to be called "the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Walsall, in the county of Stafford, to the Midland Railways at Wichnor Forge, in Tatenhill, to be called "the Trent Valley, Midlands, and Grand Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the line of the Perth and Inverness Railway to Aberfeldy, to be called "the Strathsay and Breadalbane Railway."

An Act to enable the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company to alter and extend the line of such railway, to make a branch therefrom to the town of Omagh, and to amend the Act relating thereto.

An Act for making a railway from the proposed Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway to the city of Lincoln.

An Act to enable the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Company to make a railway in deviation from their line of railway, and to construct an extension thereof to a point of junction with the Whitehaven Junction Railway.

An Act for making a railway from Armagh to Portrush, with branches to Randalstown and Ballymoney.

An Act for making a railway from the Chester and Crewe Branch of the Grand Junction Railway, at Calveley, to Wolverhampton, and for other purposes connected therewith.

An Act for making a railway from Shrewsbury to Stafford, with a branch to Stone, and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, to Crewe, in the county of Chester, with branches, and for other purposes connected therewith.

An Act for making a railway from Shrewsbury to Hereford, to be called "the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway."

An Act to consolidate the Bristol and Gloucester and Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Companies with the Midland Railway Company.

An Act to alter and amend the North Wales Railway Act, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

An Act for making a railway from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, and to the Grand Junction Railway, in the parish of Bushbury, with a branch to Dudley.

An Act to effectuate the sale of the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway Company of the said railway to the Caledonian Railway Company, and other purposes therewith connected.

An Act for authorizing the sale of the Pontop and South Shields Railway to the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company.

An Act to empower the London and Birmingham Railway Company to make a branch railway from the London and Birmingham Railway, near Coventry, to the Trent Valley Railway, in the parish of Nuneaton.

An Act for making a railway from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to Bathgate, with branches, to be called "the Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway."

An Act to enable the Surrey Iron Railway Company to sell the lands, houses, and other pro-

perty of the Company, together with the navigable communication from the dock of the Company to the river Thames, at Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, and to dissolve the said Company.

An Act to enable the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway Company to extend the terminus of their railway in Glasgow.

An Act for making a railway and other works from Plymouth to Falmouth, and other places, in the county of Cornwall, to be called "the Cornwall Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the parish of Kenwyn, in the county of Cornwall, to Penzance, in the same county, with branches, to be called "the West Cornwall Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Birmingham, to join the lines of the proposed Oxford and Rugby, and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railways, and to be called "the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway into Birmingham, in extension of the proposed Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway.

An Act to authorize the purchase of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway and Canal by the South Eastern Railway Company.

An Act for making a railway from the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway at King's Norton, in the county of Worcester, to Hales Owen, in the same county.

An Act for making a railway from the South Wales Railway, at or near to the town of Neath, to Merthyr Tidvil, with branches, to be called "the Vale of Neath Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the borough of Cockermouth to the town of Keswick, all in the county of Cumberland, to be called "the Cockermouth and Workington Extension Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Lough Allen to Lough Gill, both in the county of Leitrim, to be called "the Sligo and Shannon Railway."

An Act for constructing a pier at Portbury, in the county of Somerset, and for making a railway from the same to the city of Bristol, with a branch railway connected therewith.

An Act to amend the Cambridge Improvement Acts, and to exempt the Eastern Counties Railway Company from certain tolls thereby imposed.

An Act to repeal, alter, and amend the several Acts relating to Billingsgate-market, in the city of London.

An Act for further and better supplying with water the barony or regality of Gorbals, and places adjacent.

An Act for making certain new streets or thoroughfares, and widening and improving certain other streets or thoroughfares, within the town and borough of Sheffield, in the county of York.

An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of Tunbridge-wells, in the counties of Kent and Sussex.

An Act to repeal an Act, of the fifty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, for lighting and watching the road leading from Newington-butts to the Nag's Head on the Wandsworth-road, and other places communicating therewith, in Lambeth, Clapham, and Battersea, in Surrey, and for making other provisions for lighting and improving the said road, and other places adjacent or near thereto.

An Act for vesting estates, in the parish of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, devised by the will of Joseph Barrs, deceased, and the mines and minerals under the same, in trustees, for sale, with powers to grant leases of such estates, and

to grant, demise, or sell the coal, ironstone, and other minerals in or under the same.

An Act for burdening or selling a portion of the entailed estate of Cumbernauld, in the county of Dumbarton, for payment of debt.

An Act to enable the trustees of the will of Edmund Yates, Esq. deceased, to sell the estates, in the county of Kent, devised by the same will, and to invest the moneys to arise from such sale in the public funds.

An Act to incorporate the governors and managers appointed under the trust disposition and settlement of Robert Philp, of Edenshead, deceased, and to explain and extend the powers and provisions contained in the said deed.

An Act to enable John Eden Spalding, with the consent of a trustee, to lease the mines and minerals within the lands of Holm, and other lands and estates in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland.

This Gazette also contains a list of four private soldiers, of Her Majesty's 62d Foot, who have died of wounds received in action on the Sutlej; also a further list of non-commissioned officers, gunners, and privates, of the East India Company's Service, killed in action on the Sutlej, or who have since died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 11, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the chapelry of Horsforth, in the parish of Guiseley, the parish of Adel, otherwise Addle, the chapelry of Headingley, in the parish of Leeds, and the district of Kirkstall, in the same parish, all in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Woodside."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Kenwyn, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint George, Kenwyn."

Buckingham-Palace, August 1, 1846.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Captain William Thomas Denison, of the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Governor of Van Dieman's Land.

Buckingham-Palace, August 10, 1846.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Henry Agar-Ellis Viscount Clifden to be Lord of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness, in the room of the Marquess of Granby, resigned.

Westminster, August 7, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to suspend, until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the making of lists and the ballots and enrolments for the militia of the United Kingdom.

An Act to continue, until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, an Act, of the fourth and fifth years of Her present Majesty, for authorizing and facilitating the completion of a survey of Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Isle of Man.

An Act to continue, until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, certain of the provisions of an Act, of the fifth and sixth years of Her present Majesty, for amending the constitution of the Government of Newfoundland.

An Act to remove doubts as to the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the county of Chester, the boroughs situate therein, and for the county of the city of Chester.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company.

An Act for making a railway from the intended Great Northern Railway, in the parish of Ufford, in the county of Northampton, to unite with the Loop line of the same railway, in the parish of Crowland, in Lincolnshire.

An Act for making a railway from Llangynwyd to Margam, by a company, to be called "the Llynvi Valley Railway Company."

An Act for making certain lines of railway in the west riding of the county of York, to be called "the Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Goole Railway."

An Act for amending the Acts relating to the Taw Vale Railway and Dock, and for making an extension therefrom to the Exeter and Crediton Railway, in the county of Devon.

An Act for making railways from Wisbech to Saint Ives, and to Fenny Drayton, to be called "the Wisbech, Saint Ives, and Cambridge Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, at Edmonton, to the town of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex.

An Act for making a railway from the Midland Railway, at Staveley, to the town of Worksop, and for consolidating into one undertaking the said proposed railway and the canal navigation from Chesterfield to the river of Trent.

An Act for making a railway from the London and Birmingham Railway to, or near to, Navigation-street, within the borough of Birmingham.

An Act for making a railway from Kilkenny to join the Great Southern and Western Railway, at or near Cuddagh, to be called "the Kilkenny and Great Southern and Western Railway."

An Act for the maintenance of the cemeteries at Golden-bridge and Prospect, in the county of Dublin, and to create a perpetual succession in the governing body or committee for managing the same.

An Act for making a canal from the harbour of East Tarbert to West Loch Tarbert, and other works in connection therewith.

An Act for making a ship canal from Sligo Harbour to Lough Gill, both in the county of Sligo, to be called "the Sligo Ship Canal."

An Act for enlarging, improving, and maintaining the harbour, quays, and wharfs of Campbeltown, for supplying with water, paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the said burgh and suburbs thereof, and for the better and more effectual assessing, levying, and collecting the ladle and other dues and customs of the said burgh.

An Act for further regulating the repair and maintenance of the roads, streets, and bridges within the middle district of the county of Edinburgh, and the assessments payable in respect thereof; and for other purposes relating thereto.

An Act to enable the special commissioners of the town of Yeovil to sell certain estates in the parish of Yeovil, in the county of Somerset.

Crown-Office, August 10, 1846.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dundalk.

Daniel O'Connell, junior, Esq. in the room of Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq. who has accepted the office of Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

City of Chester.

The Right Honourable Lord Robert Grosvenor, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 14, 1846.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's-Palace, August 3, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Robert Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Robert Grosvenor, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, vice the Right Honourable Frederick William Hervey, commonly called Earl Jermyn, resigned.

Crown-Office, August 13, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Saint Alban.

Benjamin Bond Cabbell, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq. in the room of the Right Honourable William Earl of Listowell, who has accepted the office of one of the Lords in Waiting on Her Majesty.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 18, 1846.

Whitehall, August 17, 1846.

ADDRESSES of congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of another Princess, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and county of the town of Southampton, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of King's Lynn, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, were presented accordingly to Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

This Gazette also contains an Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Birth of another Princess, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of King's Lynn.

St. James's-Palace, August 4, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Earl of Listowel to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of George Lord Rivers, resigned.

Foreign-Office, August 18, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Most Honourable Constantine Henry Marquess of Normanby to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the French.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John Viscount Ponsonby, G.C.B. to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

Westminster, August 13, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do*

desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to apply the sum of four millions, out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means, to the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

An Act for legalizing art unions.

An Act for making a railway from Airdrie to Bathgate, with a branch to Whitburn and Blackburn, to be called "the Airdrie and Bathgate Junction Railway."

An Act to enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to make two branch railways from the line of the Eastern Counties and Thames Junction Railway, one thereof terminating at the pepper warehouses belonging to the East India Dock Company, and the other terminating by a junction with the Eastern Counties Railway.

An Act for making a railway from the London and Birmingham Railway, in the parish of Rugby, in the county of Warwick, to Leamington, in the county of Warwick.

An Act to authorize an improvement of the line of the West London Railway, and the extension thereof to the river Thames.

An Act to enable the London and South Western Railway Company to make a railway by Whitchurch and Andover to Salisbury.

An Act for making certain branch railways to be connected with the Newport and Pontypool

Railway, and for incorporating a new company for carrying on the Monmouthshire Canal Navigation.

An Act for making a railway from the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, near Cumnock, to the Caledonian Railway, near the crossing of the river Sark, to be called "the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway," with branches.

An Act for authorizing the sale of the Andevor Canal and other property of the Company of Proprietors of the Andevor Canal Navigation.

An Act for embanking and reclaiming from the sea certain lands now under water, or subject to be overflowed by the tide, in the estuary or back strand of Tramore, in the county of Waterford.

An Act to incorporate the British Guarantee Association.

An Act for uniting the rectory of North Lynn with the perpetual curacy of Saint Margaret with Saint Nicholas, in the borough of King's Lynn, all in the county of Norfolk.

And six private Acts.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 21, 1846.

Whitehall, August 19, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Alfred Stephen, Esq. Chief Justice of New South Wales.

This Gazette also contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 9th, 31st, and 50th Foot, who were killed in action in the recent battles on the Sutlej, or who have subsequently died of their wounds; also a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 50th Regiment, killed at Loodianah, on the 20th of May 1846, by a storm which blew down the barracks.

NEW FOREST.

Declaration for throwing open Inclosures.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of His Majesty King William the Third, intituled "An Act for the increase and preservation of timber in the New Forest, in the county of South-

ampton," it was required, that one thousand acres, part of the waste lands of the said forest, should be enclosed and kept in severalty for the growth and preservation of timber for the supply of His Majesty's Royal Navy forthwith, after the passing of the said Act; and that, in the year following, one thousand acres more, part of the said waste lands, should be in like manner enclosed; and that two hundred acres more, part also of the said waste lands, should yearly and every year, for the term or space of twenty years from and after the time that the several inclosures of the two thousand acres above mentioned should be made and completed, be in like manner enclosed and kept in severalty as aforesaid, in the actual possession of the Crown, freed and discharged of and from all manner of rights, title, and pretence whatsoever, and should be called, made, and kept as a nursery for wood and timber only; and whereas it was also directed by the said Act, that whenever the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lord High Treasurer of England, or Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being should be satisfied and should determine that the woods and trees which should be growing on any of the inclosures made under and by virtue of the said Act, or any part thereof, are become past danger of browsing of deer, cattle, or other prejudice, and shall think fit to lay the same, or any part thereof, open and in common, then and so often it may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs and successors, from time to time, to enclose, in lieu of so much of the said inclosures as shall be so laid open, the like quantity of the waste of the said forest, to be holden freed and discharged of and from all manner of common or other rights for so long time as the same shall remain and continue to be enclosed; and whereas

by another Act of forty-eighth George the Third, cap. 72, the powers of the before-mentioned Act were revived and confirmed, and inclosures and plantations were made to the full extent of six thousand acres, authorized by the Acts:

And whereas the quantity of five hundred acres, part of the waste lands of the said forest, was enclosed pursuant to the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act; and it has been certified to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the authority of Lieutenant Colonel Thornhill, Deputy Surveyor of New Forest, Thomas White, D. Whitbourne, William Lainson, John Brown, and Frederick Fuller, Regarders of the Forest, that the woods and trees growing on the said five hundred acres are become past danger of browsing of cattle, deer, or other prejudice, viz.

Wilverley Inclosure, containing 500 acres:

We, being three of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, think fit to lay the same open and in common, and do hereby declare and make known, that the inclosure above mentioned is laid open and in common accordingly, to the intent that an equal quantity of other waste lands of the same forest may be enclosed in lieu thereof, and kept in severalty for the growth and preservation of timber, agreeably to the directions of the said Acts.

Given under our hands, at the Treasury-chambers, Whitehall, the 5th day of August 1846,

(Signed) J. V. GIBSON CRAIG.
EBRINGTON.
H. RICH.

Declaration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as to throwing open Inclosures in Dean Forest, and enclosing other Waste Lands in lieu thereof.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the twentieth year of the reign of Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the increase and preservation of timber within the Forest of Dean," it is enacted, that eleven thousand acres, part of the waste of the said forest, should be enclosed and kept in severalty for the growth and preservation of timber for the Navy; and it was further enacted, "that whenever the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall be satisfied and determine that the woods and trees growing within and upon any inclosures made under and by virtue of that Act, or any part thereof, are become past danger of browsing of deer, cattle, or other prejudice, and shall think fit to lay the same, or any part thereof, open and in common, then and so often it may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs and successors, from time to time, to enclose, in lieu of so much of the said inclosures as shall be so laid open, the like quantity out of any other part of the residue of the waste of the same forest, to be holden freed and discharged of and from all manner of common or other rights for so long time as the same shall remain and continue to be enclosed;" and whereas by another Act of the forty-eighth George the Third, cap. 72, the powers of the before-mentioned Act were revived and confirmed, and inclosures and plantations were made to the full extent of eleven thousand acres, authorized by the said Acts:

And whereas the quantity of one thousand four hundred and thirty-three acres, three roods, and

five perches, part of the waste of the said forest, was enclosed pursuant to the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act; and it has been certified to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the authority of Edward Machen, Esq. Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest, and John Langham and John Turnbull, Deputy Assistant Surveyors, that the woods and trees growing on the said one thousand four hundred and thirty-three acres, three roods, and five perches, are become past danger from the browsing of deer, cattle, or other prejudice, viz.

		A.	R.	P.
Blakeney-hill (North)	Inclosure	500	0	0
Crabtree-hill	ditto	372	2	34
Holly-hill	ditto	41	0	38
Bromley	ditto	258	3	13
A part of Edgehills	ditto	10	0	0
A part of Stapledge	ditto	251	0	0
Together, acres		1433	3	5

We, being three of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, think fit to lay the same open and in common, and do hereby declare and make known, that the inclosures above mentioned are laid open and in common accordingly, to the intent that other waste land may be enclosed in lieu thereof, and kept in severalty for the growth and preservation of timber, agreeably to the directions of the said Acts.

Given under our hands, at the Treasury-chambers, Whitehall, this 6th day of August 1846,

(Signed) J. V. GIBSON CRAIG.
EBRINGTON.
H. RICH.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 25, 1846.

Westminster, August 18, 1846.

THIS day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act for granting certain duties on sugar and molasses.

An Act to defray, until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the charge of the pay, clothing, and contigent and other expences of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland, to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, sur-

geons' mates, and serjeant majors of the militia, and to authorize the employment of the non-commissioned officers.

An Act to relieve Her Majesty's subjects from certain penalties and disabilities in regard to religious opinions.

An Act for regulating the gauge of railways.

An Act to amend an Act, of the seventh and eighth years of Her present Majesty, for reducing, under certain circumstances, the duties payable upon books and engravings.

An Act to enable courts of law in Ireland to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject matter of such claims.

An Act to abolish deodands.

An Act to extend to all barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster, the privileges of serjeants at law in the Court of Common Pleas.

An Act to provide forms of proceedings under the Acts relating to the duties of assessed taxes and the duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices in England.

An Act to continue, until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing the application of highway rates to turnpike roads.

An Act to continue, to the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the Act to amend the laws relating to loan societies.

An Act to continue certain turnpike Acts until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

An Act to continue, until the first day of Octo-

ber one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the exemption of inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property to the relief of the poor.

An Act to continue the Copyhold Commission until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

An Act to exempt from stamp duty bonds and warants to confess judgment executed by high constables or collectors of grand jury cess, or their sureties, in Ireland.

An Act to amend an Act, of the seventh year of King George the Fourth, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to prisons in Ireland.

An Act for making certain lines of railway in the west riding of the county of York, to be called "the West Riding Union Railways."

An Act to incorporate the Company of Proprietors of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal Navigation and Railway with the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

An Act to amalgamate the Polloc and Govan and Clydesdale Junction Railways with the Caledonian Railway.

An Act for enabling the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company to make a branch railway from their main line of railway to Oldham.

An Act for making a railway from the Liverpool and Bury Railway to the North Union and Blackburn and Preston Railways, with branches therefrom, to be called "the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston Railway."

An Act to grant certain powers to the New Zealand Company.

An Act for constructing docks at Millbay (Plymouth), to be called "the Plymouth Great Western Docks."

An Act to provide for the more effectual execution of the office of a justice of the peace and the better administration of the police within the borough of Wolverhampton, and certain parishes and places in the neighbourhood thereof, all in the county of Stafford.

An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation to extend and enlarge the basin at Bowling-bay, and to make and maintain certain other works in connexion therewith, and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the said navigation.

An Act for sewering, draining, and lighting of the hamlet of Brighouse, in the township of Hipperholme cum Brighouse, in the parish of Halifax, in the west riding of the county of York.

An Act for reclaiming from the sea, embanking, and improving the Salthouse Sands, in the manor of Plain Furness, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for improving and altering a portion of the harbour of Wexford, in the county of Wexford, in Ireland, and the entrance thereof, for improving the navigation of the river Slaney, and also the bridge over the same river at or near to the town of Wexford, and for embanking and reclaiming divers waste lands, mud banks, or slobs, in and adjacent to the said harbour and river, and for other purposes.

An Act for enclosing and reclaiming from the sea certain tracts of land forming part of the Great Estuary, called "the Wash," between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln.

An Act for enabling the Warden and College of the Souls of all Faithful People of Oxford to grant

building and improving leases of their estates, in the county of Middlesex.

And four private Acts.

Foreign-Office, August 22, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Ernst César Hartung, as Consul at Sierra Leone for the Free Hanseatic Republick of Bremen.

This Gazette also contains a list of private soldiers of the 53d Foot, who were killed in action in the recent battles on the Sutlej, or who have subsequently died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 28, 1846.

At the Court at *Osborne-House, Isle of Wight,* the 27th day of *August* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Gilbert Earl of Minto, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, to be a Member of the Committee of Council to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for setting out, constituting, and annexing a district for spiritual purposes to the church or chapel of Saint Saviour, in the parish of Leeds, in the diocese of Ripon.

A similar Order, for authorising the sale of certain property lately belonging to the prebend of Sacrista, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Aston nigh Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and diocese of Worcester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Andrew, Bordesley."

Whitehall, August 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating and appointing John Earl of Stair to be Keeper of the said Seal.

Downing-Street, August 25, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Oliver Byrne, Esq. to be Surveyor for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

Westminster, August 26, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to prevent the use of stills by unlicenced persons.

An Act for regulating the deduction at the Bank of England of income tax duty in respect of certain offices.

An Act to romove doubts as to the legality of certain assignments of ecclesiastical patronage.

An Act further to amend the Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.

An Act to provide for the preparation, audit, and presentation to Parliament of annual accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Naval and Military Departments.

An Act to continue certain patent commissions until the exhibition of the commissions revoking them.

An Act to amend the laws relating to the removal of the poor.

An Act to encourage the establishment of public baths and washhouses.

An Act for better enabling the burial service to be performed in one chapel, where contiguous burial grounds shall have been provided for two or more parishes.

An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents.

An Act to authorize the inclosure of certain lands, pursuant to a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

An Act to amend the Act to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons.

An Act to empower the Commissioners for the issue of loans for public works and fisheries to make loans in money to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, in lieu of loans heretofore authorized to be made in Exchequer Bills.

An Act to authorize the advance of money, out of the Consolidated Fund, for carrying on public works and fisheries, and employment of the poor.

An Act to amend the law concerning lunatic asylums and the care of pauper lunatics in England.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the offices of the House of Commons.

An Act to authorize, until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the regulation of the annuities and premiums of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.

An Act to amend the Act for marriages in Ireland, and for registering such marriages.

An Act to continue, until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, an Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her present

Majesty, for amending the law relative to private lunatic asylums in Ireland.

An Act for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of trading, or of regulating trades, in cities, towns, or boroughs in Ireland.

An Act to authorize a further advance of money, out of the Consolidated Fund, towards defraying the expence of county works presented in Ireland.

An Act to amend an Act, of the present session, intituled " An Act to authorize grand juries in Ireland, at the Spring assizes of the present year, to appoint extraordinary presentment sessions, to empower such sessions to make presentment for county works, and to provide funds for the execution of such works, and also to provide for the more prompt payment of contractors for works under grand jury presentments in Ireland."

An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating turnpike roads in Ireland until the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then session of Parliament.

An Act to authorize the application of money for the purposes of loans for carrying on public works in Ireland.

An Act to extend and consolidate the powers hitherto exercised by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and to appoint additional Commissioners.

An Act for promoting the voluntary establishment, in boroughs and certain cities and towns in Ireland, of public baths and washhouses.

An Act to regulate joint stock banks in Scotland and Ireland.

An Act to remove doubts concerning citations and services and execution of diligence in Scotland.

An Act to amend an Act, of the present session,

for authorizing a loan from the Consolidated Fund to the New Zealand Company.

An Act to enable the London and South Western Railway Company to extend their railway to the Thames, near London-bridge, in the county of Surrey.

An Act for making a railway from the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, near the Manse of Newton, to the town of Girvan, with a branch to the town of Maybole, to be called "the Glasgow and Belfast Union Railway."

An Act to empower the Taff Vale Railway Company to construct certain branch railways and extensions, and to make arrangements for the use of certain wharfs adjoining the Bute Ship Canal.

An Act to authorize the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company to extend their railway in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to make a branch railway, and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

An Act to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to deviate certain portions of the Clydesdale Junction Railway.

An Act for making a railway from the East and West India Docks to join the London and Birmingham Railway at the Camden-town station, to be called "the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway."

An Act for making a railway from Cork to Waterford, with branches therefrom.

An Act to incorporate a company, by the name of the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company.

An Act for the regulation of the legal quays within the port of London.

An Act to extend the powers of the Commissioners of Wide Streets, Dublin, to widen and improve certain streets and passages in the city and county of Dublin.

And twelve private Acts.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Friday, August 28, 1846.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by Her Majesty to express to you the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the public spirit you have evinced in the discharge of your laborious duties during an anxious and protracted session.

Her Majesty trusts that you will be rewarded by witnessing the beneficial results of the measures, which have been sanctioned by Her Majesty, for the present relaxation, and ultimate repeal, of protective duties on corn and sugar.

Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that the more free admission of the produce of foreign countries into the home market will increase the comforts and better the condition of the great body of Her people.

Her Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in reflecting that Her Majesty's efforts to settle, in a manner consistent with national honour, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, with respect to the territory on the north west coast of America, have been completely successful.

Her Majesty continues to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their

desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country.

Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the victorious course and happy conclusion of the war in India, and Her Majesty has much gratification in announcing to you that perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of the British possessions in that quarter of the world.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the care you have taken to prevent permanent loss to the revenue, and to maintain the public faith.

Her Majesty has commanded us to acknowledge the zeal and unanimity with which you assented to the increase in the naval and military estimates, which a regard to the exigencies of the public service induced Her Majesty to propose for your consideration.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty has to lament that the recurrence of a failure in the potatoe crop in an aggravated degree will cause a serious deficiency in the quantity of a material article of food.

Her Majesty has given Her cordial assent to measures by which this calamity may be mitigated in that part of the United Kingdom where the cultivation of the potatoe has hitherto afforded the chief supply for the subsistence of the people.

Her Majesty has seen with pleasure that a considerable diminution of crime and outrage has taken place in those counties of Ireland which had been most disturbed.

Her Majesty is confident that on your return to your several counties you will find a spirit of loyalty generally prevalent. The extension of

works of improvement has increased the demand for labour, and the tranquillity of the country has favoured the pursuits of industry in all its branches.

Her Majesty trusts that by a combination of prudence with enterprise, and of a willing obedience to law, with a desire for social progress, Her people will, through the Divine blessing, enjoy the full advantages of peace.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the Lord Chancellor said:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to Her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the fourth day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the fourth day of November next.

At the Court at *Osborne-House, Isle of Wight,* the 27th day of *August* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of Prussia, whereby due protection has been secured within the Prussian dominions for the authors of books, dramatic works, or musical compositions, and the inventors, designers, or

engravers of prints and articles of sculpture, and the authors, inventors, designers, or engravers of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain and of Prussia do now or may hereafter give their respective subjects the privilege of copyright, and for the lawful representatives or assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, or engravers, with regard to any such works first published within the dominions of Her Majesty:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to Her by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the seventh and eighth years of Her reign, intituled "An Act to amend the law relating "to international copyright," doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of any of the following works (that is to say), books, prints, articles of sculpture, dramatic works, musical compositions, and any other works of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain give to British subjects the privilege of copyright, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers, respectively, shall, as respects works first published within the dominions of Prussia, after the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, have the privilege of copyright therein for a period equal to the term of copyright which authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of the like works, respectively, first published in the United Kingdom are by law entitled to; provided such books, dramatic pieces, musical compositions,

prints, articles of sculpture, or other works of art have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within twelve months after the first publication thereof in any part of the Prussian dominions:

And it is hereby further ordered, that the authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions which shall, after the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be first publicly represented or performed within the dominions of Prussia shall have the sole liberty of representing or performing in any part of the British dominions such dramatic pieces or musical compositions, during a period equal to the period during which authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions first publicly represented or performed in the United Kingdom are entitled by law to the sole liberty of representing or performing the same; provided such dramatic pieces or musical compositions have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within twelve calendar months after the time of their being first represented or performed in any part of the Prussian dominions:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Osborne-House, Isle of Wight*, the 27th day of *August* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled "An Act "to amend an Act, of the seventh and eighth "years of Her present Majesty, for reducing, "under certain circumstances, the duties payable "upon books and engravings," it is enacted, that whenever Her Majesty has, by virtue of any authority vested in Her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, or makers of any books, prints, or other works of art, first published in any foreign country or countries, shall have the privilege of copyright therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that, from and after a day to be named in such Order, in lieu of the Customs, from time to time, payable on the importation into the United Kingdom of books, prints, and drawings, there shall be payable only such duties of Customs as are mentioned in the said Act:

And whereas Her Majesty hath this day, by virtue of the authority vested in Her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of books, prints, and certain other works of art, first published within the dominions of Prussia, shall have the privilege of copyright therein:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the

said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in lieu of the duties of Customs now payable upon books, prints, and drawings, published at any place within the dominions of Prussia, there shall be payable only the duties of Customs following (that is to say):

On books originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished at any place within the dominions of Prussia, a duty of two pounds ten shillings per hundred weight.

On books published or republished at any place within the dominions of Prussia, and not being books originally produced in the United Kingdom, a duty of fifteen shillings per hundred weight.

On prints and drawings, plain or coloured, published at any place within the dominions of Prussia,

	s.	*d*
Single, each, - - -	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Bound or sewn, the dozen, -	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

C. C. Greville.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Aberystruth and Bedwelty, in the county of Monmouth, and diocese of Llandaff, and the parishes of Llangattock and Llangunider, in the county of Brecon, and diocese of Saint David's, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Beaufort."

This Gazette likewise contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church, called Saint Paul's Church, situate in the parish of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, and within the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Saint Paul, Cheltenham."

Westminster, August 28, 1846.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read;* and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to apply the sum of eight millions three hundred fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-three pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence, out of the Consoliated Fund and monies in the Exchequer, to the service of the year one

thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

An Act to amend the laws relating to the Customs.

An Act for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances, and to enable the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases, until the thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

An Act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England.

An Act to amend the law for regulating the hours of receiving and delivering goods and chattels as pawns in pawnbrokers' shops.

An Act for consolidating and amending the laws relating to wreck and salvage.

An Act for the regulation of steam navigation, and for requiring sea-going vessels to carry boats.

An Act to authorize the advance of public money, to a limited amount, to promote the improvement of land in Great Britain and Ireland by works of drainage.

An Act to enable the legislatures of certain British possessions to reduce or repeal certain duties of Customs.

An Act to make further provision for the government of the New Zealand Islands.

An Act to amend an Act for regulating the sale of waste land belonging to the Crown in the Australian colonies, and to make further provision for the management thereof.

An Act for constituting commissioners of railways.

An Act for making preliminary inquiries in certain cases of application for local Acts.

An Act to facilitate the employment of the labouring poor for a limited period in the distressed districts in Ireland.

An Act to provide additional funds for loans and grants for public works in Ireland.

An Act to authorize a further issue of money in aid of public works of acknowledged utility in poor districts in Ireland.

An Act to amend the law relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland.

An Act to amend the law in Ireland as to ejectments and distresses, and as to the occupation of lands.

An Act to facilitate and encourage the granting of certain leases for terms of years in Ireland.

An Act to improve the proceedings in prohibition and on writs of mandamus in Ireland.

An Act for the further amendment of an Act, of the sixth of Her present Majesty, for regulating the Irish fisheries.

An Act to provide for removing the charge of the constabulary force in Ireland from the counties, and for enlarging the reserve force ; and to make further provision for the regulation and disposition of the said constabulary force.

An Act to amend the laws as to district lunatic asylums in Ireland; to provide for the expence of the maintenance of certain lunatic poor removed from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, for want of room therein ; and to provide for the salaries and expences incident to the office of Inspector of Lunatics in Ireland.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway from Maln-y-Manach to Rhydydefydd, in the county of Glamorgan, to be called "Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor Railway."

An Act for authorizing certain alterations in and extensions of the line of the South Devon Railway, and the formation of branches therefrom to Torquay and other places.

Whitehall, August 29, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Strutt, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Railways, and also President of the said Commissioners.

Admiralty, 31*st August* 1846.

Parliament having thought proper to make provision for the retirement of 200 Captains of the Royal Navy, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice of the conditions upon which Officers may take advantage of this grant:

Plan of Retirement for two hundred Captains.

First. The rank of Retired Rear Admiral to be given, by seniority, to such applicants from the 14s. 6d. half-pay list, as may be willing to accept it, with the pay of £1 5s. 0d. per day, and the corresponding pension to their widows, under the usual restrictions.

Second. An addition of 7s. 6d. per day to be given to applicants, by seniority, from the 12s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. half-pay lists, being Captains of not less than 20 years standing, and 55 years of age. Officers from both lists to be permitted to assume the title of Retired Rear Admiral at the period when they would have obtained the Flag by seniority, had they remained upon the active list.

Their widows to be entitled to a pension of £110 per year; and to the pension of Rear Admiral's widow, when the rank of Retired Rear Admiral has been attained.

Third. The vacancies upon the £1 list to be filled up, in turn of seniority, by Officers now accepting the 18s. 0d. per day; but no new admissions to the £1 5s. list to be made until it is reduced below the number of 25, which it is not to exceed afterwards. The permanent retired list to be reduced to 100, by making one appointment for every two vacancies, the first 25 Officers upon the list receiving £1 5s. per day, and the remaining 75 £1 per day, with the right of assuming the rank of Retired Rear Admiral, when entitled to it by seniority.

Fourth. The active list of Captains not permanently to exceed 500. A proportionate reduction to be made in the 14s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. half-pay lists,—the first to consist of 70 Captains, and the latter of 100.

Fifth. Good service pensions to be retained by Captains, until they reach the rank of Rear Admiral, or Retired Rear Admiral.

Sixth. The promotions from the Captain's list to the Admiral's list, in future to be continuous, reserving always the undoubted right of the Crown to select Officers for promotion in the higher as well as the lower ranks, whenever the public interest requires such an exercise of the prerogative.

Seventh. The Admiral's list not permanently to exceed 150 in number, and to be thus distributed :

Thirty Admirals, or ten of each squadron.

Forty-five Vice Admirals, or fifteen of each squadron.

And seventy-five Rear Admirals, or twenty-five of each squadron,
but there will be a Flag promotion in the course of the present year, in which the 20 senior Officers upon the Captain's list will be included.

Eighth. This plan to come into operation on the 1st of October of the present year, and all letters relating to it, to be treated as strictly confidential.

Officers not in Europe, who may be desirous of accepting the retirement, will not be excluded in consequence of their letters not reaching the Admiralty before the 1st of October next, as a reasonable time will be allowed for such applications.

By command of their Lordships,

H. G. Ward.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 4, 1846.

At the Court at *Osborne-House, Isle of Wight,* the 27th day of *August* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting "the office of county coroner," it is enacted, that when and as often as it shall seem expedient to

the justices of any county that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of that Act, or that any alteration should be made of any division theretofore made under that Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division or alteration be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof be given to the coroner or coroners of such county as thereinafter provided; and it is thereby further enacted, that the clerk of the peace should give notice of any such resolution to every coroner for such county, and of the time when the petition would be taken by the said justices into consideration, and the justices should confer with every such coroner who should attend the meeting of the justices for that purpose touching such petition, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as should appear to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of that Act, and such petition, with a description of the several proposed districts, and of the boundaries thereof, with the reasons upon which the petition is founded, should be certified to Her Majesty, under the hands and seals of two or more justices present when such petition should be agreed to, and the clerk of the peace for such county should forthwith give or send a true copy of such petition, certified under his hand, to every coroner for such county; and it is thereby further enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, if she should think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after taking into consideration any such petition, and also any petition which might be presented

to Her by any coroner of the same county, concerning such proposed division or alteration, or whenever it should seem fit to Her Majesty to direct the issue of a writ de coronatore eligendo, for the purpose of authorizing the election of an additional coroner above the number of those who had been theretofore customarily elected to such county, to order that such county should be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of that Act, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place within each district the court for the election of coroner for such district should be holden, as thereinafter provided, and every such Order should be published in the London Gazette; and it is thereby further enacted, that whenever it should appear to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, and should be set forth in the said Order in Council, that any such county had been customarily divided into districts for the purpose of holding inquests during the space of seven years before the passing of the said Act, and it should seem expedient to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, that the same division of the county be made under the said Act, each of such districts should be assigned to the coroner usually acting in and for the same district before the passing of the said Act, but if it should appear expedient to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, that a different division of such county be made, and any such coroner should present a petition to Her Majesty, praying for compensation to him for the loss of his emoluments arising out of such change, it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, to order the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of Her Treasury to assess the amount of compensation which it should appear to

him or them ought to be awarded to such coroner, and the amount of such compensation should be paid by the treasurer of the county to such coroner, his executors or administrators, out of the county rate ; and whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester, assembled in quarter sessions on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, did resolve that an humble petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying for such division or alteration as thercinafter mentioned, and did adjourn the further consideration thereof until an adjourned quarter sessions holden on the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty-five ; and whereas due notice of such resolution and adjournment, and of the time when such petition would be taken into consideration, was duly given by the clerk of the peace of the said county to every coroner of the said county; and whereas on the said fourth day of August, pursuant to the said adjournment, the several coroners of the said county did attend and confer with the justices of the said county ; and whereas the said justices did, on the eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, present to Her Majesty their petition, certified to Her Majesty under the hands and seals of two of the justices present when the said petition was agreed to, representing, that at the general quarter sessions of the peace held at the Shire-hall, in Gloucester, for the said county, on Tuesday the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Her Majesty's justices of the peace then and there assembled passed the following resolution, "resolved, that it is expedient, that the county be divided into four districts, under the late Act respecting the office of coroner, 8 Vict. c. 92, and that a petition be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division

be made, and that the consideration of such petition be deferred until Monday the fourth day of August next, in order that notice thereof be given to the coroners, that they might then confer with the court thereon, that notice of such resolution and of the time when the said petition would be taken into consideration by the said justices was duly given to each of the said coroners for the said county, that at the adjournment of the said sessions, held on the fourth day of August as aforesaid, each of the coroners of the said county attended and conferred with Her Majesty's said justices touching such petition, having had regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as appeared to Her Majesty's said justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of the said Act;" and a petition was then and there agreed to, and the following resolution passed, admitting the claim of William Joyner Ellis, Esq. to compensation for the loss of part of his customary district, "resolved, that the claim of William Joyner Ellis, Esq. one of the coroners of this county, to compensation for the loss of emoluments he will sustain on the division of the county into districts for coroners, under 8 Vict. c. 92, is well founded; that he has customarily acted for the part of the Forest of Dean, and several parishes and places on the forest side of the Severn, for upwards of seven years before the passing of the said Act, which, on the division of the said county as proposed, will be taken away from his customary district, and that such compensation should be two hundred pounds," if Her Majesty in Council should think fit, that neither of the other coroners claimed any compensation, nor are they entitled to any, and, therefore, praying

that Her Majesty might be pleased to think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that such county be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of the said Act, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, shall seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place, within each district, the court for the election of coroner for such district shall be holden as in the said Act is provided; and further represented, that the said county should be divided into four districts for the purposes of the said Act, to be called by the several and respective names following, that is to say, No. 1, to be called the Lower Division, comprising the whole of the western parliamentary division of the said county lying on the south side of the Severn, with the exception of the parishes of Arlingham and Beverstone, and the place of election to be at Wickwar, in the said county; No. 2, to be called the Stroud Division, comprising the borough of Stroud and Cirencester, and the southern part of the eastern parliamentary division of the county, and the parishes of Arlingham and Beverstone, and the place of election to be at Stroud, in the said county; No. 3, to be called the Upper Division, comprising the town of Cheltenham and the northern part of the eastern parliamentary division of the county, except the parishes or hamlets hereinafter mentioned, on the north west side of the Severn, and exclusive of the borough of Tewkesbury, and the city of Gloucester, and the place of election to be at Cheltenham, in the said county; No. 4, to be called the Forest Division, comprising the whole of the western parliamentary division of the county on the north west side of the Severn, and the parishes or hamlets of Ashleworth Corse, Forthampton, Hasfield, Hartpury, Highleadon,

Highman, Over and Linton, Lassington, Maisemore, Tirley and Haw, and Twyning, part of the eastern parliamentary division also on the north west side of the Severn, and the place of election to be at Newnham, in the said county; and the said justices further represented, that the reasons on which the said petition was founded are, that it will be more convenient to the inhabitants, and a great saving to the county in mileage:

And whereas a petition hath been presented to Her Majesty by the said William Joyner Ellis, one of the coroners of the said county, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to assess the amount of compensation which would appear to them just to be awarded to the said petitioner, as such coroner, for the loss of emoluments of such proposed change:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that such county shall be divided into four districts, for the purposes of the said Act, to be called by the several and respective names, and to comprise the districts following; that is to say, No. 1, to be called the Lower Division, and to comprise the whole of the western parliamentary division of the said county lying on the south side of the Severn, with the exception of the parishes of Arlingham and Beverstone; No. 2, to be called the Stroud Division, and to comprise the borough of Stroud and Cirencester, and the southern part of the eastern parliamentary division of the county, and the parishes of Arlingham and Beverstone; No. 3, to be called the Upper Division, and to comprise the town of Cheltenham and the northern part of the eastern parliamentary division of the county,

except the parishes or hamlets hereinafter mentioned on the north west side of the Severn, and exclusive of the borough of Tewkesbury and the city of Gloucester; No. 4, to be called the Forest Division, and to comprise the whole of the western parliamentary division of the county on the north west side of the Severn, and the parishes or hamlets of Ashleworth Corse, Forthampton, Hasfield, Hartpury, Highleadon, Highnam, Over and Linton, Lassington, Maisemore, Tirley and Haw, and Twyning, part of the eastern parliamentary division also on the north west side of the Severn: and it is hereby further declared, ordered, directed, and determined, that the courts to be holden for the purpose of the election of any coroner of any one or more of the districts, when and as often as the same shall become necessary, under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be as follows; that is to say, for No. 1, the Lower Division, to be at Wickwar, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there; for No. 2, the Stroud Division, to be at Stroud, and the poll to be taken there; for No. 3, the Upper Division, to be at Cheltenham, and the poll to be taken there; for No. 4, the Forest Division, to be at Newnham, and the poll to be taken there: and it is hereby further declared, ordered, and directed, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall assess the amount of compensation which it shall appear to them ought to be awarded to the said William Joyner Ellis, as such coroner, for compensation for the loss of his emoluments arising out of the said change, and that the amount of such compensation so assessed be paid by the treasurer of the said county to the said William Joyner Ellis: and it is hereby further declared, ordered, and directed, that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette.

C. C. Greville.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for the further endowment of the university of Durham.

This Gazette likewise contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church at Stockingford, in the parish of Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick, and within the diocese of Worcester, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Stockingford."

Whitehall, September 2, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto David Pollock, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 8, 1846.

Admiralty, 7th September 1846.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from Rear Admiral Inglefield, in the river Plate, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies or extracts:

H. M. Ship Vernon, off Monte Video,
SIR, *June* 9, 1846.

IT affords me the utmost satisfaction to have it in my power to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that by the arrival of Her Majesty's steam vessel Alecto from the Parana yesterday evening, I learned that the convoy, consisting of one hundred and ten vessels of all sizes, had passed the batteries erected at Saint Lorenzo, by General Rosas, to obstruct their passage down that river, and had arrived in safety at Obligado, with the exception of the British barque Caledonia, and two Monte Videan vessels, which, having grounded opposite the batteries, were obliged to be burnt by our people to prevent their falling into the hands of the Buenos Ayreans.

Captain Hotham's anxiety to communicate this information to me, appears to have prevented him from sending me by this opportunity an official report of this operation, which cannot fail to reflect

great credit upon all who took part in it; as soon, however, as I receive his report, I will forward it for their Lordships' information.

In the meantime I should mention, that the English and French steam vessels were upwards of three and a half hours engaged with the batteries of St. Lorenzo, and although scarcely a vessel of the convoy escaped being hit, yet most providentially not a single casualty occurred on this occasion on board any of the vessels.

I am sorry, however, to add, that the satisfaction expressed in the foregoing part of my letter, is not unmixed with great regret for the loss of life on board the Lizard on her passage up the river, of the particulars of which their Lordships will be informed by the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Hotham, enclosing reports from Her Majesty's steam vessels Alecto, Harpy, and Lizard, of their passages from Monte Video to the Bajada of Santa Fé, the Commanders of which vessels appear to have acted, while passing the batteries, with great judgment and gallantry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. INGLEFIELD,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Her Majesty's Ship Gorgon,
SIR, *San Lorenzo, 30th May* 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit official reports from Commander Austen, of Her Majesty's steam sloop Alecto, Lieutenant Tylden, of Her Majesty's sloop Lizard, and Lieutenant Proctor, of Her Majesty's sloop Harpy, accompanied by a list of damages of their respective vessels. It is my

duty to bring the good conduct of these several officers in their engagements with the batteries of San Lorenzo to your notice.

The Alecto was especially placed at a great disadvantage, her progress was retarded by towing three heavily laden vessels against a current of three knots, and a head wind; she was exposed to the fire of seven or eight guns during an hour and a half, and unable from the height of the cliff to make much impression in return.

The two little iron vessels, Lizard and Harpy, were enabled, from their light draught of water, to run close under the cliffs, and thus escaped many of the shots intended for them; the state of their hulls, and the list of killed and wounded, prove that, notwithstanding the precaution of their commanders, they suffered much; and those officers deserve credit for the able way in which their vessels were handled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HOTHAM,
Captain.

H. M. Steam Sloop Alecto,
SIR, *River Parana, 9th April* 1846.

IN obedience to your orders, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that, on the afternoon of Monday the 6th instant, whilst passing up the river in Her Majesty's steam sloop under my command, with three schooners in tow, I observed the enemy assembled in force in the battery lately erected in the heights of San Lorenzo. At twenty minutes past two I commenced firing shell and rockets, with a view to disperse them.

At half past two the enemy opened a fire with round and grape from a masked eighteen-pounder,

placed on the edge of the cliff, which was immediately followed by the rest of the enemy's guns, seven in number, all of them apparently long eighteen-pounders. The fire of the enemy was quickly returned from Her Majesty's sloop under my command with shot and shell.

In consequence of the current, and strong head-wind blowing, our progress past the batteries was very slow, enabling the enemy to keep up a smart, and, at first, a well-directed fire with grape and round shot, for an hour and ten minutes, within musket range.

Her Majesty's steam sloop was struck by eight round shot in her hull, besides by numerous grape, but I am happy to say, that, on this occasion, we had not a man hurt.

The schooners in tow were likewise fired into by the enemies, and were hulled in several places. I am unable to state what damages the enemy sustained from our fire.

I have the honour to inform you, that, in passing Tonelero, where, on the 10th February last, we were engaged in Her Majesty's steam sloop Alecto with the enemy's batteries, and had five men wounded, I observed a large party at work, erecting embrasures along the edge of the cliff.

I was enabled to make out ten altogether, three of which are finished. From having suffered by the enemy's fire at the same place on a previous occasion, and having reason to believe that guns were mounted on the three finished embrazures, I opened fire upon them with shell and rockets, but, finding they did not return it, after a few rounds I ceased firing. I enclose a list of damages received by Her Majesty's sloop Alecto from the enemy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. AUSTEN, Commander.

Captain Charles Hotham, H. M. steam vessel Gorgon, Senior Officer.

H. M. Steam Vessel Harpy, off San Lorenzo,
SIR, *Parana, 11th May* 1846.

IN pursuance of orders from the Commander in Chief, I beg leave to acquaint you, that I arrived here in Her Majesty's steam vessel Harpy, under my command, after experiencing, this morning, a galling fire from the forts of San Lorenzo, both of musketry, field pieces, and other guns, within a distance of about sixty yards. The fire was kept up with great determination for more than an hour, and we were followed up by field pieces, together with a large body of concealed troops, who lined the banks, firing musketry as we passed. About ten minutes before we passed out of gun shot, I was hit by a round shot on the fleshy part of the right arm, but am going on favourably, although incapacitated from doing duty. I am happy to state no other casualty occurred on board. The Harpy is greatly cut up about the rigging, and has many musket balls and grape in her hull, funnel, topsides, and boats.

I beg you will bring to the favourable notice of the Commander in Chief, Mr. Bruce, Mate, who took charge of the ship when I was wounded, and also Mr. Ward, Second Master, for his cool and steady conduct in attending to the steering of the Harpy; as also the other officers and men under my command, for the able assistance they rendered in their respective duties; the pilot behaved with great credit, and has proved himself so far an excellent pilot.

I am now repairing damages with all possible despatch, and shall be ready for sea very shortly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. B. PROCTOR, Lieut. Commg.

Captain Chas. Hotham, H. M. Frigate Gorgon, Senior Officer, Parana.

H. M.'s Steam Vessel Lizard, above Fort Lorenzo, River Parana, Five P.M. 21st April.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that this morning, at the distance of six miles from Lorenzo, I observed large batteries had been erected on a commanding point, and that the adjacent coast was lined with artillery and field pieces. At half past eleven A.M. the southern batteries opened a heavy fire, and on approaching nearer, the other batteries and artillery commenced a quick and well-directed fire also, which was returned by the Lizard by rockets and the forecastle gun, until the rocket stand was shot away, and the gun could no longer be elevated sufficiently to bear on the enemy; at the same time the heavy shot, grape, and musketry riddling the vessel from stem to stern, I ordered the officers and men to go below, but the step, I regret to say, had not the desired effect, two officers being killed in the gun-room.

The Lizard received seven shot between wind and water, besides nine cannon, fourteen grape, and forty-one musket balls in the hull and bulwarks, and seven cannon and grape in the funnel and steam pipe.

The boats, main mast, and rigging, fore and aft, are shot through and through by cannon.

I hoisted three ensigns before we entered the fire, and rejoice to state came out with two flying, only having one at the main shot away.

The firing commenced at half past eleven A.M. and continued with rapidity until twenty-five minutes past one P.M. the wind and current strong against us, and great quantity of water in the hold, delayed us much in passing. I beg to say the officers and crew evinced great coolness, particu-

larly John Trillia, the pilot, who conned the vessel with great judgment through the whole of the action.

A list of the killed and wounded are named in the margin.

Killed.

Mr. Barnes, clerk in charge.
Mr. Webb, master's assistant.
William Fox, A. B.
Charles Williams, A. B.

Slightly wounded.

Mr. Miller, Assistant Surgeon, and three men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. M. TYLDEN, Lieutenant, commanding the Lizard.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Stockport, in the county and diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Mark, Bredbury."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Stockport, in the county and diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Saint Thomas, Hyde."

Whitehall, September 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William George Nott, B.A. to the vicarage of Sutterton, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of the Reverend Charles Boothby.

Mixed British and Portuguese Commission.

Notice to Claimants.—Prize Money.

Office of the Mixed Commission, 12, *Fludyer-Street, September*, 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that, on and after the 11th instant, Titulos for the prize money found due to the claimants for the captures made by the Fleet under Vice Admiral Sartorius, during the late war of liberation in Portugal, will be ready for delivery at the Office of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, No. 12, Fludyer-street, Westminster.

All claimants will be required to furnish proof of their identity according to a prescribed form which will be supplied at the Office on application, and which must be left for examination and reference seven clear days before the delivery of the Titulos.

The Titulos will be payable on and after the 1st day of October 1848, but bearing interest, payable half-yearly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the day of delivery.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 11, 1846.

At the Court at *Osborne-House, Isle of Wight,* the 27th day of *August* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend "the law respecting the office of county coroner," it is enacted, that when and as often as it shall seem expedient to the justices of any county, that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of that Act, or that any alteration should be made of any division theretofore made under that Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division or alteration be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof should be given to the coroner or coroners of such county as thereinafter provided; and it is thereby further enacted, that the clerk of the peace should give notice of any such resolution to every coroner for such county, and of the time when the petition would be taken by

the said justices into consideration, and the justices should confer with every such coroner who should attend the meeting of the justices for that purpose touching such petition, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as should appear to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of that Act, and such petition, with a description of the several proposed districts, and of the boundaries thereof, with the reasons upon which the petition is founded, should be certified to Her Majesty, under the hands and seals of two or more justices present when such petition should be agreed to, and the clerk of the peace for such county should forthwith give or send a true copy of such petition, certified under his hand, to every coroner for such county; and it is further enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, if she should think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after taking into consideration any such petitions, and also any petition which might be presented to Her by any coroner of the same county, concerning such proposed division or alteration, or whenever it should seem fit to Her Majesty to direct the issue of a writ de coronatore eligendo, for the purpose of authorizing the election of an additional coroner above the number of those who had been theretofore customarily elected to such county, to order that such county should be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of that Act, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place within each district the court for the election of coroner for such district should be holden, as thereinafter provided, and every such Order should

be published in the London Gazette; and whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Cardigan, assembled in general quarter session on the fourteenth of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, did resolve that an humble petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division or alteration as thereinafter mentioned should be made, and did adjourn the further consideration thereof until the general quarter sessions of the peace held on the sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, due notice thereof having been given to the coroner for the said county, as directed by the Act; and whereas the said justices have since presented their petition to Her Majesty, certified under the hands and seals of three of the justices present when the said petition was agreed to, and humbly representing that two coroners only have heretofore been customarily elected in and for the said county; that the said county has been heretofore divided into two divisions, called the Upper Division and the Lower Division; that one of such coroners has usually resided at the town of Aberystwyth, in the upper division of the said county, and that the whole of the inquests in such upper division are held by him; that the other coroner for the said county has usually resided at the town of Lampeterpontstephen, in the lower division of the said county, and the whole of the inquests in the said lower division have been held by him; that, owing to the increase in the population of the said county, the number of inquests holden therein have necessarily been augmented, by reason whereof the office of coroner for the said county hath become of greater importance, and the duties of such officers are more onerous and responsible; that much difficulty and inconvenience result, as well from the residence of the two coroners

at nearly the remotest parts of their respective districts, as also from the great extent of such districts, whereby the holding of inquests is not only frequently delayed beyond a reasonable and proper time, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the immediate attendance of a coroner, but a great additional expence is necessarily entailed upon the said county by reason of the heavy travelling and other expences of the said coroners; that the county town of Cardigan is situate in the lower division of the county, and at almost the extreme end of it, being distant from Lampeterpontstephen, the place of residence of the coroner holding the inquests in the lower division of the county, nearly thirty miles; that this circumstance, to a town of the size of Cardigan, containing as it does a population of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five persons, is frequently a source not only of difficulty and delay in the holding of inquests, but of detriment to the inhabitants thereof; that previous to the passing of the Act 5 and 6 William Fourth, c. 76, a coroner was appointed for the town of Cardigan, but that by the said Act the office of borough coroner was abolished; that at the last general quarter sessions of the peace held in and for the said county, on the fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, it was resolved, that a petition be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the said county might be divided into three districts, for the purposes of an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting the office "of county coroner," and the consideration of such petition having been adjourned until the general quarter sessions held on the sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and having been then taken into considera-

tion by the petitioners, after notice thereof given to the coroner for the county, as directed by the said Act, and with a view of removing the inconvenience and expence before stated to be entailed upon the said county, by reason of there being only two coroners appointed for the same, and also for applying a remedy for the evils aforesaid, the petitioners most humbly prayed, that Her Majesty might be most graciously pleased to take their petition into consideration, and, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the said county might be divided into three districts for the purposes of the said recited Act, and that such districts might be called, "the Cardigan District," "the Lampeter District," and "the Aberystwyth District;" that the Cardigan District might comprise the several parishes and townships of Aberporth, Brongwyn, Blaenporth, Bettws Evan, Saint Mary's Cardigan, Llangoedmore, Llechryd, Llandugwydd, Mount, Pembryn, Tremain, Verwick, Bangor Henllan, Llangynllo, Llandyssil Iscerdyn, Llanfairorllwyn, Llandyfriog, Llanfairtreflygen, Twedyraur, Llandyssiliogogo, Llanllwchaiarn, and Llangranog; that the Lampeter District might comprise the several parishes and townships of Cilie Ayron, Cilcennin, Henfenyw, Llanbadarntrefeglwys, Llanddewyaberarth, Trefilan, Bettws Leicy, Bettws Bledrws, Cellan, Dihewid, Llanwenog, Llanfairclydoge, Llegenydd, Llanerchayron, Llanfihangelystrad, Lampeterpontstephen, Llangiby, Llanwnen, Silian, Cydplwyf, Llanarth, Llandyssil uwch Cerdyn, Llanina, Argoed and Ystrad, Blaencaron, Crocs and Berwyn, Doithe Camddwr, Doithe Pyscottwr, Gorwydd, Garth and Ystrad, Prysc and Carvan, Treflyn, Caronuwchclawdd, Blaenpennal, Blaenayron, Gwynfil, Gogoyan, Gartheli, Nantcwnllc, Llanbadarnodyn, Llangeitho, Llanio, Trecefel, and

Trefigoed; and that the Aberystwyth District might comprise the several parishes and townships of Broncastellan, Cyfoethybrenin, Clarach, Cynnillmawr, Caulan and Maesmawr, Elerch, Henllys, Llancynfelin, Scyborycoed, Tyrmynach, Aberystwyth, Cwmrheidol, Issayndre, Melindwr, Parcel Canol, Trefeirig, Uchayndre, Vainor issa, Vainor ucha, Gwnnws issa, Gwnnws ucha, Llanbadarn y Croyddyn issa, Llanbadarn y Croyddyn ucha, Llanilar issa, Llanilar ucha, Llanfihangel y Croyddyn issa, Llanfihangel y Croyddyn ucha, Lledrod issa, Lledrod ucha, Llanafan, Rhostie, Yspytty Ystwyth, Yspytty Ystradmeirig, Llansaintffread, Llanddeinol, Llanychaiarn, Llanrhystid Mevenidd, Llanrhystid Haminiog, and Llangrwyddon; and the court for the election of coroner for the Cardigan district might be held in the town of Cardigan; the court for the election of coroner for the Lampeter district in the town of Lampeterpontstephen; and the court for the election of coroner for the Aberystwyth district in the town of Aberystwyth:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that such county shall be divided into three districts for the purposes of the said Act. to be called by the several and respective names following, that is to say, the Cardigan District, and to comprise the several parishes and townships following, that is to say, Aberporth, Brongwyn, Blaenporth, Bettws Evan, Saint Mary's Cardigan, Llangoedmore, Llechryd, Llandugwydd, Mount, Pembryn, Tremain, Verwick, Bangor Henllan, Llangynllo, Llandyssil Iscerdyn, Llanfairorllwyn, Llandyfriog, Llanfairtreflygen, Troedyraur, Llandyssiliogogo, Llanllwchaiarn, and Llangranog; the Lampeter District, and to com-

prise the several parishes and townships following, that is to say, Cilie Ayron, Cilcennin, Henfenyw, Llanbadarntrefeglwys, Llanddewyaberarth, Trefilan, Bettws Leicy, Bettws Bledrws, Cellan Dihewid, Llanwenog, Llanfairclydoge, Llegenydd, Llanerchayron, Llanfihangelystrad, Lampeterpontstephen, Llangiby Llanwnen, Silian Cydplwyf, Llanarth, Llandyssil uwch Cerdyn, Llanina, Argoed and Ystrad, Blaencaron, Croes and Berwyn, Doithe Camddwr, Doithe Pyscottwr, Gorwydd, Garth and Ystrad, Prysc and Carvan, Treflyn, Caronuwchclawdd, Blaenpennal, Blaenayron, Gwynfil, Gogoyan, Gartheli, Nantcwnlle, Llanbadarnodyn, Llangeitho, Llanio, Trecefel, and Trefigoed; and the Aberystwyth District, and to comprise the several parishes and townships following, that is to say, Broncastellan, Cyfoethybrenin, Clarach, Cynnillmawr, Caulan and Maesmawr, Elerch, Henllys, Llancynfelin, Scyborycoed Tyrmynach, Aberystwyth, Cwmrheidol, Issayndre, Melindwr, Parcel Canol, Trefeirig, Uchayndre, Vainor issa, Vainor ucha, Gwnnws issa, Gwnnws ucha, Llanbadarn y Croyddyn issa, Llanbadarn y Croyddyn ucha, Llanilar issa, Llanilar ucha, Llanfihangel y Croyddyn issa, Llanfihangel y Croyddyn ucha, Lledrod issa, Lledrod ucha, Llanafan, Rhostie, Yspytty Ystwith, Yspytty Ystradmeirig, Llansaintffread, Llanddeinol, Llanychaiarn, Llanrhystid Mevenidd, Llanrhystid Haminiog, and Llangrwyddon: and it is hereby further declared, ordered, directed, and determined, that the courts to be holden for the purposes of the election of any coroner of any one or more of the said districts, when and as often as the same shall become necessary, under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be as follows, that is to say, for the Cardigan District, to be at Cardigan, and the poll to be taken there; for the Lampeter District, at the town of Lampeterpont-

stephen, and the poll to be taken there; and for the Aberystwyth District, at the town of Aberystwyth, and the poll to be taken there: and it is hereby further declared, ordered, and directed, that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette. *C. C. Greville.*

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for conconstituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Manningham."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Doncaster, in the county and diocese of York, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Balby with Hexthorpe."

A similar Order, for relieving the present canons of the cathedral church of Exeter from the performance of additional duty, by reason of the suspension of canonries in the said cathedral church.

This Gazette likewise contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church of Saint Michael, situate in Chester-square, within the district parish of Saint Peter, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and

within the diocese of London, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Saint Michael, Chester-square."

To assign a particular district to the consecrated chapel, called Saint John the Baptist, situate at Westwood, in the parish of Stoneleigh, in the county of Warwick, and within the diocese of Worcester, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Westwood."

TREASURY WARRANT.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by warrant, under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided, that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas, in consequence of a communication opened with the Post-office of Denmark, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage

payable on letters conveyed by packet boat or private ship between that country and the United Kingdom direct, or viâ Heligoland, or any port or place in the river Elbe:

Now we, the undersigned, being three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling us in this behalf, direct, that on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of the kingdom of Denmark, and transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in Denmark (conveyed between the United Kingdom and Denmark by packet boat or private ship direct, or viâ Heligoland, or any port or place in the river Elbe), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of six pence.

And we direct, that it shall be optional for the sender of any such letter as hereinbefore is mentioned, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Denmark (registered letters excepted), to allow the whole of the postage thereof, British and foreign, to be charged to the receiver of the letter in Denmark, or to prepay all such postage at the time of posting the letter, but such sender shall not have the option of paying the British postage thereof only, and leaving the foreign postage to be paid in Denmark.

And we direct, that on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of Denmark, transmitted by the post between Denmark and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom (conveyed by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom

and Denmark direct, or viâ Heligoland, or any port or place in the river Elbe), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of six pence, for the conveyance of every such letter between Denmark and any part of the United Kingdom; and also such a further or additional rate of British postage, for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, as shall from time to time be charged and payable for British postage on letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or foreign country.

And we direct, that it shall be optional for the sender of any such letter, as lastly hereinbefore mentioned, posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies where posts have been or shall be established by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, addressed to Denmark (registered letters excepted), to allow the whole of the postage thereof, colonial, British, and foreign, to be charged to the receiver of the letter in Denmark, or to prepay all such postage at the time of posting the letter, but such sender shall not have the option of paying the colonial and British postage thereof only, and leaving the foreign postage to be paid in Denmark.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight

and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers, as are hereinafter mentioned, may be sent by the post free of postage, or liable to postage according to the regulations and rates hereinafter set forth, that is to say,

British newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to Denmark (the conveyance between the United Kingdom and Denmark being direct or viâ Heligoland, or any port or place in the river Elbe), by packet boat free, and by private ship one penny each.

Newspapers published in Denmark, in the Danish language, sent from thence to any part of the United Kingdom (the conveyance between Denmark and the United Kingdom being direct or viâ Heligoland, or any port or place in the river Elbe), by packet boat free, and by private ship one penny each.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may cause the postage on any such printed newspapers to be paid on the same being put into the post-office.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement, or additional sheet to any newspaper, shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

And we further direct, that no printed newspaper shall be conveyed by the post, under the regulations of this present warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover

open at the sides, or in open bands, and unless there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover or band thereof, and no writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover or band of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing enclosed in or with the same; and every such newspaper shall be forwarded under and subject to such other conditions, regulations, and restrictions as by the said recited Act are directed in respect of newspapers sent by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any letters or newspapers passing by the post between the United Kingdom and the kingdom of Denmark, viâ France, Belgium, or Holland.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act made and passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post-office," and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of October 1846.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's

Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the 7th day of September 1846.

EBRINGTON.
H. RICH.
O'CONOR DON.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 15, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting two separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Austell, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that one of the said districts shall be named, "The District of Charlestown," and the other "The District of Treverbyn."

A similar Order, for relieving the present canons of the collegiate church of Southwell from the performance of additional duty, by reason of the suspension of canonries in the said collegiate church.

This Gazette also contains an Address to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the Mayor, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the borough of Marazion, on the occasion of His Royal Highness's visit to the county of Cornwall.

Crown-Office, September 14, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Derby.

Edward Strutt, Esq.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 18, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for revising the annual payments to the said Commissioners out of the revenues of the sees of Canterbury, York, and London, and the annual payments by the said Commissioners in augmentation of the incomes of the Bishops of Chester, Chichester, Lichfield, and Lincoln, and for abolishing peculiar and exempt jurisdictions in the dioceses of York, Chester, and Lichfield.

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Healey."

This Gazette also contains Addresses to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Southampton; the Mayor, Clergy, Justices, Aldermen, Councillors, and others, inhabitants of the borough of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Truro, on the occasion of His Royal Highness's visit to the isle of Wight, and the county of Cornwall.

Downing-Street, September 16, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Her Majesty's provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor General of all Her Majesty's provinces on the Continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

Downing-Street, September 18, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Partridge, Esq. to be Deputy Commissary of Police for the island of Mauritius.

Whitehall, September 16, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart. to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart. resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to nominate the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart. being one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

Whitehall, September 16, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Edward Pine Coffin, Esq. Commissary General of Her Majesty's Forces.

This Gazette likewise contains a list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 10th Regiment of Foot, killed in the recent battles on the Sutlej, or who have since died of their wounds.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 22, 1846.

Admiralty, 21st September 1846.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from Rear Admiral Inglefield, in the river Plate, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies :

Her Majesty's Ship Vernon, off
SIR, *Monte Video, 17th June* 1846.

ADVERTING to my letter, No. 94, of the 9th instant, I have now the satisfaction of forwarding to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the report I have received from Captain Sir Charles Hotham, of Her Majesty's ship Gorgon, acquainting me with the successful passage of the convoy (of 110 vessels) under the protection of the English and French vessels of war, named in the margin,* past the batteries which General Rosas had caused to be erected on the heights of San Lorenzo, in the river Parana, for the express purpose of obstructing the progress of the convoy down the river.

* English.—Gorgon, Firebrand, Dolphin, Fanny, Lizard, Harpy, Alecto.
French. — San Martin, Fulton, Gassendi, Coquette, Procida.

Although this success, owing to the grounding of the British barque Caledonia, was not perfectly complete, yet I feel persuaded their Lordships will give the fullest credit to Captain Sir Charles Hotham, and his colleague, Admiral Tréhouart, for the able and judicious manner in which their arrangements were made, and also to all the Officers, seamen, and royal marines serving under their orders, for the cool and steady manner in which this difficult service was performed, fortunately without a single casualty in any of the men of war or merchant vessels, a circumstance which, considering the strength of the position of the Buenos Ayrean batteries and continuous fire, cannot but be regarded as quite providential.

I trust their Lordships will permit me to call their attention to the names of the Officers whom Sir Charles Hotham especially brings under my notice, as having occupied situations more prominent than others.

Their Lordships will be gratified by learning, that the unanimity and good understanding which existed between Sir Charles Hotham and Admiral Tréhouart, and the respective vessels under their orders, from the commencement of the expedition, has continued, without intermission, to subsist between the two squadrons, a remark which, I am happy to be able to assert, is equally applicable to all occasions when English and French have been acting together, during the time I have had the honour to hold this command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) S. H. INGLEFIELD, Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty's Ship Gorgon, Obligado,
SIR, *7th June* 1846.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the convoy of merchant vessels of all nations, amounting to 110 in number, have passed the enemy's batteries and obstacles in the Parana, in comparative safety.

The severe treatment which Her Majesty's ships Alecto, Lizard, and Harpy experienced from the batteries and infantry stationed on the heights of San Lorenzo, in their respective passages up the Parana (as exemplified in my dispatch of the 20th ultimo), rendered it incumbent upon Admiral Tréhouart and myself to adopt every precaution which might tend to obviate disaster.

The heights or barrancas of San Lorenzo are sixty feet above the river, the face is nearly perpendicular, and the ground, from the edge of the cliff, recedes; a table land, of five or six miles in length, extends from one end to the other, presenting a dead level, with every facility for transporting artillery on travelling carriages to any required point.

At the north end of this barranca, the cliff projects and tends westerly, thus offering a salient point for a battery commanding from N. W. to S. E.

Half a mile to the southward, a position, nearly similar, had been selected for a second battery, and parapets, with embrazures, had been elected for single guns along the remainder of the barranca; the general breadth of the navigable channel is about three quarters of a mile, widening gradually from the north west entrance, with a current of three knots per hour running through.

It was obvious that the nicest gunnery could alone drive the enemy from their guns; the immense thickness of the embrazures and parapets protected them from a flanking fire, and such was the character of the ground that even with a spy glass nothing could be seen but the wheels of a carriage or muzzle of a gun.

Having carefully weighed these difficulties, Admiral Tréhouart and I decided upon the following plan of attack, as best suited to the protection of our convoy.

That the heavy steamers of both squadrons should anchor and engage the batteries during the time the convoy were passing, and that a masked rocket battery should be prepared on the island in front of the second battery, distant about one thousand two hundred yards: the convoy in the mean time passing at allotted distances under cover of the sailing ships and small steamers named in the margin.*

Accordingly, being favoured with a breeze from the northward, at 8·30 A. M., on the 4th instant, I made the general signal for the steamers, Gorgon, Firebrand, Alecto, Gassendi, and Fulton, to weigh. At 10·20 A. M. the Gorgon opened her fire; and the Firebrand and Gassendi, having reached their appointed station one thousand yards from the north battery, anchored in an enfilading position.

The three remaining steamers, Gorgon, Fulton, and Alecto, proceeded past the batteries and anchored nine hundred yards from the barrancas abreast, and two thousand from the first battery.

On the first gun being fired from the Gorgon, the rocket party unmasked their battery, and

* English.—Dolphin, Fanny, Lizard, Harpy.
French.—San Martin, Coquette, Procida.

opened a heavy and effective fire, which helped to divert the enemy's attention from the three steamers who were passing within grape and musket range.

At 10·40 A.M. the action had fairly commenced between the batteries, field pieces, infantry, and the steamers of the combined force, and the English rocket party; a channel five hundred yards wide was left between the steamers and the islands for the convoy.

At 11·50 A.M. the Dolphin, leading the convoy, passed the Gorgon, the respective divisions sailed by in their proper order, about twenty only remained, when I was sorry to see the British barque Caledonia, uninjured, and with the wind dead aft, run on shore on a small bank off the point of the second island. In so ill assorted and numerous a convoy of all sizes, badly equipped, and lumbered with enormous deck cargoes, I confess I calculated on the loss of some, but I had hoped to have been spared the pain of witnessing a fine English barque handled in a style by no means creditable to those on board, and grounded without any reason under the enemy's fire.

I immediately signalized Alecto and Lizard to proceed to her assistance. At 12·50, the convoy having all passed, I made the general signal to weigh.

The Caledonia still remaining immoveably fixed, she had beaten over one bank, and lay on her port side, with her bottom exposed to the enemy's fire, through which six or seven shot had already been put, and the Officers sent on that service being unanimously of opinion that she could not be got off without discharging her cargo, by my direction she was set on fire to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, and two coasting vessels, similarly situated, were also destroyed.

This was the only drawback to a most satis-

factory day; the arrangements answered even better than my colleague or myself had dared to anticipate. The enemy brought into play from sixteen to twenty guns; during five months they had prepared heated shot and studied every stratagem to secure themselves and punish us, instead of which we dismounted some of their guns, and drove them repeatedly from others.

We selected the steam force in consequence of the advantage which their pivot guns give, and it is difficult to imagine finer gunnery than they displayed. Marvellous to say, that although each of these vessels were hulled and hit repeatedly, and that more than three fourths of the convoy were severally struck, there is not a man killed or wounded amongst us. I have received every assistance and support from the Officers of this squadron, but some have occupied situations more prominent than others, and I feel it my duty to bring them to your notice.

The Officers in command of the rocket party were Lieutenant L. B. Mackinnon, Her Majesty's ship Alecto; First Lieutenant C. L. Barnard, royal marine artillery, Her Majesty's ship Firebrand; Mr. David Ham, gunner, Her Majesty's ship Alecto; the party were obliged to remain two days and nights concealed under the enemy's nose, and they, with the marine artillery and seamen, deserve credit for the discipline and skill with which they conducted their operations, and I consider that they rendered us most essential service. I have repeatedly derived advantage from the ability and zeal of Mr. Henry Baker, Master of this ship, during my absence from the Gorgon; he made a most excellent chart of the passage and channels near San Lorenzo, and he piloted this ship, leading the steam force past the batteries, much to my satisfaction.

Monsieur Mazères, Lieutenant commanding the French steamer Fulton, on seeing the disastrous state of the Caledonia, hastened to her assistance, and I hope this Officer will permit me to thank him for his uniform and effective co-operation.

In all my communications I have alluded to the great satisfaction I have derived in having Admiral Tréhouart as a colleague ; during eight months we have acted together, and I make bold to say that more perfect harmony and unaminity has never existed than between the two Commanding Officers, to whom yourself and Admiral Lainé entrusted the direction of the service in the Parana. I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. HOTHAM, Captain.

Rear Admiral S. H. Inglefield, C.B.
Commander in Chief.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for altering the bounds of the districts of Pitsmoor and Wicker, in the county and diocese of York.

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, and that the same shall be named, " The District of Saint Mark, Hulme."

A similar Order, for constituting three separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Stoke Damerel, in the county of Devon, and in the diocese of Exeter, and that the said districts shall be named, respectively, " The District of Saint Paul, Devonport," " The District of Saint Mary, Devonport," and " The District of Saint Stephen, Devonport."

A similar Order, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parishes of Yeovil and Kingston, otherwise Pitney, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Hendford."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 25, 1846.

Downing-Street, September 25, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the island of Jamaica.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William Reid, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Charles Elliot, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major General in the Service

of the East India Company, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Whitehall, September 12, 1846.

The Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Robert Hoyland, of Brierly, near Barnsley, in the county of York, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the west riding of the county of York.

Office of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, No. 12, *Fludyer-Street, Westminster, 25th September* 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that the payment of the Titulos, issued by the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, due on the 1st of October next, together with the interest accruing upon the remainder of the series issued for each claim, will commence on that day, at the Office of the said Commission, and be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from eleven to three o'clock, until the 31st day of December next.

All parties holding more than one series of Titulos will be required to fill in a form (which may be procured upon application at the Office), giving a list of the Titulos, with the interest due upon each, calculated separately, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, from the date of issue to the 1st of October 1846.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 29, 1846.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *September* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty God, for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year; and that such Form of Prayer be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday the eleventh day of October next, and the two following Sundays.

And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. *Wm. L. Bathurst.*

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *September* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that all Ministers and Preachers as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as of the Episcopal Communion protected and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, do, at some time during the exercise of Divine Service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday the eleventh day of October next, and the two following Sundays, put up a Prayer to Almighty God, for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Merrington, in the county and diocese of Durham.

A similar Order, for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parish of Alton Pancras, in the county of Dorset, in the diocese of Salisbury.

A similar Order, for substituting a money payment to the prebendary of the prebend of Langford

Ecclesia, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, for certain property belonging to him as such prebendary, and also for authorizing the sale of a portion of such property and of certain other property lately belonging to the prebend of Langford Manor, in the same cathedral church.

A similar Order, for carrying into effect certain alterations in the dioceses of Oxford and Salisbury.

This Gazette likewise contains Addresses from the Mayor, Councillors, Principals, and other inhabitants of the village and parish of St. Helier; the Colonels, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Militia of the island of Jersey; and from the States of the island of Jersey, which were presented to the Queen on the occasion of Her Majesty's late visit to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

Admiralty, 28*th September* 1846.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, C.B. addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Spiteful, off the city of Brune,
SIR, *Borneo Proper, July* 9, 1846.

I REQUEST you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, for the reason assigned in a separate dispatch, I determined with a competent force to ascend to the city of Brune, and call upon the Sultan for an explanation of his conduct with regard to the atrocities attributed to him.

Neither the Dædalus nor Pluto having joined me from Hong Kong, I made the necessary dispositions of the force at my command, as more fully detailed in the accompanying programme.

I had received information that the approach to the island of Cherimon was defended by two batteries, and that five others were planted at the narrows formed by the island of Bungore and the right bank of the river, and that three heavy batteries protected the city.

While the arrangements for the expedition were in progress, I, accompanied by Mr. Brooke, reconnoitred the isle of Cherimon, and found that although there was one battery of five guns established on it, and four guns on Pulo Coin Arrang admirably placed for enfilading the approach over the bar, which lies immediately in front of and close to them; they were, however, not perfected, and both islands were abandoned; and as I had no distinct authority for considering that these batteries were intended to act hostilely towards us, I in no manner interfered with them, either by spiking or otherwise injuring the guns.

On my return on board, I received a letter from the Sultan, of which the accompanying is a translation, having attached to it the seals of Pangeran Muda Mahomed, legitimate son of the late Sultan, and that of Pangeran Moumein, in addition to his own. These seals Mr. Brooke believed to be forgeries; the letter, however, neither prohibited an approach by an armed force, nor threatened resistance if it did so.

On the 7th instant, I hoisted my flag on board this ship, commanded by Commander William Maitland, and taking in tow the Hazard and Royalist, and preceded by the Phlegethon, ascended the river to Cherimon; but it was not till yesterday morning I was enabled to overcome the difficulties

of the bar, and was then obliged to leave the Hazard aground upon it.

Having my whole available force collected, I proceeded towards the city, which lies about nine miles up a very picturesque river. The Phlegethon led, for the purpose of sounding its intricate approaches, having in tow the gun-boats; the Spiteful followed, towing the Royalist; and astern of her, the boats intended for landing the seamen and marines.

On approaching Pulo Bungore, five forts opened to view, admirably placed for denying a passage beyond them, two were erected on our right hand, one on the left shore over the narrow formed by Pulo Bungore and the main, and the largest of the whole on the side of a hill, elevated about one hundred feet (immediately in front of the narrows), and which sandbanks compel you to stand directly for, and to pass within from seventy to eighty yards; the fifth battery was further up the river on the same side.

Shortly after we were discovered, the fifth battery fired a gun, and within a few minutes the largest hoisted a flag, which Mr. Brooke informed me was the flag of our friend, Muda Hassin, who had been murdered; and we were in doubt whether this was not intended as an intimation that we should be received as friends; we were not however left long in suspense upon this subject, as the moment the Phlegethon had passed the narrows, the battery commenced a spirited fire, which was promptly returned; the gun-boats, commanded by Captain Mundy, of the Iris, and assisted by Lieutenant G. E. Patey, First Lieutenant of the Agincourt, with rapidity cast off from the steamer, formed in a line, and opened their fire, and so soon as the enemy's fire had slackened, pushed for the shore, and gallantly mounted the steep ascent

to the fort, but from whence the garrison retreated precipitately, leaving the Sultan's flag to be hauled down by the assailants.

Being anxious to proceed to the city and finish my operations against it before dark, I only gave Captain Mundy time to spike the guns and throw them over the walls, and blow up the magazine, when I proceeded to my main object.

Aware that the Sultan had a heavy battery, a fleur d'eau, pointing directly down to a bend of the river, from which it was distant about eight hundred yards, and round which we must turn, and understanding that he had heavy works on the hills not far in the rear, I anchored immediately behind the point that protected us from them, to make my final arrangements for landing, &c. &c. These arrangements were, however, overturned by the violence of the ebb tide, which set down the river with a rapidity against which a row boat could with difficulty contend. I was therefore under the necessity of towing both gun boats and the division for landing; the former by the Phlegethon, and the latter by the Spiteful.

Having given the people their dinners, I again weighed, and no sooner did the ships open the point, than the batteries commenced a sharp and extremely well directed fire, and at the same time a play of musketry from the woods on our right, and to which the Spiteful was obliged to submit without retaliation. The critical situation in which she was placed (with the beach but a few yards beyond her paddle boxes, the Royalist in tow, and the boats filled with the whole of the landing force), requiring the utmost silence and attention to prevent the whole being thrown on shore. But the Phlegethon very promptly returned the fire from her own guns, which, with the battery of field pieces placed round her bows, and

the admirable fire from the brigade of rockets planted upon her bridge (both field pieces and rockets under the immediate command of Lieutenant Paynter), together with the now rapid progress of the whole force directly up the river, so astonished and dismayed the enemy, that they fled before the steamers could reach their works, or the storming party carry out the service intended for it. As quickly as possible the landing was effected, and the marines, under Captain Hawkins, immediately took possession of the heights which command the town.

The battery, fleur d'eau, was found to consist of eight brass and two iron guns, from sixty-eight to nine pounders, as more particularly detailed in the accompanying schedule. The one upon the heights immediately above it, of four guns, nine and six pounders, and four more upon another height commanding the latter, and a hundred yards in the rear of it; the whole are now in course of embarkation.

I much regret to add, that this service was not accomplished without loss, two men being killed and seven wounded; and the Phlegethon received several shot through her hull, and other damages in her paddle box, cooking boilers, &c. and which are now in course of repair.

So soon as the preliminary arrangements were made for the security of the city, I despatched Captain Mundy with the gun boats to destroy the five forts we had passed, and which he effected the same evening, having disabled seventeen iron, and brought away three brass guns.

The Sultan, I am informed, has fled into the interior with a large body of men, and many guns. I am now preparing a force to send in pursuit of him, so soon as I have accurate information of his place of retreat.

The gratifying duty now devolves on me, of assuring their Lordships of the zeal and devotion to the service of every individual I had the honour to have under my command. I have already mentioned the name of Lieutenant Patey, the First Lieutenant of the Agincourt, as second in command under Captain Mundy in the gun boats, and of whom Captain Mundy speaks in the highest terms; and I must bring to their Lordships' notice Lieutenant Paynter, the gunnery Lieutenant of the same ship. He was Adjutant of the landing party, and also commanded the rocket brigade at Malloodoo Bay last year, and the field piece and rocket brigades on the present expedition. On every occasion that his services have been required, I have remarked his zeal and intelligence, and to his assiduity and attention is mainly to be attributed the present state of gunnery discipline of the Agincourt, and the precision with which the field pieces, and particularly the rockets, were fired, affords a practical proof of the value of his instructions.

Upon two former services, Captain Hawkins has commanded the marines, amounting on this occasion to nearly 200 men, and the same zeal and attention has marked his conduct in the present, as in every former instance; and I have invested him with the charge of the protection of the town.

I must not omit to mention the care and assiduity displayed by Mr. J. E. Elliott, the Master of the Agincourt, in sounding the various intricacies of our approach, and preparing himself for the responsibilities of a pilot in a part hitherto unknown to him.

Although I have thus extremely limited the list of Officers brought prominently before their Lordships, I trust their Lordships will not

for an instant believe that such restriction arises from insensibility to the merits of all engaged; but where zeal has been general and equal, I feel a delicacy in drawing attention to one to the exclusion of another. Their Lordships will have before them the programme already referred to, containing the name of every Officer employed, and the duties assigned him; and I have the authority of the Captains and Officers under whom they served, for assuring their Lordships, that one principle of zeal and devotion influenced the whole.

The Phlegethon, Honourable East India Company's steamer, commanded by Mr. R. S. Ross, was placed under my command, as their Lordships are already aware, by the Governor of the Streights; and it is a pleasing duty I have to perform, in assuring their Lordships that the good opinion I had already formed of this Officer, when formerly under my orders in China, has, through his great zeal and activity, been fully maintained on the present occasion; and that it is my intention to make a similar communication to the Governor General of India.

I may not close this dispatch without conveying to Mr. Brooke, through its medium, my best thanks for the solicitude he has manifested for the success of the expedition, and the kind and important assistance I have received from him towards securing its favourable result; and I feel persuaded I shall not be disappointed in my expectation, that he will cheerfully permit me to draw still further upon his services.

I have the honour, &c.
THOMAS COCHRANE,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief, Compliments, &c.

THIS letter is from Sultan Omar Ali Saffudee, who is sitting upon the throne of the kingdom of Borneo and its dependencies, together with the under-mentioned Nobilities belonging to the said kingdom, viz., Pangeran Muda Mahomed, Pangeran Moumein, Pangeran Tuzzoodim, Pangeran Hassim, Pangeran Mat Sallay, Pangeran Khahar, Pangeran Bahar and all his sons, Pangeran Sora, Pangeran Sariam, Pangeran Bedurudeen, Pangeran Hassim, and all the Rajahs under them.

We are happy to learn that our friend has arrived, and in consequence we send a small boat to meet our friend James Brooke, Esq., Pangeran Muda Mahomed sends many compliments, and wishes to state some particulars about a ship which lately came to Borneo. When the news arrived in the city, within four or five hours afterwards the Sultan ordered a boat with two Pangerans, the chief of whom was Pangeran Sora, and Pangeran Hashim. On arriving at the ship they met the captain, and on finishing their conversation with him they requested leave to return, and the captain remarked—" at eight o'clock to-morrow I shall come up and meet the Sultan."

The Sultan was pleased to learn this, and waited two days without the captain coming, therefore he sent a boat with two Pangerans with a present of a bullock and fowls, and the provisions of the place. On arriving at the ship the captain would not receive them, and ordered them to return, not allowing them to approach.

On her returning to the city the Sultan required the news, and was very sorry, as was likewise the Pangeran Muda Mahomed, that the boats and pre-

sents of the Sultan had not been received. A follower of the Pangeran Bedurudeen, by name Si Japper, whom the Pangeran Muda Mahomed wished to detain, fled to the ship, and it was in consequence of this the captain did not receive the boat, because he was very angry. The Pangeran Muda Mahomed, with many compliments, requests our friend not to believe any thing Si Japper may have stated. Even the Sultan himself our friend cannot believe, without being certain of the facts from the other Rajahs, the Ministers and Nacodahs, and the people in general.

With our compliments we state our friend can consider the facts.

(L. S.) of Sultan.
(L. S.) of Pangeran Moumein.
(L. S.) of Muda Mahomed.

Agincourt, off Brunè River,
5th July 1846.

MEMORANDUM.

THE following arrangements are intended for carrying out the service on which the squadron is about to be employed, viz., the landing party to comprise the marines and small arm men of Her Majesty's squadron :

Marines—officers included, 200.
Agincourt—seamen, 186.
Iris—seamen, 64.
Hazard—seamen, 50.
Ringdove—seamen, 40.
Royalist—seamen, 20.
Spiteful—seamen, 40.

Total number of bayonets, 600.

List of the boats of the squadron that are to land the marines and small arm men :

Spiteful's paddle box boats, 2 boats, 8 boat keepers, 130 marines and small arm men.

Agincourt's pinnace, 1 boat, 2 boat keepers, 46 marines and small arm men.

Agincourt's cutters, 2 boats, 4 boat keepers, 48 marines and small arm men.

Iris's cutters, 2 boats, 4 boat keepers, 48 marines and small arm men.

Ringdove's cutter, 1 boat, 2 boat keepers, 20 marines and small arm men.

Hazard's cutter, 1 boat, 2 boat keepers, 20 marines and small arm men.

Phlegethon's cutters, 4 boats, 4 boat keepers, 74 marines and small arm men.

Total—13 boats, 26 boat keepers, 386 marines and small arm men.

As the boats cannot land all the force at one landing, it is to be disembarked in the following order :

1st. All the marines.

2d. Agincourt's seamen.

3d. Iris, Ringdove, Hazard, and Royalist's.

The boats, after landing the first party, will return with all expedition for the remainder.

Field Pieces, Mortar and Rocket Battery.

Field Pieces.—Agincourt, 1 six-pounder, 10 men. Iris, 1 six-pounder, 10 men. Spiteful, 1 twelve-pounder howitzer, 10 men. Phlegethon (N.B.), these field pieces to be manned by the Agincourt's men, 2 six-pounders, 20 men.

Total—5 six-pounders, 50 men.

Mortar — Agincourt, 1 twenty-four pounder, 6 men.

Rocket Tubes—Agincourt, 2 twenty-four pounders, 26 men. Phlegethon's tubes (these tubes are

manned by the Agincourt's men), 3 six-pounders, 18 men. Agincourt's tubes (these tubes are manned by the Iris's men), 2 three-pounders, 8 men.

Total—7 guns, 108 men.

To land Field Battery.

Ships' Boats :

Spiteful's spare boat lands 2 field pieces, 1 six-pounder rocket.

Spiteful's first cutter lands 1 twenty-four pounder rocket, and 1 six-pounder.

Spiteful's second cutter lands 1 twenty-four pounder rocket, 1 six-pounder rocket.

N.B. These field pieces and rocket tubes to be landed at the same time as the marines.

Agincourt's pinnace and cutter, after landing small arm men, to return for field pieces on board Phlegethon, 2 field pieces.

Iris's cutter, after landing small arm men, to return and land her field piece from Phlegethon, 1 field piece.

Phlegethon's boats, on returning to land Iris's rocket tubes and men, 2 three-pounder rockets.

Total—5 field pieces, 7 rockets.

Gun Boats :

Agincourt's launch, 1 twenty-four pounder howitzer, 19 men.

Agincourt's second barge, 1 eighteen-pounder carronade, 15 men.

Iris's barges, 2 twelve-pounders carronade, 26 men.

Spiteful's barge, 1 twelve-pounder carronade, 13 men.

Ringdove's pinnace, 1 twelve-pounder carronade, 13 men.

Hazard's pinnace, 1 twelve-pounder carronade, 13 men.

Total—7 guns, 99 men.

The whole of the marines to be embarked on board the Spiteful.

The Agincourt's small arm men to be embarked on board the Spiteful.

The rocket, mortar, and field-piece batteries and men to be embarked on board the Phlegethon.

The Iris's small arm men to be embarked on board the Royalist.

The seamen of the Ringdove will be assigned a ship, on ascending the river and quitting their own.

The gun boats and crews will be assigned a ship as a rendezvous.

One gig is to be in attendance from each ship.

If the gun boats are not required, they will be employed in landing marines and small arm men, and their crews are to join their respective companies.

The landing-boats, when required to row, to be manned temporarily from such division of seamen as can at the moment be spared.

Each boat, on landing the force, to be supplied with the number of boatkeepers assigned to it, and to be under the orders of the beachmaster, to whom the names of the boatkeepers are to be given; and the beachmaster will take particular care that the boats are kept afloat, and properly arranged, and that on passing and repassing between the ships and the shore, due arrangement is observed, and the duty performed with the utmost alacrity.

Two days' provisions for each person to be cooked on board their ships, when the signal is made for that purpose.

The Agincourt is to supply the Phlegethon with one week's provisions for one hundred men.

Each marine to have sixty rounds of ball cartridge in his pouch.

Each seaman thirty ditto.

Each gun-boat to carry one hundred rounds of shot, and as much ammunition for that number as the magazine will contain, the remainder to be sent on board the Spiteful, together with the reserve ball cartridge ammunition, to the extent of thirty rounds for each man; one hundred rounds of ammunition for each field piece, and the whole of the rocket ammunition.

The marines to be under the immediate command of Captain Hawkins.

The whole of the seamen, small arm men, field piece and rocket parties, to be under the command of Captain Johnstone, assisted by Commander Egerton.

The fieldpiece and rocket brigade to be under the immediate command of Lieutenant Paynter, assisted by Lieutenant Heath.

The gun-boats to be under the command of Captain Mundy, assisted by Lieutenant Patey.

Dr. Reid to superintend the medical department.

One assistant surgeon from the Agincourt to be attached to the marine brigade.

Dr. Anderson to attend the Agincourt's seamen.

One medical officer from the Hazard, Ringdove, and Spiteful, to attend the seamen, small arm men.

The divisions of small arm men are each to be commanded by a Lieutenant.

Lieut. Hankey, of the Hazard, to be beach-master.

The landing party to take their flannels and one blanket with each man. The officers may wear round jackets, hats or caps, and either cloth, flannel or duck trousers, as they please, boots or shoes, gaiters, &c.

The whole under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) THOS. COCHRANE,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

To respective Captains, Commanders, and Officers commanding.

Return of Officers employed in the Expedition under my personal Command, at the Capture and Destruction of the Forts and Batteries on the River Brunè, Borneo Proper, on the 8th July 1846.

Personal Staff.

Mr. Edward Waller, Secretary.
Lieutenant N. Vansittart, Flag Lieutenant.
Mr. S. G. Cresswell, Midshipman.
Mr. Robert H. Bullen, Clerk.
Officers of H. M. S. V. Spiteful.
Officers of H. M. barque Royalist.
Officers of Hon. E. I. C. S. V. Phlegethon.
(These ships ascended the river, and were present during the operations.)
Mr. J. E. Elliott, Master of the Agincourt, Pilot.

Brigade of Seamen, Rockets and Field Pieces.

Agincourt—Captain W. Hope Johnstone, in command of brigade, rockets, and field pieces; Mr. E. F. Dent, Mate, 1st company of small arm men, in absence of Lieutenant Reid; Mr. Hugh Hathorn, Midshipman; Lieutenant F. Tremlett, 2d company; Mr. William Lambert, Midshipman, 2d company; Mr. W. C. F. Wilson, Midshipman, 2d company; Lieutenant Marcus Lowther, 3d company; Mr. R. H. Burton, Midshipman, 3d company; Mr. C. W. Russell, Midshipman, 3d company; Lieutenant C. H. Young, 4th company; Mr. St. John Coventry, Midshipman, 4th company.

Iris—Lieutenant E. M. Matthews, 5th company; Mr. John J. S. Josling, Midshipman, 5th company; Mr. S. G. Rathbone, Midshipman, 5th company; Mr. S. J. M'Donnell, Midshipman, 5th company; Mr. P. A. Heidenstam, Swedish Navy, Supernumerary Midshipman, 5th company.

Spiteful—Lieutenant C. F. Newland, 6th company, with half of Royalist's men ; Mr. C. G. Grylls, Midshipman, 6th company.

Ringdove—Lieutenant G. L. Norcock, 7th company, with half of Royalist's men ; Mr. J. C. Darnkwardt, Swedish Navy, Supernumerary Midshipman.

Hazard—Commander F. P. Egerton, second in command of brigade, rockets and field pieces; Lieutenant E. E. Morgan, 8th company; Mr. David Spain, Midshipman, 8th company.

Royalist—Lieutenant John Reid, acting in command, attached to the 6th and 7th companies; Mr. F. B. Quin, Mate, attached to 6th and 7th companies; Mr. E. H. L. Ray, Midshipman, attached to the 6th and 7th companies.

Rockets and Field Pieces.

Agincourt—Lieutenant J. A. Paynter, in command; Mr. John Reeve, Mate; Mr. J. E. Grant, Naval Cadet; Mr. H. C. Young, Naval Cadet.

Iris—Lieutenant L. G. Heath, second in command; Mr. J. D. M'Crea, Midshipman; Mr. W. H. Harris, Master's Assistant.

Officers of the Royal Marines.

Agincourt—Captain Samuel Hawkins, in command.

Iris—First Lieutenant G. G. Alexander, royal marine artillery.

Agincourt—Second Lieutenant William M. Mansell.

Medical and other Officers.

Agincourt—Mr. John Watt Reid, Surgeon, Superintendent; Dr. William Macleod, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the brigade of royal marines.

Dædalus—Mr. Robert Anderson, Acting Surgeon, Agincourt's small arm men.

Spiteful—Dr. James Mitchell, Assistant Surgeon, small arm men.

Hazard—Mr. J. T. Veitch, Acting Surgeon, small arm men.

Hazard—Lieutenant H. B. Hankey, Beachmaster.

Agincourt—Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, Captain's Clerk.

Gun Boats.

Iris—Captain G. R. Mundy, in command.

Agincourt—Launch—Lieutenant G. E. Patey, and second in command; Mr. E. Homersham, Second Master; Mr. C. T. C. Grant, Naval Cadet. 2d Barge—Mr. Jabez Loane, Second Master; Mr. G. H. Burnaby, Midshipman; Mr. Thomas Cutler, Supernumerary Boatswain.

Iris—Pinnace—Lieutenant C. S. Dunbar; Mr. F. J. Hamilton, Midshipman. Barge—Mr. J. T. Sullivan, Second Master.

Ringdove—Pinnace—Lieutenant G. L. Norcock; Mr. John E. Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. A. M. Cochrane, Midshipman.

Spiteful—Pinnace—Lieutenant L. G. Halsted.

Hazard—Pinnace—Mr. W. F. Cooke, Gunner.

THOS. COCHRANE,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Return of Ordnance taken in the Forts on the River Brunè, Borneo Proper, on the 8th day of July 1846.

Battery No. 1, right bank, 3 iron six pounders.—Total 3.

Battery No. 2, left bank, 3 iron twelve pounders.—Total 3.

Battery No. 3, right bank, 1 brass eighteen pounder, 1 brass twelve pounder, 1 brass three pounder, 1 iron eighteen pounder.—Total 4.

Battery No. 4, right bank, 6 iron eighteen and twelve pounders.—Total 6.

Battery No. 5, right bank, 4 iron twelve and six pounders.—Total 4.

Battery No. 6, left bank, 1 brass sixty-eight pounder, 1 brass forty-two pounder, 1 brass thirty-two pounder, 1 brass eighteen pounder, 2 brass twelve pounders, 2 brass nine pounders; 2 iron twelve pounders.—Total 10.

Battery No. 7, left bank, 2 brass nine pounders, 2 brass six pounders.—Total 4.

Battery No. 8, 1 brass nine pounder, 1 brass six pounder, 1 brass four pounder, 1 brass three pounder.—Total 4.

Total—19 brass guns, 19 iron guns.—38.

All these guns were mounted, and in five of the batteries a quantity of ammunition of all kind found in the magazine. This was destroyed and the guns spiked, several thrown down the precipice, and the buildings burnt.

THOMAS COCHRANE,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

List of Killed and Wounded at the Attack on the Fort of Bruné, Borneo Proper, on the 8th of July 1846.

Agincourt—John Lillie, seaman, killed; Walter Power, seaman, severely wounded (arm since amputated); John Gomerson, seaman, slightly wounded on face and leg; Robert Doharty, seaman, slightly wounded in arm; John Lensar, seaman, slightly wounded on thigh.

Phlegethon—William Kind, carpenter, severely on face; Kala Chand, cook, severely wounded

(since dead); Baboo, cook, slightly wounded on arm; Moon Chally, stoker, slightly wounded on thigh.

Marines—None.

(Signed) J. WATT REID, Surgeon,
H. M. S. Agincourt, Superintending
Expeditionary Force.

Spiteful, River Brunè,
SIR, *Borneo Proper, July* 20, 1846.

HAVING received such information as to the retreat of the Sultan, as to hold out some hope of his capture, I directed Captain Mundy to take under his command, in addition to the gun-boats, one hundred and fifty marines, and a detachment of seamen, small-arm men and rocket party, and to proceed in the direction pointed out to him in pursuit of his Highness.

I have the honour to inclose a letter I have received from Captain Mundy, narrating his proceedings during a period of six days; and although the object of our pursuit has escaped us, it has offered an opportunity for the display of further zeal and cheerful obedience on the part of the officers and men, in a situation altogether novel to them; and afforded a gratifying proof of what their conduct would have been had their exertions been rewarded by the presence of an enemy.

I have the honour, &c.
THOS. COCHRANE,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

P. S.—The guns on the islands of Cherimon and Coin Arrang, alluded to in my letter No. 113, of the 9th instant, have since that date been sunk in deep water, and the batteries razed to the ground. T. C.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

Honourable Company's steam vessel Phlegethon, off City of Borneo, July 19, 1846.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency, that on the morning of the 10th instant I moved up the river Borneo, with the force which you did me the honour to place under my command; the strength of which, including the gun-boat division, I herewith annex (A).

Having understood from your Excellency that it was the intention of Mr. Brooke to accompany the expedition, the main object of which was to endeavour to penetrate into the interior as far as the village of Damuan, distant about thirty miles from this city, where it was reported the Sultan had fixed his head quarters, and with a body of five hundred men was determined to make a stand; I consulted Her Majesty's agent as to the best mode of carrying out your orders; and he coinciding in my opinion, that as rapid a march as possible should be made towards the Damuan district, I decided on carrying this plan into effect as soon as we could discover a place of disembarkation.

As your Excellency accompanied the expedition ten miles up the river, I shall commence my report from that time.

The boats, nineteen in number, containing nearly 500 men, on parting company with your Excellency, at 10 A.M., continued to ascend the river for half a mile, when they turned abruptly into a small creek on the left bank, which the native guides assured Mr. Brooke led to a village called Kabirun Battoo, where Hadji Assim, an adopted son of the Sultan, and one of the principal enemies of civilization, had retreated the day before the capture of the city.

After paddling and tracking the boats for three hours through intricate windings, with mangrove swamps on either hand, and overhanging trees level with the water's edge, affording constant work for our pioneers, and, owing to the rapid current, presenting considerable difficulty to the advance, particularly of the paddle-box boats laden with the detachment of royal marines, we finally gained a landing-place, the depth of water admitting the division of boats of the greatest draught to maintain their stations.

Having disembarked the party, we commenced our march without loss of time; a body of marines, forty strong, under the orders of Lieutenant Alexander, R.M.A., and a detachment of pioneers, advancing through the jungle in Indian files, about a hundred yards in advance of the main body, Mr. Brooke, myself, and two guides accompanying former. After a walk of twenty minutes, to our great surprize, the guides informed us that on emerging from the jungle we should be close on the village of Kuberan Battoo. This report we found correct; and having gained the open ground, I threw out flanking parties to the right and left, and surrounded the principal mansion—a building of considerable size, erected on piles, according to the Dyak fashion. It turned out to be deserted by the owners, but was full of valuable property secured in massive chests; also arms, ammunition, &c., both for great guns and small arms, and several tin cases of fine English powder; and a villager who was subsequently brought in confirmed the deposition of our guides that the whole property belonged to Hadji Assim, who, two days previously, on a requisition from the Sultan, had joined His Highness at Damuan.

Our Kadyan prisoner, after some persuasion, next informed us that there was a battery

in course of erection close at hand in the jungle for the protection of the causeway leading to the house, I therefore ordered Lieut. Mathews, commanding the seamen, small arm men of the Iris and Royalist, to reconnoitre with one of our guides; and he shortly returned with the report, that six pieces of brass ordnance of considerable dimensions were raised on an adjoining eminence in readiness for mounting, and that they completely commanded the path from our place of landing; these I took possession of and delivered over to the charge of Lieut. Patey, who, with a party from the gun boats, was ordered to guard the village and hold it for the main body of the expedition to fall back on.

At three P.M. we commenced our march from Kabiran towards Damuan, the rain falling heavily, and before the rear-guard had cleared the village we entered a marshy swamp, having apparently a broad buffalo path through which we moved on knee deep in mud. As we slowly advanced the swamp gradually deepened, the men were occasionally up to their middle in water floundering in the mud, and with difficulty keeping their ammunition dry; after struggling for an hour against such an unpromising road, and seeing in the distance no prospect of rising ground, moreover having in the mean time learnt from the natives that Damuan would be easier got at by returning to Borneo and ascending another creek, and being otherwise suspicious of our guides, I informed Mr. Brooke of my determination not to proceed further, as I considered it under all the circumstances of our position, in an unknown country and amongst hostile tribes, imprudent to attempt a further advance, I consequently ordered a retreat on Kabiran, where we bivouacked for the night amongst musquitoes and torrents of rain.

The following morning (July 11th), the expedition was again in movement at an early hour in two divisions, and the seamen under Lieut. Mathews reached a Kadyan village after two hours march, when, finding the pathway even more inaccessible from the rain of the previous night, and the guides constant in their statement by pointing to the sun that Damuan was yet six hours distant with, in some parts, passages over a country breast-high in water, I reluctantly gave up all hopes of reaching the Sultan's retreat by this route, and being convinced that my proper course was to fall back upon head quarters, and from thence to retrace our steps to the ships off Borneo, where I might replenish provisions and make a fresh start, should your Excellency approve of the plan. I informed Mr. Brooke of my decision, and having destroyed all the magazines, ammunition, and property belonging to Hadji Assim, and conveyed the brass ordnance, which were Spanish guns of great beauty, into the boats, I re-embarked at one P.M.; on getting clear of the creek, I had the pleasure of finding your Excellency in the main branch of the river, and I trust I may be allowed to express the gratification experienced by Mr. Brooke and myself at your consideration in bringing up the Phlegethon to assist our return, and also how gratified I felt at your approval of my proceedings, and at your giving me orders to prosecute the original plan by the other route, should Mr. Brooke's information obtained at Kabiran receive further confirmation.

On our arrival at the capital, the result of the inquiries made on the subject were so decidedly favourable, as to induce Mr. Brooke to request that your Excellency would give directions for the expeditionary force to make a second

attempt by the new route; and having received your orders to this effect, I started again from Bruné at 6·30 A.M. on the 13th, giving the people the previous day (Sunday) to rest.

The detachment of marines carried sixty rounds in their cartouche-boxes, the small arm party thirty rounds, with a hundred rounds of spare ammunition for each bayonet in the boats. Four days provisions were issued to each man, two being cooked and carried in the haversacks.

On leaving the city, instead of proceeding several miles up the river, as on the former occasion, we took the first large branch on the left bank, not a mile distant from the shipping, and continued ascending that stream in a south-westerly direction, with occasionally only four feet at low water till noon, when we entered the Damuan river, and half an hour afterwards pushed into a creek of a similar character to that leading to Kabiran, but more difficult of access, as was proved by the launch being unable to make any progress. At one P.M. the leading and smaller boats effected a landing at a place which, we were informed by some natives taken from their canoes, was called Palihoug, and that a road led from thence direct to Damuan, distant a march of twelve hours. A closer inspection, however, showed us that a morass, rendered impassable by the continued heavy rain of the last week, lay between us and the higher jungle ground.

At this unpleasant juncture of affairs, Mr. Brooke was assured that, by retracing our steps into the Damuan river, and then ascending it for a few miles, we should find another creek leading to the village of Malbout, which village was on the road to Damuan, and through which the force must have passed had it been able to prosecute the journey by land from Palihoug. Our boats

were accordingly retracked to the creek's entrance, and then moved up the Damuan river, in itself so confined at this part as to preclude our advance without the constant aid of our pioneers, who, in three cutters ahead under that efficient Officer, Lieutenant Heath, cleared the passage.

At three P.M. we entered the second creek, which was even more intricate than the last; and finally, at 4·30, after being ten hours at the paddles, we reached the edge of a swamp, which our guides informed us was the quay of Malbout.

I may here be allowed to express my great disappointment at such a termination to the maritime part of our expedition, and also to confess that I felt very great doubts as to the fidelity of our guides. The country, so far as the eye could trace, was one sheet of water, terminating in a jungle, the nearest angle of which might be a quarter of a mile distant. To this point I determined to direct our steps; and, accompanied by Mr. Brooke, with a guard of forty marines under Lieutenant Mansell, and by Lieutenant Vansittart, whom you kindly allowed to act as my aide-de-camp, we pushed on rapidly in the hope of discovering firm ground for the force to encamp on. The march as usual was knee deep, but on entering the jungle we discovered a tolerable path with a gentle rise, and half an hour's walk brought us to the promised village, which, with the exception of a few individuals, was entirely abandoned.

I despatched Lieutenant Vansittart to the boats to desire that the marines and the seamen of the marching party should be landed forthwith, and endeavour to get up before dark, leaving such of the gun-boats as had been able to penetrate the labyrinth of the creek to guard the provisions and spare ammunition. At this time the rain fell heavily, but the houses were fortunately water-

proof; and being, moreover, built on piles, moderate shelter was afforded to the detachments as they arrived; and by seven P.M. all the force was collected, and I received a report from Lieutenant Patey that the gun-boat division was all right.

Having detained some of the natives with a promise that their property should be protected if they would guide us to the Sultan's retreat, we enlisted three into our service, who appeared desirous of accepting the terms. These men assured Mr. Brooke that the Sultan, with a large body-guard, had passed up the river Damuan a week ago, and that he had blocked up the passage after him. I observed, however, that as we advanced the number of the Sultan's fighting men, as given by the guides, was rapidly diminishing, and, instead of five hundred, they were now reduced to half.

From the time occupied, and rate of progress, I imagine that at this place (Mallout) we were about twenty miles in a south-westerly direction from the capital, and amidst a race called Kadyans; they seemed a quiet, inoffensive people, and far less savage in appearance than the Dyaks at Kanowitt.

The rain continued incessant till five A.M. on the next morning, the 14th, when it cleared up. My plans were arranged for commencing the march into the interior at daylight, but the waters had risen so much on the lower ground during the night as to render access to the landing place a difficult operation, and it was six A.M. before Lieutenant Dunbar arrived with his detachment of blue jackets, which I ordered to garrison the village during our absence.

In order to test the fidelity of our guides, Mr. Brooke requested that they might be perfectly free during the night, and as they were still in the camp at daylight, we commenced our march with some

confidenee. On quitting the village, half an hour's mareh brought us to the termination of the jungle, and here we once more entered on a swampy flat of long grass, breast high, the beaten traek through it being every where from two to three feet deep —water and mud, but the depth being uniform, and large forest trees in view on the opposite side, our whole foree had passed over in three-quarters of an hour, and a mile's tramp in the jungle brought us to the village of Tanjong, where we found a white flag suspended from the roof of the largest building, but the women and ehildren, and the greater part of the inhabitants, had fled. Here we learnt that all these spots of higher and eultivated land were termed islands by the natives ; they were covered with fruit and eoeoa nut trees, and many shrubs and ereepers of great freshness and beauty, and the general eharaeter of the eountry, as we advaneed, was deeidedly improving.

Rigorous orders had been given to respeet the property as we passed through the different villages, whieh was well observed, and we eontinued our mareh alternately, through swamp and jungle, blazing the paths in every direetion to seeure our distinguishing the road baek, should the guides desert us.

At 10·30 we eame suddenly upon a larger building than any we had hitherto seen, erected elose to a running stream, at the foot of a high and well wooded bank. The house was evidently new, and on examination found to have been lately inhabited.

A striet seareh for arms and ammunition was instituted, and two shields were shortly diseovered, the largest of whieh, five feet long, ornamented with gilt, and having an imperial erown on the top, supported by two lions (not badly exeeuted), was immediately reeognized by Mr. Brooke as be-

longing to the Sultan, the sword-bearer having carried it before him at the reception given to your Excellency last year at the capital.

The usual quantity of arms, &c. were found, and several mats of great beauty, about thirty feet in length and ten feet wide, with furniture to correspond, the whole arrangement of the interior giving evidence that the Sultan had lately been a tenant, with the Pangerans who accompanied him in his flight. Observing that no injury was done to private property several of the natives here joined us, offering their services as guides, and assuring Mr. Brooke that the Sultan had only moved across the river, about two miles distant to another house, more difficult of access.

We, accordingly, pushed on without loss of time, once more buoyed up with the hope that the Sultan had determined to make a stand.

On arriving at the river, which was there about thirty yards wide, we found the bridge three feet under water, and owing to the strength of the stream quite impassable, the pioneers commenced at once to cut down the largest trees, which were close to the water's edge, and three of them falling at the same time directly across to the opposite bank, a compact bridge was soon formed and well knitted together by the creepers. In executing this service, which was specially under the charge of Lieutenant Heath, I remarked the exertions of Mr. Simpson, chief officer of the Phlegethon, whose small party of Javanese were most useful.

I may also mention, that on my calling for volunteers, Edward Burchatt, carpenter's crew of the Iris, swam the river, with his heavy axe in his hand, at the great risk of his life; John Martin, carpenter's mate of the Iris ; Alexander Lucas, C.C., of the Agincourt, and the artificers and pioneers of all the ships worked heartily. On crossing the river

our march was continued amidst a swampy jungle, with thicker underwood than we had previously experienced; but our guides pointing to some cocoa nut and palm trees in the distance, informed us that amongst them we should discover the Sultan's retreat; just before reaching this secluded spot, the natives rushed into the bush, and our whole party advanced, and on gaining the open country we found ourselves directly in face of a large and isolated building, standing on piles, with a rivulet ten feet broad passing in its rear, and the whole country round completely flooded. A glance at the desolated appearance of the place showed us at once that no enemy was there to oppose us. It had been evacuated probably the day before by the Sultan and his followers; magazines of powder, ammunition for guns of different calibre, and cartridges admirably made for musketry were found in considerable quantity, and one brass swivel gun of small dimensions, but the greater part of the valuable property had been carried off. Having destroyed the powder and well reconnoitred the swamp and jungle around, I directed Lieutenant Heath to expend his damp rockets on the building, which was then fired and burnt to the water's edge, which service concluded, we recrossed the river with our whole force, and after a march of seven hours from leaving Mallout encamped on the rising ground by the new house, in which was found the Sultan's shield. The rain had set in as usual in torrents at 3 P.M., and there being only shelter for half the force, the remainder bivouacked under bamboo sheds erected by themselves; during the whole night there was no cessation of the rain, no wind, and myriads of musquitoes.

On the next morning, Wednesday, July 15th, we commenced our march at an early hour to return to Mallout, a decision which Mr. Brooke

and myself had come to in consequence of the whole of our guides who were acquainted with this part of the country having left us, and it was therefore impossible to obtain further intelligence of the Sultan's movements. As the rear-guard passed out into the swamp, the Sultan's house was fired, and, with the adjoining buildings and all the property, burnt to the ground.

Passing through Tanjong we reached Mallout in the afternoon, where I found Lieut. Dunbar and party. The water in the creek had fallen between three and four feet, and the launch with the other gun boats had dropped out into the river. As it was too late in the day to ensure the embarkation of the force before dark, we bivouacked at Mallout for the night, and at four the following morning, the 16th, were in movement for the beach. The embarkation occupied three hours, the large boats being two miles from our first place of landing, and the swamp was now nearly dry across.

We reached the main stream without difficulty, and I had again the pleasure of meeting your Excellency coming up to look after us, and of reporting to you that though the Sultan had eluded us, we had this time effected our march on Damuan, and that every man of the party had returned in safety, and very few cases of sickness.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency with the uniform good conduct of all the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines under my command.

During the six days occupied in the double expedition, I had no complaint of straggling or misconduct, and though the enemy offered no opposition to our advance, I hope I may be excused for bearing testimony to the cheerfulness of all under the discouraging circumstances of con-

tinued marching in jungle and swamps, knee deep, with heavy rain during the whole period, constantly wet to the skin, and rest at night impossible.

I was much indebted to Captain Hawkins, commanding the detachment of royal marines, for his exertions during the march, and to Lieutenants Matthew, Heath, and Newland, who commanded divisions of seamen, and to Lieutenant Vansittart, my Aid-de-Camp.

Mr. Reeves and Mr. Quin, Mates of Agincourt and Royalist, were attentive to their duties.

I was highly satisfied with the zeal and intelligence of Lieutenant Patey, in immediate command of the gun boats, and he was cheerfully assisted by Lieutenants Norcock, Dunbar, and Morgan, and by Mr. Loane and Mr. Sullivan, Second Masters of the Agincourt and Iris.

Mr. Brooke, throughout the march, shewed the greatest anxiety to spare the houses and property unconnected with the Sultan.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the ordnance captured. (B.)

I have the honour, &c.,
G. RODNEY MUNDY,
Captain of Her Majesty's ship Iris,
and Commanding Officer.

To His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, C. B. &c. &c. &c. Commander in Chief.

Return of the Force employed during the Expedition up the Borneo River under my Command, between the 10th and 16th of July 1846.

Detachment of royal marines, Captain Hawkins, 155 men; from Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, Her Majesty's ship Iris, Her Majesty's steamer Spiteful, Her Majesty's brig Ringdove, Her Majesty's sloop Hazard, Her Majesty's sloop Royalist.

Seven gun-boats, Lieutenant Patey, 119 men; from Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, Her Majesty's ship Iris, Her Majesty's steamer Spiteful, Her Majesty's brig Ringdove, Her Majesty's sloop Hazard.

Seamen, small-arm men, Lieutenants Mathews and Newland, 136 men; from Her Majesty's ship Iris, Her Majesty's steamer Spiteful, Her Majesty's sloop Royalist.

Pioneers and rocket brigade, Lieutenant Heath, 52 men; from Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, Her Majesty's ship Iris, Honourable East India Company's steamer Phlegethon.

Captain's gig, 10 men; from Her Majesty's ship Iris.

Total—472 men.

(Signed) G. RODNEY MUNDY,
Captain of Her Majesty's ship Iris,
and Commanding Officer.

Agincourt, off the River Brunè,
SIR, *Borneo Proper, 20th July* 1846.

REFERRING to my letter of the 30th May last, No. 95, relative to Borneo, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on my arrival at Singapore, I received from Captain Sir Edward Belcher, of the Samarang, the accompanying narrative of events that had occurred on that part of the Bornean coast he had recently visited, and which, more or less, bear upon the disastrous transactions that had taken place in the capital.

On my arrival at the Sarawak, on the 24th ultimo, and meeting Mr. Brooke, I learnt from him that subsequent reports to those already transmitted to their Lordships led him to believe that his first information had not been exaggerated. Under these circumstances, I invited Mr. Brooke (and he readily accepted the invitation) to accompany me to the seat of government, for the purpose of assisting in the investigation of the outrages alleged to have been committed.

We arrived off Navarro island, at the entrance of Brunè river, on the 4th instant, and it was not long before we were visited by some fishermen belonging to the city, from whom we learnt with regret that the reality had gone far beyond the report; that Rajah Muda Hassim, one of his sons, Panjeran Bedurudeen, seven brothers, one sister, and other relations, and about a similar number of other persons, had been put to death at the same time. Subsequently two of the remaining princes were sacrificed, upon it being ascertained that the person named Japper (alluded to by Mr. Brooke in his letter inclosed in my despatch No. 95, of the 30th May,) as having fled to him to bring information of the transaction was known to have departed, leaving in existence of that family only two brothers, and the son and heir of the Rajah, who were protected by the most powerful remaining Pangeran, named Moumein, who, although son in law of the Sultan, disapproved of

the deed, but confined his interference to the protection of those parties.

The cause of this sudden change of conduct on the part of the Sultan (who, their Lordships are already aware, is a very weak as well as ill-conditioned character) was the fate that had attended Pangeran Usop, whom, their Lordships will remember, I, at the Sultan's request, last year attacked and drove from the city, and who was subsequently taken and put to death by Bedurudeen, in consequence of an attack he made upon it after my departure. It would appear that the Sultan's reputed son, a man of worthless character, Pangeran Hassim, had married Usop's daughter, and, partaking of his father in law's hostility to the English and disposition to piracy, as well as deeply resenting his fall, and exercising the very great influence he had over the mind of the Sultan, he, in conjunction with a very clever and artful man named Hadgi Samoad, at last brought His Highness to consent to this deed of revenge.

Our informants further stated, that so soon as this crime had been perpetrated, the Sultan began to place the river and city in a state of defence, and Commander Egerton, of the Hazard, corroborated the statement that a trap had been laid for him to get him to the city, and, as alleged by the informants, with the view of putting him to death.

Under all the foregoing circumstances, and those considerations alluded to in my letter No. 95, before referred to, there did not appear to me the shadow of a doubt as to my right with reference to those principles which govern European States under similar circumstances, to proceed with an armed force, and demand an explanation of these hostile deeds; and, acting upon this conviction, the result is communicated to their Lordships in my letter of the 9th instant, No. 113.

On our arrival at the city, we found it entirely deserted by the inhabitants ; those fled who felt they were compromised, and the remainder, no doubt, from apprehension of being confounded with them.

By means, however, of Japper, we managed to open a communication with those friendly to us ; and on the following day I was visited by Pangeran Moumein, Pangeran Baher, and Pangeran Muda Mahomed, and had a long interview with them on that occasion. Their story was nearly to the same effect, and in unison with that which had already reached us.

The future then became the most interesting subject for discussion. The Sultan had fled, and they were, in fact, without a government. I invited them to come to some determination as to the course they would pursue for the well being of their country, but they appeared to be entirely paralyzed.

Pangeran Moumein, although condemning the Sultan's proceedings and himself very respectable in character, yet was most timid, and seemed to have an aversion to setting the Sultan aside ; and the others, although very violent against him, had neither talent nor weight to undertake the formation of a new government.

Mr. Brooke landed on the following day, and at Moumein's house had a meeting on an enlarged scale, and stated to it my readiness to assist them in any measure that would have the effect of putting an end to the existing anarchy, or that might give permanent security to life and property; but on this, and subsequent occasions, he found the same timidity and irresolution to prevail as at their conference with me. In point of fact, the massacre had been of that sweeping character, as to cut off every man of weight or intelligence, and

leave the survivors in an irrecoverable state of helplessness and dismay.

In the meantime, the common people had recovered from their panic, and commenced returning to the town; and by the fourth or fifth day nearly every house was inhabited, and the same busy scene presented itself as on ordinary occasions; the boats flocking round the ships to sell or exchange their produce, with as much confidence as in any English port; and I am persuaded nothing would have been more gratifying to them than to have learnt from me that I was authorized to establish an Englishman (such an one, for instance, as Mr. Brooke) as their governor and chief, under whom they would have felt confident of the undisturbed enjoyment of the produce of their industry, and of protection from uncertain and despotic exactions.

My letter of the 20th instant, No. 115, will have informed their Lordships of my unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of the person of the Sultan. The other individual, named Hadji Samod, already alluded to, appeared to be a particular object of hatred on the part of the people, both as the Sultan's adviser and supporter; and at their suggestion, I dispatched a small but unsuccessful expedition in search of him; and they sent several war-boats on the same mission, in another direction; but the Hadji has, as yet, escaped capture; although three of his principal adherents have been taken, and whom the authorities immediately put to death.

Having remained eleven days at the city without any prospect of securing a definite and satisfactory arrangement, it became a matter for consideration as to the next best course to be adopted that would hold out any hope of my leaving the city, and those friendly to the English,

even in a temporary state of security; and Mr. Brooke concurred with me in thinking that the effect might be good were I to address a sort of proclamation to the chief persons actually in the place, to be given to the Sultan on his return, detailing the whole of the proceedings that had taken place between us during the last twelve months, pointing out the unprincipled and dishonest conduct of the Sultan—showing how entirely he and they were at my mercy—yet still holding out the olive branch to him, but declaring my determination to act with the extreme of vigor should he ever again evince hostility to Great Britain.

I accordingly framed a document, of which the enclosed (so far as the genius of the Malayan and English languages will admit) is a copy, and having intimated that all the authorities, merchants, &c. &c. should assemble on board the Spiteful yesterday, to hear a proclamation read to them, they assembled in a large body, when Mr. Brooke was so kind as to explain to them the course of our proceedings, the kind feeling we had towards the country, and our desire for its prosperity and happiness.

The document was then read by the interpreter. They seemed perfectly pleased with its contents, and no less so with the intimation that I intended to leave a ship of war with them until Mr. Brooke's return.

I sailed so soon as the meeting broke up, and in a few days intend to visit, on my way to China, several ports to the north of this, where it is desirable to convince the inhabitants they are not forgotten, and that their acts are watched. Mr. Brooke will accompany me on this visit, and call here again on his return to the Sarawak, to ascertain what course things have, in the mean-

time, taken, and as Borneo is within the limits, I have assigned to Captain Mundy as his charge. The Iris and Hazard will remain on the coast as long as circumstances may render necessary.

I lament it is not in my power to afford a more satisfactory narration of my political proceedings with regard to this fine and interesting country, and trust that my failure to attain all I rather wished, than expected, may be attributed to circumstances over which I had no controul, rather than to any deficiency either in exertion or judgment on my part; and it will be most gratifying to me to learn that their Lordships and Her Majesty's Government approve of my conduct and proceedings on the present occasion. I have, &c.

THOS. COCHRANE,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

Her Majesty's ship Samarang,
SIR, *Singapore, June* 15, 1846.

IN compliance with your directions, I have drawn up the following report from memory of the intercourse which took place between the people residing on the northern coast of Borneo, between Maluda Bay and Labuan, during my late visit. We found them particularly shy, and not inclined to intercourse until we reached the river Tampassuk and Ambong. I had entered Ambong for the purpose of obtaining astronomical observations and procuring bullocks. Our reception was that of old friends, and the Orangkayah immediately

communicated "that our allies Rajah Muda Hassim and Bedurudeen had been massacred by order of the Sultan at Brunè.

On the day following, during the prosecution of my survey of the Abai river, I was visited by the Rajah Matabak, of Tampassook, and a Pangeran, whom he introduced as a brother of Bedurudeen.

The countenance I knew, but I did not recollect him at Sarawak, although from his reminding me of several circumstances relative to the submersion of the Samarang, I was satisfied that he belonged to that party. The Rajah is related to Bedurudeen, the mother of the latter being one of the Illanon princesses.

The Rajah reminded me of my visit with Mr. Brooke in October 1845, shewed me a pencil memorandum then made, and also a paper in the Malay character, with the seal and signature of your Excellency. This I have since understood was written by Bedurudeen for some purpose connected with the Illanons. These papers he sent on board for perusal.

The Rajah visited the ship on the following day, and expressed his anxiety to avenge the insult put on his family by the disgraceful murder of his relatives, "because they were attached to the Whites" (orang-putch). He first enquired, "if I would aid his force in taking Brunè." Secondly, "if I would convey his force there." Thirdly, "if I would permit them to pass my boats to Brunè."

I declined acting in concert, but gave permission for his armed boats to pass to Brunè, but without any document.

He expressed himself (as well as his people) firmly attached to Great Britain, and that the whole coast were indignant at the base conduct of the Sultan, and wished to avenge it. At this

place I found a Spaniard (native of Manila), who asked for protection, having been captured by the Illanons of Tampassook four or five years since, and purchased by the Sultan. I took him on board.

On my visits to the different rivers between Amboug and Labuan, our reception was flattering, but more particularly at the Kabatuan and Kimanis. At the former I met with one of the Rajah Muda's brothers (Matahoud), and his son also a relative Matzaout. They came down in state, inquired anxiously if Mr. Brooke was coming to their aid, and were all prepared to join any expedition which might be sent against Brunè.

At the Kimanis, where Bedurudeen came up with and destroyed Pangeran Usop, I found the Orang Kayah at the beach *timid.* He was attached to the interests of Rajah Muda Hassim, but warned me "that I would meet with bad men near Pulo Tiga."

Between Pulo Tiga and Labuan the natives exhibited *distrust*, and retired inland upon our approach. As I was shifting stations, and was quietly walking along the beach, I heard the report of a musket beside me. On turning round, the seamen who accompanied me told me "that I had been fired at;" and the yell from the woods soon satisfied me that the attack was not a casualty. I found that the Spaniard I had rescued at Tampassook, and who was ten yards below me on the beach, stooping to pick up shells, was wounded in the arm, the ball passing through his shirt near the spine, and also through the sleeve. The wound was little more than a graze. Shortly after this the natives came down with a flag of truce, or a dirty rag to represent it, attended with gestures of bravado.

Calling the boats in, I directed a fire to be opened by one of the cutters, as well as a dis-

charge from the muskets of the gig's crew. This put them to the route, carrying off one man severely wounded.

On my reaching Labuan, the canoes approached me without fear, I inquired of the fate of the Rajah Muda Hassim and Bedurudeen, and they replied without concern, "They were killed by the Sultan four months ago." I told them "it was a very bad act;" they smiled, but made no reply. They denied that any vessel of war had visited the place within the last four months, which I knew to be untrue. I believe that they were spies.

On my arrival at Sarawak, I found that Mr. Brooke had gone in the Phlegethon to visit the Linga Sakkarrau and Siriki rivers, and put down some quarrels which probably had for their final object an attack upon Sarawak. By letter from him, I find that he has brought them to their senses, and induced the waverers (between allegiance to the Sultan and himself) to declare for him. Our provisions being at a very low ebb, I was compelled to return without seeing Mr. Brooke.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD BELCHER, Captain.

To His Excellency Rear Admiral
Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B.,
Commander in Chief, &c.

From His Excellency Sir Thomas Cochrane, the Admiral Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces within these Seas, to Pangeran Moumein, who has authority in Brunè, to Pangeran Bahar, the Ministers, Nacodahs, and community of the good people of that city.

IT was this time last year that I heard, through James Brooke, Esq. of Sarawak, that the Sultan invited me to visit Borneo.

On my arrival off Moarro, he sent Pangeran Bedurudeen, and numerous other princes, to welcome me, stating that they had his friendship.

At the Sultan's solicitations I visited the city, he again expressed to me his confidence in his uncle Rajah Muda Hassim and Pangeran Bedurudeen, and his apprehension of Pangeran Usop. He solicited me to send a guard to protect his palace from Pangeran Usop's designs, and he invited me to attack and if possible destroy him.

He also requested me to attack Seriff Housman, because it was Seriff Housman's intention to ruin Brunè, in consequence of the treaty entered into by the Sultan and Muda Hassim with the Queen of Great Britain. I went and attacked Seriff Housman, and annihilated him, at a great cost of British life.

After this James Brooke, Esq. visited the Sultan, and he returned many thanks for what we had done, and expressed himself entirely friendly to us. Yet a short time afterwards he ordered the death of his uncle, the Rajah Muda Hassim, Pangeran Bedurudeen, and many other of his relations, all of whom he declared to me were his friends; and, conscious of his fault, he immediately erected forts and batteries to oppose the British.

Shortly after that he endeavoured to entrap, by

false representations, the captain of the man of war I sent to Brunè.

Subsequently, on my arrival with the squadron and ascending the river, his forts and batteries fired upon our ships first, without any provocation. On that very day, in a moment as it were, his forts and batteries were destroyed, and the city was captured; and, if I were to retaliate upon him as he deserves, I should reduce the whole to ashes.

But I have pity upon the better portion of the community, and though the conduct of the Sultan is detestable in the eyes of God and the Queen, I have likewise, for this once, some pity for the Sultan, because I understand he has been instigated by wicked advisers, and that if I spare him now, he will undoubtedly drive them from his country.

I extend this clemency because clemency is the attribute of the British nation, and because I wish, if possible, to spare this fine country.

I shall send one of my ships of war, from time to time, to inquire into the conduct of the Sultan; and he may rest assured, should I find he adheres to his wicked courses, I will return. I will burn the city to the ground, and I will pursue the Sultan and expend thousands of dollars until I take him either dead or alive.

Let the Rajahs choose between good and evil, let the Sultan also choose the wise alternative—let him rule his country with justice and mercy; and at a future time he may ensure the friendship of the Queen of England, who has the will and the power to foster the good and punish the evil doer.

The Admiral requests Pangeran Moumein to let the Sultan thoroughly understand the contents of this letter, the moment he returns to the city.

Dated on board Her Britannic Majesty's steam vessel Spiteful, off the city of Brunè, the 19*th of July* 1846.

Downing-Street, September 29, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable George Grey, Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Captain of the port of Gibraltar.

Crown-Office, September 26, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Clonmel.

The Honourable Cecil Lawless, in the room of the Right Honourable David Richard Pigott, who has accepted the office of Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 2, 1846.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *September* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been concluded between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of Saxony, whereby due protection has been secured within the Saxon dominions for the

authors of books, dramatic works, or musical compositions, and the inventors, designers, or engravers of prints and articles of sculpture, and the authors, inventors, designers, or engravers of any other works whatsoever of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain and of Saxony do now or may hereafter give their respective subjects the privilege of copyright, and for the lawful representatives or assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, or engravers, with regard to any such works first published within the dominions of Her Majesty:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to Her by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the seventh and eighth years of Her reign, intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to "international copyright," doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the day of the date hereof, the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of any of the following works (that is to say), books, prints, articles of sculpture, dramatic works, musical compositions, and any other works of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain give to British subjects the privilege of copyright, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers, respectively, shall, as respects works first published within the dominions of Saxony, after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, have the privilege of copyright therein for a period equal to the term of copyright which authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of the like works, respectively, first published in the United Kingdom are by law entitled to; provided such books, dramatic

pieces, musical compositions, prints, articles of sculpture, or other works of art, have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within twelve months after the first publication thereof, in any part of the Saxon dominions:

And it is hereby further ordered, that the authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions which shall, after the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, have been or be first publicly represented or performed within the dominions of Saxony, shall have the sole liberty of representing or performing in any part of the British dominions such dramatic pieces or musical compositions, during a period equal to the period during which authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions first publicly represented or performed in the United Kingdom are entitled by law to the sole liberty of representing or performing the same; provided such dramatic pieces or musical compositions have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said recited Act, within twelve calendar months after the time of their being first represented or performed in any part of the Saxon dominions:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *September* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament holden in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled " An Act to amend an Act, of the " seventh and eighth years of Her present Ma- " jesty, for reducing, under certain circumstances, " the duties payable upon books and engravings," it is enacted, that whenever Her Majesty has, by virtue of any authority vested in Her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, or makers of any books, prints, or other works of art, first published in any foreign country or countries, shall have the privilege of copyright therein, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she think fit, from time to time, by any Order in Council, to declare that, from and after a day to be named in such Order, in lieu of the duties of Customs from time to time payable on the importation into the United Kingdom of books, prints, and drawings, there shall be payable only such duties of Customs as are mentioned in the said Act:

And whereas Her Majesty hath this day, by virtue of the authority vested in Her for that purpose, declared that the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of books, prints, and certain other works of art, first published within the dominions of Saxony, shall have the privilege of copywright therein:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the

advice and consent of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in lieu of the duties of Customs now payable upon books, prints, and drawings, published at any place within the dominions of Saxony, there shall be payable only the duties of Customs following (that is to say):

On books originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished at any place within the dominions of Saxony, a duty of two pounds ten shillings per hundred weight.

On books published or republished at any place within the dominions of Saxony, and not being books originally produced in the United Kingdom, a duty of fifteen shillings per hundred weight.

On prints and drawings, plain or coloured, published at any place within the dominions of Saxony,

	s.	*d.*
Single, each - - -	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Bound or sewn, the dozen -	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church, called Saint Mary's Church, situate in the

parish of Kingswinford, in the county of Stafford, and within the diocese of Lichfield, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Saint Mary, Kingswinford."

This Gazette likewise contains Addresses to the Queen, from the Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Fowey and its vicinity; the Mayor, Corporation, and Inhabitants of Lostwithiel; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Falmouth; the Mayor, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the town of Marazion, in Mount's-bay; the Mayor, Clergy, Justices, Aldermen, Counceillors, and others, inhabitants of the borough of Penryn; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall; and the Mayor, Aldermen, Counceillors, and Burgesses of the borough of Truro, on the occasion of Her Majesty's late visit to the county of Cornwall; also one from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Truro, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, upon the same subject.

St. James's-Palace, October 2, 1846.

[The following artiele is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Friday the 24th of July last.]

St. James's-Palace, July 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Earl of Morley to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of George Augustus Frederick John Lord Glenlyon, resigned.

Foreign-Office, October 2, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of M. Herm. C. Stakemann, as Consul at Adelaide, South Australia, for the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Admiralty, 1st October 1846.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having reason to believe that the Scheme of Retirement, dated 31st August last, and which is intended to extend to all Captains of the Royal Navy of seniority prior to 1827, who shall be 55 years of age (and in particular cases above the age of 50), notice of which was only communicated to the several Officers by letter, dated the 7th September, may not have reached such Officers as are residing abroad (or at a distance) sufficiently early for their replies to have been received, their Lordships have determined to extend the time for Officers sending in their names until the 1st November next, it being understood, that the List will be closed on that day, and that the Retired Pay will commence from the 1st of October, as originally intended.

Whitehall, September 12, 1846.

The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Christopher John Geldard, of Settle, in the county of York, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the west riding of the county of York.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 6, 1846.

Whitehall, September 12, 1846.

THE Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed William Jones, of Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Montgomery, also in and for the counties of Radnor and Salop.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 9, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the district parish of Longton, in the

parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield, and that the same shall be named, "The District of Edensor."

St. James's-Palace, October 5, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain the Honourable Robert-Edward Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Captain Henry Meynell, of the Royal Navy, resigned.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 13, 1846.

Foreign-Office, October 10, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Theodore Salvesen, as Consul at Grangemouth, for His Majesty the King of Hanover.

This Gazette contains a list of casualties by death of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of Her Majesty's 60th (1st battalion) and 86th regiments of foot, in the East Indies, during the month of June last.

Whitehall, September 12, 1846.

The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's

Court of Common Pleas, has appointed John Lane the younger, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Warwick.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset-House, October 13, 1846.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales;" and of the subsequent Acts amending and explaining the same; and of the Act, of the second year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland:"

This is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners have appointed John Ball, of No. 85, Stephen's-green, Dublin, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be an Assistant Commissioner to act in Ireland, and as such Assistant Commissioner to carry the said last-mentioned Act into execution; and that the said John Ball, on this 13th day of October 1846, took the oath required by the said first-mentioned Act before the Honourable Mr. Justice Erle, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at his house, Ormley, Ham, in the county of Surrey.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 16, 1846,

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *September* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting the "office of county coroner," it is enacted, that when and as often as it shall seem expedient to the justices of any county that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of that Act, or that any alteration should be made of any division theretofore made under that Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division or alteration be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof be given to the coroner or coroners of such county as thereinafter provided; and it is thereby further enacted, that the clerk of the peace should give notice of any such resolution to every coroner for such county, and of the time when the petition would be taken by the said justices into consideration, and the justices should confer with every such coroner

who should attend the meeting of the justices for that purpose touching such petition, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as should appear to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of that Act, and such petition, with a description of the several proposed districts, and of the boundaries thereof, with the reasons upon which the petition is founded, should be certified to Her Majesty, under the hands and seals of two or more justices present when such petition should be agreed to, and the clerk of the peace for such county should forthwith give or send a true copy of such petition, certified under his hand, to every coroner for such county; and it is thereby further enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, if she should think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after taking into consideration any such petition, and also any petition which might be presented to Her by any coroner of the same county concerning such proposed division or alteration, or whenever it should seem fit to Her Majesty to direct the issue of a writ de coronatore eligendo, for the purpose of authorizing the election of an additional coroner above the number who had been theretofore customarily elected to such county, to order that such county should be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of that Act, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place within each district the court for the election of coroner for such district should be holden, as thereinafter provided, and every such Order should be published in the London Gazette; and whereas the justices of the peace of the county

of Devon, assembled in quarter sessions on the fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, did resolve that an humble petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying for such division or alteration as thereinafter mentioned, and did adjourn the further consideration thereof until the quarter sessions held on the sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; and whereas due notice of such resolution and adjournment, and of the time when such petition would be taken into consideration, was duly given by the clerk of the peace of the said county to every coroner of the said county; and whereas afterwards, pursuant to the said adjournment, the several coroners of the said county did attend and confer with the justices of the said county; and whereas the said justices did afterwards present to Her Majesty their petition, certified under the hands and seals of three of the justices present when the said petition was agreed to, representing, that at the quarter sessions of the peace held for the said county of Devon on the fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Her Majesty's said justices of the peace then and there assembled passed the following resolution, "that by an Act, passed in the seventh and eight years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the law respecting the office of county coroner,' it is enacted, that when it should seem expedient to the justices of any county that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of that Act, or that any alteration should be made of any division theretofore made under that Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to your Majesty, praying that such

division or alteration be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof should be given to the coroners of such county, as thereinafter provided; that the clerk of the peace should give notice of any such resolution to every coroner for such county, and of the time when the petition would be taken by the said justices into consideration, and the justices should confer with every such coroner who should attend the meeting of the justices for that purpose touching such petition, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as should appear to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of that Act, and such petition, with a description of the several proposed districts, and of the boundaries thereof, with the reasons upon which the petition is founded, should be certified to your Majesty, under the hands and seals of two or more of the justices present when such petition should be agreed to, and the clerk of the peace for such county should forthwith give or send a true copy of such petition, certified under his hand, to every coroner for such county; and it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful to your Majesty, if your Majesty shall think fit, with the advice of your Privy Council, after taking into consideration any such petition, and also any petition which might be presented by any coroner of such county, concerning any such proposed division or alteration, to order that such county shall be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of that Act, as to your Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place within each district the court for

the election of coroner for such district shall be holden, as therein provided, and every such Order should be published in the London Gazette; that it did seem expedient to the justices of the peace for the county of Devon, assembled at their Michaelmas sessions, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, acting under the powers and provisions of the said Act of Parliament, and taking into consideration all the circumstances appearing to them fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of the said Act, that for the more convenient election of the coroners, and for the better enabling them to discharge their duties, the said county of Devon should be divided into the six districts hereinafter mentioned, for the purposes of that Act, and they did thereupon resolve, that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division should be made, and they thereupon adjourned the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof should be given to the coroners for the said county, which notice they directed to be given by the clerk of the peace; that such notice was duly given to the coroners, and of the time when the petition would be taken into consideration, and the justices having conferred with the coroners who attended the meeting of the justices for that purpose, touching the said petition, and having duly considered some objections which were made by the said coroners, the said justices of the peace, in the quarter sessions assembled, now humbly pray your Majesty, that for the reasons aforesaid, the county of Devon may be divided for the purposes of the said Act into the said six districts, each of which said districts to comprize the whole of the several parishes specified under such district in the schedule thereunder written, and that the name of each of such

district be the name set forth in the said schedule, and that the place within each district in which the court for the election of a coroner for such district be as thereinafter named, that is to say, for the first division, the town of Honiton; for the second division, the town of Crediton; for the third division, the town of Barnstaple; for the fourth division, the town of Okehampton; for the fifth division, the town of Devonport; and for the sixth division, the town of Totnes, all in the said county of Devon; and that said justices further represented, that the said six districts, mentioned in the said schedule, should be called by the respective and several names following, that is to say, No. 1, to be called the Honiton District, and comprising the following parishes, that is to say, Awliscombe, Buckerell, Clayhidon, Churchstanton, Culmstock, Dunkeswell, Hemiock, Axminster, Axmouth, Seaton and Beer, Colyton, Combpyne, Kilmington, Membury, Musbury, Shute, Uplyme, Uffculme, Kentisbeer, Sowton, Dalwood, Stockland, Combrawleigh, Honiton, Luppitt, Upottery, Yarcombe, Branscombe, Broadhembury, Cotleigh, Farway, Gittisham, Monkton, Northleigh, Offwell, Sheldon, Southleigh, Widworthy, Ottery Saint Mary, Feniton, Harpford, Ven Ottery Tallaton, Plymtree, Payhembury, Sidmouth, Salcombe Regis, Sidbury, Clisthydon, Clist Saint Lawrence, Whimple, Aylesbeare and Newton Poppleford Bicton, Clist Saint George, Clist Honiton, Clist Saint Mary, Clist Satchfield Tything, East Budleigh, Colaton Rawleigh, Farringdon, Littleham and Exmouth, Lympstone, Otterton, Rockbeare, Withycombe Rawleigh, Woodbury, Shapcombe; No. 2. to be called the Crediton District, and comprising the several parishes following, that is to say, Bampton, Burlescombe, Clayhanger, Hockworthy, Holcombe Rogus, Morebath, Calverleigh,

Huntsham, Loxbeare, Tiverton, Uplowman, Washfield, Halberton, Sampford Peverell, Willand, Bickleigh, Bradninch, Cadbury, Cadeleigh, Cullompton, Netherexe, Broad Clist, Butterleigh, Silverton, Thorverton, Upexe, East Worlington, Witheridge, Thelbridge, Washfordpyne, Puddington, Woolfardisworthy, Crediton, Colebrooke, Bow, Zeal Monachorum, Nymet Rowland, Coldridge, Down Saint Mary, Clannaborough, Hittesleigh, Cheriton Bishop, Morchard Bishop, Lapford, Brushford, Wembworthy, Rackenford, Eggesford, Chawleigh, Kennerleigh, Cheriton Fitzpaine, Poughill, Stockleigh English, Sandford, Upton Hellions, Stockleigh Pomeroy, Shobrooke, Newton Saint Cyres, Alphington, Ashton, Ashcombe, Brampfordspeke, Bridford, Christow, Doddiscombsleigh, Dunchideock, Dunsford, Exminster, Holcombe Burnell, Heavitree, West Worlington, Huxham, Ide, Kenn, Kenton, Mamhead, Pinhoe, Poltimore, Powderham, Rewe, Shillingford, Saint Leonard, Saint Thomas, Stoke Canon, Topsham, Tedburn Saint Mary, Upton Pyne, Whitstone, Cruwys Morchard, Okeford, Stoodleigh, Templeton; No. 3, to be called the Barnstaple District, and comprising the several parishes following, that is to say, Ashford, Arlington, Atherington, Barnstaple, Berrynarbor, Brendon, Bittadon, Bishopstawton, Braunton, Bratton Fleming, Challacombe, Combmartin, Countisbury, East Down, Fremington, Goodleigh, Georgeham, Heanton, Punchardon, Horwood, Highbray, Ilfracombe, Instow, Kentisbury, Landkey, Linton, Loxhore, Marwood, Sutcombe, Martinhoe, Northoe, Newton Tracey, Parracombe, Pilton, Sherwill, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge, Tawstock, Trentishoe, West Down, Westleigh, Abbotsham, Alwington, Bideford, Bradworthy, Bulkworthy, Buckland Brewer, Clovelly, East Putford, Hartland, Landcross,

Littleham, Monkleigh, Northam, Newton Saint Petrock, Parkham, West Putford, Welcombe, Woolfardisworthy, Great Torrington, Little Torrington, Alverdiscott, Frithelstock, Huntshaw, Langtree, Peter's Marland, Shebbear, St. Giles in the Wood, Wear Gifford, Yarnscombe, Ashreigney, Beaford, Dolton, Dowland, High Bickington, Huish, Merton, Petrockstow, Roborough, Sheepwash, East Anstey, West Anstey, Bishopsnympton, East Buckland, West Buckland, Burrington, Charles, Cheldon, Chittlehampton, Chulmleigh, Creacombe, Filleigh, Georgenympton, Kingsnympton, Knowstone, Mariansleigh, Meshaw, Molland, Northmolton, Romansleigh, Roscash, Satterleigh, Twitchen, Warkleigh, Southmolton; No. 4, to be called the Okehampton District, and comprising the several parishes following, that is to say, Bradstone, Bratton Clovelly, Bridestowe, Broadwoodwidger, Coryton, Dunterton, Germansweek, Kelly, Lewtrenchard, Lifton, Lidford Maristow, Mary Tavy, Okehampton, Sourton, Stowford, Thrushelton, Buckland, Filleigh, Virginstow, Wilsworthy Hamlet, Ashbury, Beaworthy, Belstone, Bundleigh, Broadwoodkelly, Chagford, Drewsteignton, Exbourne, Gidleigh, Hatherleigh, Highampton. Honeychurch, Iddesleigh, Inwardleigh, Jacobstow, Meeth, Monkoakhampton, Northlew, Northtawton, Sampford Courtenay, Southtawton, Spreyton, Throwleigh, Abbotsbickington, Ashwater, Black Torrington, Bridgerule, Bradford, Clawton, Cookbury, Holsworthy, Halwell, Hollacombe, Luffincott, Milton Damerel, Pancrasweek, Pyworthy, Saint Giles in the Heath, Tetcott, Thornbury, Northcott Hamlet, Winkleigh, Loosebeare Tything, Kigbeare Hamlet, North Petherwin, Werrington; No. 5, to be called the Stoke Damerel District, and comprising the following parishes, that is to say, Plympton Saint Mary, Brixton,

Compton Gifford, Cornwood, Ermington, Egg Buckland, Harford, Holbeton, Newton Ferrers, Plymstock, Plympton Maurice, Revelstoke, Saint Budeaux, Shaugh, Tamerton Foliott, Wembury, Weston Peverell, Yealmpton, Bickleigh, Tavistock, Whitchurch, Petertavy, Beerferris, Buckland Monachorum, Meavy, Sheepstor, Walkhampton, Sampford Spiney, Milton Abbott, Brentor, Charles (Plymouth), Plymouth, Saint Andrew, Stoke Damerel, East Stonehouse, Vaultershome, Lamerton, Sydenham Damerell, Aveton Gifford, Bigbury, Kingston, Modbury, Ringmore; and No. 6, to be called the Totnes District, and comprising the following parishes, that is to say, Ashburton, Abbottskerswill, Bickington, Bishopsteignton, Bovey Tracey, Buckland in the Moor, Broadhempston, Cockington, Coffinswell, Combintinhead, Chudleigh, Dawlish, Denbury, East Ogwell, East Teignmouth, Hennock, Haccombe, Ilsington, Ideford, Ipplepen, Kingskerswill, Kingsteignton, Lustleigh, Moretonhampstead, Manaton, North Bovey, Saint Mary Church, Saint Nicholas, Stokeintinhead, Torbryan, Tormsham, Trusham, Teigngrace, West Ogwell, West Teignmouth, Woodland, Widdecombe in the Moor, Ashprington, Berry Pomeroy, Brixham, Buckfastleigh, Churston Ferrers, Cornworthy, Dittisham, Diptford, Dean Prior, Dartington, Halwell, Holne, North Huish, Harberton, Kingswear, Little Hempston, Morleigh, Marldon, Paignton, Rattery, Staberton, Stoke Gabriel, South Brent, Totnes, Ugborough, Bucklandtout Saints, Blackanton, Churchstow, Chivelstone, Dodbrooke, Charlton, East Allington, East Portlemouth, Kingsbridge, Loddiswell, Malborough, South Pool, South Huish, South Milton, Sherford, Stoke Fleming, Slapton, Stokenham, West Alvington, Thurlestone, Woodleigh, Wolborough, Highweet:"

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her reign, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that such county shall be divided into six districts for the purposes of the said Act, to be called by the several and respective names, and to comprize the districts following, that is to say, No. 1, to be called the Honiton District, and to comprize the several parishes following, that is to say, Awliscombe, Buckerell, Clayhidon, Churchstanton, Culmstock, Dunkeswell, Hemiock, Axminster, Axmouth, Seaton and Beer, Colyton, Combpyne, Kilmington, Membury, Musbury, Shute, Uplyme, Uffculme, Kentisbeer, Sowton, Dalwood, Stockland, Combrawleigh, Honiton, Luppitt, Upottery, Yarcombe, Branscombe, Broadhembury, Cotleigh, Farway, Gittisham, Monkton, Northleigh, Offwell, Sheldon, Southleigh, Widworthy, Ottery Saint Mary, Feniton, Harpford, Ven Ottery, Tallaton, Plymtree, Payhembury, Sidmouth, Salcombe Regis, Sidbury, Clisthydon, Clist Saint Lawrence, Whimple, Aylesbeare and Newton Poppleford, Bicton, Clist Saint George, Clist Honiton, Clist Saint Mary, Clist Satchfield Tything, East Budleigh, Colaton Rawleigh, Farringdon, Littleham and Exmouth, Lympstone, Otterton, Rockbeare, Withycombe, Rawleigh, Woodbury, Shapcombe; No. 2, to be called the Crediton District, and to comprize the several parishes following, that is to say, Bampton, Burscombe, Clayhanger, Hockworthy, Holcombe Rogus, Morebath, Calverleigh, Huntsham, Loxbeare, Tiverton, Uplowman, Washfield, Halberton, Sampford Peverell, Willand, Bickleigh, Bradinch, Cadbury, Cadeleigh, Cullompton, Nhercxc, Broadclist, Butterleigh, Silverton, Thorverton, Upexe, East Worlington, Witheridge,

Thelbridge, Washfordpyne, Puddington, Woolfardisworthy, Crediton, Colebrooke, Bow, Zeal Monachorum, Nymet Rowland, Coldridge, Down Saint Mary, Clannaborough, Hittesleigh, Cheriton Bishop, Morchard Bishop, Lapford, Brushford, Wembworthy, Rackenford, Eggesford, Chawleigh, Kennerleigh, Cheriton Fitzpaine, Poughill, Stockleigh English, Sandford, Upton Hellions, Stockleigh Pomeroy, Shobrooke, Newton Saint Cyres, Alphington, Ashton, Ashcombe, Brampfordspeke, Bridford, Christow, Doddiscombsleigh, Dunchideock, Dunsford, Exminster, Holcombe Burnell, Heavitree, West Worlington, Huxham, Ide, Kenn, Kenton, Mamhead, Pinhoe, Poltimore, Powderham, Rewe, Shillingford, Saint Leonard, Saint Thomas, Stoke Canon, Topsham, Tedburn Saint Mary, Upton Pyne, Whitstone, Cruwys Morchard, Okeford, Stoodleigh, Templeton; No. 3, to be called the Barnstaple District, and to comprize the several parishes following, that is to say, Ashford, Arlington, Atherington, Barnstaple, Berrynarbor, Brendon, Bittadon, Bishopstawton, Braunton, Bratton Fleming, Challacombe, Combmartin, Countisbury, East Down, Fremington, Goodleigh, Georgeham, Heanton Punchardon, Horwood, Highbray, Ilfracombe, Instow, Kentisbury, Landkey, Linton, Loxhore, Marwood, Sutcombe, Martinhoe, Northoe, Newton Tracey, Parracombe, Pilton, Sherwill, Stoke Rivers, Swimbridge, Tawstock, Trentishoe, West Down, Westleigh, Abbotsham, Alwington, Bideford, Bradworthy, Bulkworthy, Buckland Brewer, Clovelly, East Putford, Hartland, Landcross, Littleham, Monkleigh, Northam, Newton Saint Petrock, Parkham, West Putford, Welcombe, Woolfardisworthy, Great Torrington, Little Torrington, Alverdiscott, Frithelstock, Huntshaw, Langtree, Peter's Marland, Shebbear, St. Giles in

the Wood, Wear Gifford, Yarnscombe, Ashreigney, Beaford, Dolton, Dowland, High Bickington, Huish, Merton, Petrockstow, Roborough, Sheepwash, East Anstey, West Anstey, Bishopsnympton, East Buckland, West Buckland, Burrington, Charles, Cheldon, Chittlehampton, Chulmleigh, Creacombe, Filleigh, Georgenympton, Kingsnympton, Knowstone, Mariansleigh, Meshaw, Molland, Northmolton, Romansleigh, Roseash, Satterleigh, Twitchen, Warkleigh, Southmolton ; No. 4, to be called the Okehampton District, and to comprize the several parishes following, that is to say, Bradstone, Bratton Clovelly, Bridestowe, Broadwoodwidger, Coryton, Dunterton, Germansweek, Kelly, Lewtrenchard, Lifton, Lidford, Maristow, Mary Tavy, Okehampton, Sourton, Stowford, Thrushelton, Buckland Filleigh, Virginstow, Wilsworthy Hamlet, Ashbury, Beaworthy, Belstone, Bundleigh, Broadwoodkelly, Chagford, Drewsteignton, Exbourne, Gidleigh, Hatherleigh, Highampton, Honeychurch, Iddesleigh, Inwardleigh, Jacobstow, Meeth, Monkoakhampton, Northlew, Northtawton, Sampford Courtenay, Southtawton, Spreyton, Throwleigh, Abbotsbickington, Ashwater, Black Torrington, Bridgerule, Bradford, Clawton, Cookbury, Holsworthy, Halwell, Hollacombe, Luffincott, Milton Damerel, Pancrasweek, Pyworthy, St. Giles in the Heath, Tetcott, Thornbury, Northcott Hamlet, Winkleigh, Loosebeare Tything, Kigbeare Hamlet, North Petherwin, Werrington; No. 5, to be called the Stoke Damerel District, and to comprize the several parishes following, that is to say, Plympton Saint Mary, Brixton, Compton Gifford, Cornwood, Ermington, Egg Buckland, Harford, Holbeton, Newton Ferrers, Plymstock, Plympton Maurice, Revelstoke, Saint Budeaux, Shaugh, Tamerton Foliott, Wembury, Weston Peverell, Yealmpton, Bickleigh, Tavi-

stock, Whitchurch, Petertavy, Beerferris, Buckland Monachorum, Meavy, Sheepstor, Walkhampton, Sampford Spincy, Milton Abbott, Brentor, Charles (Plymouth), Plymouth, Saint Andrew, Stoke Damerel, East Stonehouse, Vaultershome, Lamerton, Sydenham Damerell, Aveton Gifford, Bigbury, Kingston, Modbury, Ringmore; and No. 6, to be called the Totnes District, and to comprize the several parishes following, that is to say, Ashburton, Abbotskerswill, Bickington, Bishopsteignton, Bovey Tracey, Buckland in the Moor, Broadhempston, Cockington, Coffinswell, Combintinhead, Chudleigh, Dawlish, Denbury, East Ogwell, East Teignmouth, Hennock, Haccombe, Ilsington, Ideford, Ipplepen, Kingskerswill, Kingsteignton, Lustleigh, Moretonhampstead, Manaton, North Bovey, Saint Mary Church, Saint Nicholas, Stokeintinhead, Torbryan, Tormoham, Trusham, Teigngrace, West Ogwell, West Teignmouth, Woodland, Widdecombe in the Moor, Ashprington, Berry Pomeroy, Brixham, Buckfastleigh, Churston Ferrers, Cornworthy, Dittisham, Diptford, Dean Prior, Dartington, Halwell, Holne, North Huish, Harberton, Kingswear, Little Hempston, Morleigh, Marldon, Paignton, Rattery, Staberton, Stoke Gabriel, South Brent, Totnes, Ugborough, Bucklandtout Saints, Blackanton, Churchstow, Chivelstone, Dodbrooke, Charlton, East Allington, East Portlemouth, Kingsbridge, Loddiswell, Malborough, South Pool, South Huish, South Milton, Sharford, Stoke Fleming, Slapton, Stokenham, West Alvington, Thurlestone, Woodleigh, Wolborough, Highweet:

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, directed, and determined, that the Courts to be holden for the purposes of the election of any coroner of any one or more of the said districts,

when and as often as the same shall become necessary, under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be as follows, that is to say, for No. 1, the Honiton Division, to be at Honiton, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there; for No. 2, the Crediton Division, to be at Crediton, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there; for No. 3, the Barnstaple Division, to be at Barnstaple, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there; for No. 4, the Okehampton Division, to be at Okehampton, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there; for No. 5, the Stoke Damerel Division, to be at Devonport, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there; and for No. 6, the Totnes Division, to be at Totnes, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there:

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, and directed, that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Foreign-Office, October 14, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George Papajanni, as Consul at Liverpool for His Majesty the King of Greece.

Whitehall, October 14, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend David Smith Rae to the united parishes of Lethendy and Kinloch, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and shire of Perth, vacant by the deprivation of Mr. Thomas Clark.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 20, 1846.

Downing-Street, October 15, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Andrew Colvile, James Cavan, William King, Charles M'Garel, Henry Barkly, and Charles Cave, Esqrs. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for borrowing, raising, managing, and expending the funds to be borrowed and raised by them, in pursuance of an Ordinance of the Governor and Court of Policy of the colony of British Guiana, entitled "An Ordinance to authorise the raising on loan of the sum of five hundred thousand pounds, for immigration purposes."

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Henry Edward Sharpe, Esq. to be Chief Justice for the island of St. Vincent.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint John Sealy, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Attorney General for the island of Barbadoes.

Foreign-Office, October 16, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Balthasar Henry Christiansen, as Vice Consul at Hull for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 23, 1846.

Foreign-Office, October 20, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of John Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. a Rear Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, to be Consul General in the United Kingdom for His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

CIRCUITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SPRING CIRCUITS, 1847.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq. Chief Commissioner.

Essex, at Chelmsford, Tuesday, March 9.
Essex, at Colchester, Wednesday, March 10.
Suffolk, at Ipswich, Thursday, March 11.
Norfolk, at Yarmouth, Saturday, March 13.
Norfolk, at the Castle of Norwich, Monday, March 15.
At the City and County of the City of Norwich, the same day.
Norfolk, at Lynn, Wednesday, March 17.
Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmunds, Thursday, March 18.

Cambridgeshire, at Cambridge, Friday, March 19.
Huntingdonshire, at Huntingdon, Monday, March 22.
Northamptonshire, at Peterborough, Tuesday, March 23.
Rutlandshire, at Oakham, Wednesday, March 24.
Lincolnshire, at Lincoln, Friday, March 26.
At the City and County of the City of Lincoln, the same day.
Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham, Monday, March 29.
At the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, the same day.
Derbyshire, at Derby, Wednesday, March 31.
At the City and County of the City of Lichfield, Thursday, April 1.
Staffordshire, at Stafford, Saturday, April 3.
Shropshire, at Shrewsbury, Tuesday, April 6.
Warwickshire, at Birmingham, Thursday, April 8.
Warwickshire, at Warwick, Friday, April 9.
Warwickshire, at Coventry, Monday, April 12.
Leicestershire, at Leicester, Tuesday, April 13.
Bedfordshire, at Bedford, Thursday, April 15.
Northamptonshire, at Northampton, Friday, April 16.
Buckinghamshire, at Aylesbury, Monday, April 19.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

John Greathed Harris, Esq. Commissioner.

Berkshire, at Reading, Friday, February 19.
Oxfordshire, at Oxford, Monday, February 22.
At the City and County of the City of Oxford, the same day.
Worcestershire, at Worcester, Wednesday, February 24.
At the City and County of the City of Worcester the same day.

Radnorshire, at Presteigne, Friday, February 26.
Herefordshire, at Hereford, Monday, March 1.
Brecknockshire, at Brecon, Wednesday, March 3.
Carmarthenshire, at Carmarthen, Friday, March 5.
At the Borough and County of the Borough of Carmarthen, the same day.
Cardiganshire, at Cardigan, Monday, March 8.
Pembrokeshire, at Haverfordwest, Wednesday, March 10.
At the Town and County of the Town of Haverfordwest, the same day.
Glamorganshire, at Swansea, Friday, March 12.
Glamorganshire, at Cardiff, Monday, March 15.
Monmouthshire, at Monmouth, Wednesday, March 17.
Gloucestershire, at Gloucester, Friday, March 19.
At the City and County of the City of Gloucester, the same day.
Somersetshire, at Bath, Monday, March 22.
At the City and County of the City of Bristol, Tuesday, March 23.
Somersetshire, at Taunton, Thursday, March 25.
Devonshire, at Plymouth, Saturday, March 27.
Cornwall, at Bodmin, Tuesday, March 30.
Devonshire, at the Castle of Exeter, Thursday, April 1.
At the City and County of the City of Exeter, the same day.
Dorsetshire, at Dorchester, Tuesday, April 6.
At the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, Thursday, April 8.
Wiltshire, at Salisbury, Friday, April 9.
Southampton, at Winchester, Saturday, April 10.

HOME CIRCUIT.

William John Law, Esq. Commissioner.

Kent, at Maidstone, Saturday, March 6.

At the City and County of the City of Canterbury, Tuesday, March 9.
Kent, at Dover, Wednesday, March 10.
Sussex, at Lewes, Wednesday, March 24.
Hertfordshire, at Hertford, Wednesday, March 31.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Charles Phillips, Esq. Commissioner.

Yorkshire, at Sheffield, Thursday, February 11.
Yorkshire, at Wakefield, Friday, February 12.
At the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Thursday, February 18.
Yorkshire, at the Castle of York, Saturday, February 20.
At the City and County of the City of York, the same day.
Yorkshire, at Richmond, Tuesday, February 23.
Durham, at Durham, Wednesday, February 24.
Northumberland, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Friday, February 26.
At the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day.
Cumberland, at Carlisle, Monday, March 1.
Westmorland, at Appleby, Tuesday, March 2.
Westmorland, at Kendal, Friday, March 5.
Lancashire, at Lancaster, Monday, March 8.
Lancashire, at Liverpool, Tuesday, March 16.
Montgomeryshire, at Welsh Pool, Friday, March 19.
Merionethshire, at Dolgelley, Monday, March 22.
Anglesey, at Beaumaris, Wednesday, March 24.
Carnarvonshire, at Carnarvon, Friday, March 26.
Denbighshire, at Ruthin, Monday, March 29.
Flintshire, at Mold, Tuesday, March 30.
Cheshire, at the Castle of Chester, Thursday, April 1.
At the City and County of the City of Chester, the same day.

Whitehall, October 17, 1846.

The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed Thomas Waters, of the city of Winchester, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the city of Winchester, also in and for the county of Hants.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 27, 1846.

Downing-Street, October 27, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. K.G.C.B. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north eastern frontier of the said settlement.

And Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Richard Woosnam, Esq. to be Secretary to such Her Majesty's High Commissioner.

Whitehall, October 27, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Asaph to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor William Carey, late Bishop thereof; and Her Majesty has been also pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Thomas Vowler Short, now Bishop of Sodor and Man, to be by them elected Bishop of the said see of St. Asaph.

Whitehall, October 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Williams to the vicarage of Gwaenyscor, in the county of Flint and diocese of St. Asaph, void by the cession of the Reverend Robert Henry Matthews Hughes, M. A.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend Gilbert Elliot, M. A. to the district rectory of Trinity, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex and diocese of London, void by the death of Doctor George Saxby Penfold.

Whitehall, October 26, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Vallance to the church and parish of Tinwald, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Joseph C. Lorraine, M. A. to the church and parish of Caerlaverock, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 30, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Address to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Hertford, on the occasion of His Royal Highness's visit to the county of Hertford.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 30, 1846.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th day of *October* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourth day of November next, be further prorogued to Tuesday the twelfth day of January next.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 3, 1846.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 30th day of *October* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Right Honourable Edward Strutt were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas, situate at West Hyde, in the parish of Rickmansworth, in the county of Hertford, and within the diocese of Rochester, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of West Hyde."

To assign a particular district to the church recently erected and consecrated at Great Wyrley, and called Saint Mark's Church, in the parish of Cannock, in the county of Stafford, and within the diocese of Lichfield, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of Great Wyrley."

Downing-Street, November 3, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Harris, Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over that island.

Whitehall, September 12, 1846.

The Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, has appointed George Cox, of the city of Bath, Gent. to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the city of Bath, also in and for the county of Somerset.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 6, 1846.

Whitehall, November 4, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Knt., and Captain Henry Rowland Brandreth, Royal Engineers, to be three of the Commissioners of Railways.

Whitehall, November 4, 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable Edward Strutt, the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Knt. and Captain Henry Rowland Brandreth, R. E. appointed by Her Majesty Commissioners of Railways, under the provisions of the Act 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 105, will begin to act in execution of the said Act, on Monday the 9th of November 1846; also, that the Office of the said Commissioners is at No. 29, Great George-street, Westminster.

Downing-Street, November 5, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Simms, Esq. to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme

Court of Judicature in the island of Newfoundland; and Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Attorney General for that island.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Charles Douglas Stewart, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the island of St. Vincent.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Richard Hayward, Esq. to be Colonial Surveyor and Engineer for Sierra Leone.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

That the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, and within the diocese of London, should be divided into ecclesiastical districts, and that one of such districts should be named, "Saint John's District."

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *September* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament, made in the session of Parliament holden in

the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade "of the British possessions abroad," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from any British possessions on or near the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter (excepting the possessions of the said Company), as to Her Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary:

And whereas Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth deem it expedient and salutary to make the several regulations hereinafter contained, touching the trade and commerce to and from the district of Natal, in South Africa:

1. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in Her as aforesaid by the said recited Act of Parliament, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the district of Natal for consumption, there shall be levied the several duties of Customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the table of duties hereinafter contained, that is to say:

A Table of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the District of Natal.

	DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession ..... the cwt.	0	3	0
Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession ..... the cwt.	0	1	3
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every £100 of the value thereof	12	0	0
Flour, wheaten, not being of British manufacture, the barrel of...196lbs.	0	3	0
Rice.....the cwt.	0	1	6
Sugar, viz.			
Not refined, the produce of any British possession .....the cwt.	0	2	3
Not refined, the produce of any foreign country .....the cwt.	0	4	6
Refined or candy, not being of British manufacture .....the cwt.	0	6	0
Refined or candy, being of British manufacture .. ..the cwt.	0	3	0
Coffee, viz.			
The produce of any British possession .....the cwt.	0	5	0
The produce of any foreign country the cwt.	0	10	0
Tea... .. ..the lb.	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper ....the cwt.	0	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
Wine, viz.			
In bottles, each of greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, but not greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions ..... the dozen bottles	0	2	0
The produce of any foreign country the dozen bottles	0	4	0
In bottles, each not of greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions the dozen bottles	0	1	0
The produce of any foreign country the dozen bottles	0	2	0
Not in bottles, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions .... the imperial gallon	0	0	9
The produce of any foreign country the imperial gallon	0	1	6
Spirits, viz.			
Spirits of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon	0	2	0
Tobacco, viz.			
Not manufactured .....the cwt.	0	12	0
Manufactured (not cigars)...the cwt.	1	0	0
Cigars ..... the 1000	0	5	0
Oil, spermaceti, of foreign fishing the tun, imperial measure	7	10	0
Other oil, train and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing the tun, imperial measure	3	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Wood, unmanufactured, viz. mahogany, rose wood, and teake wood the cubic foot	0	0	3
All other wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cubic foot	0	0	2
Gunpowder ..... the lb.	0	0	3
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad for every £100 of the value	5	0	0
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country for every £100 of the value	12	0	0

Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby further ordered, that no such duty shall be levied on the following goods, viz.

Bottles of common glass, imported full.

Bullion.

Casks, staves, hoops, and coopers' rivets.

Coin.

Diamonds.

Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals, seeds, bulbs, and plants, specimens illustrative of natural history.

Provisions or stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

2. And it is hereby further ordered, that whenever any article, being the growth, production, or manufacture of any foreign country, hereinbefore charged with any duty, is imported into the said district of Natal from the United Kingdom (having been there entered for consumption, and re-exported without any drawback of duty having been first paid thereon), such article shall be liable only to such duty as is hereinbefore charged upon similar articles, being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions abroad.

And if any goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, shall be imported into the said district of Natal, through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back), there shall be charged on such goods, over and above the duties hereinbefore imposed on similar goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad, three fourths of the difference, if any, between such duties and the duties hereinbefore charged on goods, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad.

3. And it is hereby further ordered, that the several sorts of goods enumerated or described in the table following, denominated a table of prohibitions and restrictions, are hereby prohibited to be imported or brought into the district of Natal, or shall be so imported or brought only under the restrictions mentioned in such table, according as the several sorts of such goods are set forth therein, that is to say:

A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions.

Gunpowder.

Arms.

Ammunition or utensils of war, prohibited to be imported except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession.

Articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, bearing any names, brands, or marks, purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom.

Base or counterfeit coin.

Books, wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed, or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing, that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire, prohibited to be imported.

And if any goods shall be imported or brought into the said district of Natal contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in such table, in respect of such goods, the same shall be forfeited ; and if the ship or vessel in which such goods shall be imported be of less burthen than sixty tons, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited.

4. And whereas, by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions in Asia, Africa, or America, from the countries to which they belong, goods the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever ; and whereas it has been deemed expedient, that such permission should be

subject to certain conditions, and it has therefore, amongst other things, been enacted by the hereinbefore-mentioned Act, of the eighth and ninth Victoria, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade "of the British possessions abroad;" that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless Her Majesty, by Her Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such foreign country; provided always, that no foreign country shall be deemed to have fulfilled the before-mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless and until Her Majesty shall, by some Order or Orders by Her made or to be made by the advice of Her Privy Council, have declared that such foreign country hath so fulfilled the said conditions, and is entitled to the said privileges.

5. And whereas Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant to the ships of all foreign countries in amity with Her Majesty the privileges aforesaid, so far as respects the said district of Natal; Her Majesty doth therefore, by the advice aforesaid, declare and grant that it shall and may be lawful for all foreign ships belonging to countries in amity with Her Majesty to import into the district of Natal, from the countries to which they respectively belong, goods the pro-

duce of those respective countries, and to export goods from the said district of Natal to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

6. And whereas it is expedient to extend certain of the provisions of the hereinbefore-mentioned Act of the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty to the said district of Natal; now therefore Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in further pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in Her as aforesaid by the said Act of Parliament, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that no goods shall be imported into, nor shall any goods, except the produce of the fisheries in British ships, be exported from the district of Natal by sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom or some British possession, except into or from the port of Natal; and if any goods shall be imported into the district of Natal, contrary hereto, such goods shall be forfeited.

7. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful to import into Port Natal, any coffee, the produce of any British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and also any sugar the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, into which the importation of sugar the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar may be legally imported, has been prohibited, and also any rum the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, into which the importation of rum the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar or rum may be legally imported, has been prohibited: provided nevertheless, that no such coffee, sugar, or rum shall be entered at Port

Natal, as being the produce of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from which the same may be so legally imported, unless the master of the ship importing the same shall have delivered to the collector or principal officer of the Customs at the port of importation such certificate of origin as hereinafter is mentioned*, under the hand and seal of the proper officer at the place where the same shall have been taken on board; and such master shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer of the Customs that such certificate was received by him at the place where such coffee, sugar, or rum was taken on board, and that the coffee, sugar, or rum so imported is the same as is mentioned therein; and such certificate of origin shall, as regards coffee, certify that a declaration in writing had been made and signed before the officer giving such certificate, the contents of which he believed to be true, by the shipper of such coffee, that the same was really and *bonâ fide* the produce of some British possession; and such certificate of origin shall, as respects sugar, state the name of the district in which such sugar was produced, the quantity and quality thereof, the number and denomination of the packages containing the same, and the name of the ship in which they were laden, and of the master thereof, and the officer giving the same; the shipper of such sugar shall likewise certify that there had been produced a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or assistant collector of the land or Customs revenue of the district within which such sugar was produced, that such sugar was of the produce of such district, and that the importation into such district of

* See Section 61.

foreign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited; and such certificate of origin shall, as respects rum, state the name of the district in which such rum was produced, the quantity and strength thereof, the number and denomination of the packages containing the same, and the name of the ship in which they were laden, and of the master thereof, and shall also testify that there had been produced to the party giving such certificate, by the shipper of such rum, a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector or assistant collector of the land or Customs revenue of the district within which such rum was produced, that the same was the production of such district.

8. And it is hereby further ordered, that all coffee, sugar, molasses, and rum (although the same may be of British plantations), exported from Port Natal, shall, upon subsequent importation from thence into any of the British possessions in America or the Mauritius, into which such goods, being of foreign production, cannot be legally imported, or into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of foreign production, and shall be liable, on such importation respectively, to the same duties or the same forfeitures as articles of the like description, being of foreign production, would be liable to, unless the same shall have been warehoused under the provisions of this Order, and exported from the warehouse direct to such other British possessions, or to the United Kingdom, as the case may be.

9. And it is hereby further ordered, that all goods, wares, and merchandize, the property of the Crown, shall, in case of the sale thereof after importation into Port Natal, be liable to and be charged with such and the same duties of

Customs as may by law be payable or charged on the like goods, wares, and merchandize, not being the property of the Crown.

10. And it is hereby further ordered, that all sums of money granted or payable under this Order, as duties, penalties, or forfeitures, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be sterling money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the amount of the value which such nominal sums bear in Great Britain, and such money may be received and taken in sterling money of Great Britain, or in foreign coins at such rates as shall be equivalent to sterling money of Great Britain, and which shall have been fixed by any proclamation issued by Her Majesty; and all duties under this Order shall be paid and received at Port Natal according to the imperial weights and measures now by law established; and in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity or any specific value, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value; and all such duties shall be under the management of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs.

11. And it is hereby further ordered, that the net produce of the duties so received by the means and powers of this Order shall be paid by the collector of the Customs into the hands of the treasurer or receiver general of the district of Natal, or other proper officer authorized to receive the same, to be applied in such manner as shall be directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

12. And it is hereby further ordered, that goods, the produce or manufacture of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, when imported from such islands into Port Natal, shall be

admitted to entry upon payment of the same duties as are payable upon the like goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America or the Mauritius, upon production to the principal officer of Customs at the port of importation of the proofs now required by law that such goods are the production or manufacture of the islands aforesaid.

13. And it is hereby further ordered, that the master of every ship arriving at Port Natal, whether laden or in ballast, shall come directly, and before bulk be broken, to the Custom-house for the port or district where he arrives, and there make a report in writing to the collector or other proper officer of the arrival and voyage of such ship, stating her name, country, and tonnage, and, if British, the port of registry, the name and country of the master, the country of the owners, the number of the crew, and how many are of the country of such ship, and whether she be laden or in ballast, and, if laden, the marks, numbers, and contents of every package and parcel of goods on board, and where the same was laden, and where and to whom consigned, and where any and what goods, if any, had been unladen during the voyage, as far as any such particulars can be known to him; and the master shall further answer all such questions concerning the ship and cargo, and the crew and the voyage, as shall be demanded of him by such officer; and if any goods be unladen from any ship before such report be made, or if the master fail to make such report, or make an untrue report, or do not truly answer the questions demanded of him, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and if any goods be not reported such goods shall be forfeited.

14. And it is hereby further ordered, that the master of every ship bound from Port Natal shall, before any goods be laden therein, deliver to the collector or comptroller, or other proper officer, an entry outwards under his hand, of the destination of such ship, stating her name, country, and tonnage, and, if British, the port of registry, the name and country of the master, the country of the owners, the number of the crew, and how many are of the country of such ship; and if any goods be laden on board any ship before such entry be made, the master of such ship shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds; and before such ship depart, the master shall bring and deliver to the collector or comptroller, or other proper officer, a content in writing under his hand of the goods laden, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages or parcels of the same, and shall make and subscribe a declaration to the truth of such content as far as any such particulars can be known to him; and the master of every ship bound from any such possession, whether in ballast or laden, shall, before departure, come before the collector or comptroller, or other proper officer, and answer all such questions concerning the ship and the cargo, if any, and the crew, and the voyage, as shall be demanded of him by such officer; and thereupon the collector, or other proper officer, if such ship be laden, shall make out and give to the master a certificate of the clearance of such ship for her intended voyage, containing an account of the total quantities of the several sorts of goods laden therein, or a certificate of her clearance in ballast, as the case may be; and if the ship shall depart without such clearance, or if the master shall deliver a false content, or shall not truly answer the ques-

tions demanded of him, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

15. And it is hereby further ordered, that no goods shall be stated in such certificate of clearance to be the produce of the district of Natal, unless such goods shall have been expressly stated so to be in the entry outwards of the same, and that all goods not expressly stated in such certificate of clearance to be the produce of the said district shall, at the place of importation in any other British possession or in the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of foreign production.

16. And it is hereby further ordered, that no goods shall be laden or waterborne to be laden on board any ship, or unladen from any ship, in the district of Natal until due entry shall have been made of such goods and warrant granted for the lading or unlading of the same; and that no goods shall be so laden or waterborne, or so unladen, except at some place at which an officer of the Customs is appointed to attend the lading and unlading of goods, or at some place for which a sufferance shall be granted by the collector or other principal officer for the lading and unlading of such goods; and that no goods shall be so laden or unladen except in the presence or with the permission in writing of the proper officer: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs to make and appoint such other regulations for the carrying coastwise of any goods, or for the removing of any goods for shipment, as to them shall appear expedient; and that all goods laden, waterborne, or unladen, contrary to the regulations of this Order, or contrary to any regulations so made and appointed, shall be forfeited.

17. And it is hereby further ordered, that the

person entering any goods shall deliver to the collector or other proper officer a bill of the entry thereof, fairly written in words at length, containing the name of the exporter or importer, and of the ship and of the master, and of the place to or from which bound, and of the place within the port where the goods are to be laden or unladen, and the particulars of the quality and quantity of the goods, and the packages containing the same, and the marks and numbers on the packages, and setting forth whether such goods be the produce of the British possessions or not, and shall also deliver at the same time one or more duplicates of such bill, in which all sums and numbers may be expressed in figures; and the particulars to be contained in such bill of entry shall be written and arranged in such form and manner, and the number of such duplicates shall be such, as the collector or other principal officer shall require, and such person shall, at the same time, pay down all duties due upon the goods; and the collector or other proper officer shall thereupon grant their warrant for the lading or unlading of such goods.

18. And it is hereby further ordered, that if the importer of any goods shall make and subscribe a declaration before the collector or other proper officer that he cannot, for want of full information, make perfect entry thereof, it shall be lawful for the collector or other proper officer to receive an entry by bill of sight for the packages or parcels of such goods by the best description which can be given, and to grant a warrant thereupon, in order that the same may be landed and secured to the satisfaction of the officer of the Customs, and at the expence of the importer, and may be seen and examined by such importer in the presence of the proper officers; and within three days

after the goods shall have been so landed the importer shall make a perfect entry thereof, and pay down all duties due thereon, and in default of such entry such goods shall be taken to the Queen's warehouse; and if the importer shall not, within one month after such landing, make perfect entry of such goods, and pay the duties due thereon, together with charges of removal and warehouse rent, such goods shall be sold for the payment thereof, and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietor of the goods.

19. And it is hereby further ordered, that in all cases where the duties imposed by this Order upon the importation of articles into Port Natal are charged not according to the weight, tale, gauge, or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be ascertained by the declaration of the importer of such articles, or his known agent, in manner and form following, (that is to say):

"I, *A. B.*, do hereby declare, that the articles mentioned in the entry, and contained in the packages [here specifying the several packages, and describing the several marks and numbers, as the case may be], are of the value of

"Witness my hand the day of

"*A. B.*

"The above declaration signed the day of , in the presence of *C. D.*, collector [or other principal officer]."

Which declaration shall be written on the bill of entry of such articles, and shall be subscribed with the hand of the importer thereof, or his known agent, in the presence of the collector or other principal officer of the Customs; provided that if upon view and examination of such articles by

the proper officer of the Customs it shall appear to him that the said articles are not valued according to the true price or value thereof, and according to the true intent and meaning of this Order, then and in such case the importer, or his known agent, shall be required to declare on oath before the collector or other proper officer what is the invoice price of such articles, and that he verily believes such invoice price is the current value of the articles at the place from whence the said articles were imported; and such invoice price, with the addition of ten pounds per centum thereon, shall be deemed to be the value of the articles, in lieu of the value so declared by the importer or his known agent, and upon which the duties imposed by this Order shall be charged and paid: provided also, that if it shall appear to the collector or other proper officer that such articles have been invoiced below the real and true value thereof, at the place from whence the same were imported, or, if the invoice price is not known, the articles shall in such case be examined by two competent persons, to be nominated and appointed by the governor or lieutenant-governor of the district of Natal; and such persons shall declare on oath, before the collector or other proper officer what is the true and real value of such articles in such colony, plantation, or island; and the value so declared on the oaths of such persons shall be deemed to be the true and real value of such articles, and upon which the duties imposed by this Order shall be charged and paid.

20. And it is hereby further ordered, that if the importer of such articles shall refuse to pay the duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the collector or other chief officer of the Customs, and he is hereby required to take and secure the same, with the casks or other

package thereof, and to cause the same to be publicly sold within the space of twenty days at the most after such refusal made, and at such time and place as such officer shall, by four or more days public notice, appoint for that purpose, which articles shall be sold to the best bidder; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied in the first place in payment of the said duties, together with the charges that shall have been occasioned by the said sale, and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to such importer or proprietor, or any other person authorized to receive the same.

21. And it is hereby further ordered, that every importer of any goods shall, within twenty days after the arrival of the importing ship, make due entry inwards of such goods, and land the same; and in default of such entry and landing it shall be lawful for the officers of the Customs to convey such goods to the Queen's warehouse; and if the duties due upon such goods be not paid within three months after such twenty days shall have expired, together with all charges of removal and warehouse rent, the same shall be sold, and the produce thereof shall be applied first to the payment of freight and charges, next of duties, and the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietor of the goods, or any other person authorized to receive the same.

22. And it is hereby further ordered, that no goods shall be imported into Port Natal as being imported from the United Kingdom, or from any other British possession (if any advantage attach to such distinction), unless such goods appear upon the cockets or other proper documents for the same to have been duly cleared outwards at the port of exportation in the United Kingdom, or in such other British possession, nor unless the ground

upon which such advantage be claimed stated in such cocket or document.

23. And it is hereby further ordered, that no goods shall, upon importation into the district of Natal, be deemed to be of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession in America or the Mauritius, respectively, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some British possessions in America or the Mauritius, respectively.

24. And it is hereby further ordered, that no entry nor any warrant for the landing of any goods, or for the taking of any goods out of any warehouse, shall be deemed valid, unless the particulars of the goods and packages in such entry shall correspond with the particulars of the goods and packages purporting to be the same in the report of the ship, or in the certificate or other document, where any is required, by which the importation or entry of such goods is authorized, nor unless the goods shall have been properly described in such entry by the denominations and with the characters and circumstances according to which such goods are charged with duty, or may be imported; and any goods taken or delivered out of any ship or out of any warehouse by virtue of any entry or warrant not corresponding or agreeing in all such respects, or not properly describing the same, shall be deemed to be goods landed or taken without due entry thereof, and shall be forfeited.

25. And whereas it is expedient to constitute and appoint Port Natal to be a free warehousing port for all the goods which may be legally imported into Port Natal;

It is, therefore, hereby ordered, that the port of Natal shall be a free warehousing port for all the purposes of this Order.

And as it is necessary to make regulations for the appointing proper warehouses at Port Natal, and for the lodging and securing of goods therein;

It is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the collector of Customs at Port Natal, by notice in writing under his hand, to appoint, from time to time, such warehouses at that port as shall be approved of by him for the free warehousing and securing of goods therein for the purposes of this Order, and also in such notice to declare what sorts of goods may be so warehoused, and also by like notice to revoke or alter any such appointment or declaration; provided always, that every such notice shall be transmitted to the governor of the district of Natal, and shall be published in such manner as he shall direct.

26. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the importer of any such goods into Port Natal to warehouse the same in the warehouses so appointed, without payment of any duty on the first entry thereof, subject, nevertheless, to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions hereinafter contained.

27. And it is hereby further ordered, that all goods so warehoused shall be stowed in such parts or divisions of the warehouse, and in such manner as the collector shall direct, and that the warehouse shall be locked and secured in such manner, and shall be opened and visited only at such times, and in the presence of such officers, and under such rules and regulations, as the collector shall direct; and that all such goods shall, after being landed upon importation, be carried to the warehouse, or shall, after being taken out of the warehouse for exportation, or for stores, be carried to be shipped, under such rules and regulations as the collector shall direct.

28. And it is hereby further ordered, that upon

the entry of any goods to be warehoused, the importer of such goods, instead of paying down the duties due thereon, shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the collector, in treble the duties payable on such goods, with condition for the safe depositing of such goods in the warehouse mentioned in such entry, and for the payment of all duties due upon such goods, or for the exportation thereof or shipment thereof as stores, according to the first account taken of those goods upon the landing of the same; and with further condition, that no part thereof shall be taken out of such warehouse until cleared from thence upon due entry and payment of duty, or upon due entry for exportation or for shipment as stores; and with further condition, that the whole of such goods shall be so cleared from such warehouse, and the duties, upon any deficiency of the quantity, according to such first account, shall be paid within two years from the date of the first entry thereof; and if, after such bond shall have been given, the goods, or any part thereof, shall be sold or disposed of, so that the original bonder shall be no longer interested in, or have any control over, the same, it shall be lawful for the collector to admit fresh security to be given by the bond of the new proprietor, or other person having control over such goods, with his sufficient sureties, and to cancel the bond given by the original bonder of such goods, or to exonerate him to the extent of the fresh security so given.

29. And it is hereby ordered, that if any goods, which have been entered to be warehoused, shall not be duly carried into and deposited in the warehouse, or shall afterwards be taken out of the warehouse without due entrance and clearance, or having been entered and cleared for exportation, or for shipment as stores, from the warehouse, shall

not be duly carried and shipped, or shall afterwards be relanded, except with the permission of the proper officer of the Customs, such goods shall be forfeited.

30. And it is hereby further ordered, that upon the entry and landing of any goods to be warehoused, the proper officer of the Customs shall take a particular account of the same, and shall mark the contents on each package, and shall enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; and no goods which have been so warehoused shall be taken or delivered from the warehouse, except upon due entry, and under the care of the proper officers for exportation, or for stores, or upon due entry and payment of duty for home use; and whenever the whole of the goods warehoused under any entry shall be cleared from the warehouse, or whenever further time shall be granted for any such goods to remain warehoused, an account shall be made out of the quantity upon which the duties have been paid, and of the quantity exported, and of the quantity (to be then ascertained) of the goods still remaining in the warehouse, as the case may be, deducting from the whole the quantity contained in any whole packages (if any) which may have been abandoned for duties; and if upon such account there shall in either case appear to be any deficiency of the original quantity, the duty payable upon the amount of such deficiency shall then be paid.

31. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the collector, under such regulations as he shall see fit, to permit moderate samples to be taken of any goods so warehoused, without entry, and without payment of duty, except as the same shall eventually become payable, as on a deficiency of the original quantity.

32. And it is hereby further ordered, that it

shall be lawful for the collector, under such regulations as he shall see fit, to permit the proprietor or other person having control over the goods so warehoused, to sort, separate, and pack and repack any such goods, and to make such lawful alterations therein, or arrangements and assortments thereof, as may be necessary for the preservation of such goods, or in order to the sale, shipment, or legal disposal of the same, and also to permit any parts of such goods so separated to be destroyed, but without prejudice to the claim for duty upon the whole original quantity of such goods: provided always, that it shall be lawful for any person to abandon any whole packages to the officers of the Customs for the duties, without being liable to any duty upon the same.

33. And it is hereby further ordered, that all goods which have been so warehoused or rewarehoused shall be duly cleared, either for exportation or for home consumption, within two years from the day of first entry for the warehousing thereof; and if any such goods be not so cleared, it shall be lawful for the collector to cause the same to be sold, and the produce shall be applied first to the payment of the duties, next of warehouse rent and other charges, and the overplus (if any) shall be paid to the proprietor: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the collector to grant further time for any such goods to remain warehoused, if he shall see fit so to do: provided also, that foreign salted beef or pork, so warehoused or rewarehoused, may be delivered into the charge of a searcher or other proper officer of Customs to be shipped as stores; and such beef and pork shall and may be so shipped without entry or payment of any duty for every ship, of the burden of sixty tons at least, bound upon a voyage to foreign parts, the probable duration of which, out and

home, will not be less than forty days, and such foreign beef or pork so shipped shall be deemed to be exported: provided also, that such foreign beef and pork shall be duly borne upon the ship's clearance, and shall be shipped in such quantities, and subject to such directions and regulations, as the collector or other chief officer of Customs at the port of shipment shall appoint: provided also, that the surplus stores of such foreign beef or pork may be delivered into the charge of the searcher or other proper officer of Customs to be reshipped as stores, under such directions and regulations as the collector or other chief officer of Customs shall appoint; and any such beef or pork, shipped as stores contrary to such directions and regulations, shall be forfeited.

34. And it is hereby further ordered, that upon the entry outwards of any goods to be exported from the warehouse, the person entering the same shall give security by bond in treble the duties of importation on the quantity of such goods, or if such goods are prohibited to be imported for home use, in double the value of such goods, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the collector, that the same shall be landed at the place for which they be entered outwards, or be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector.

35. And it is hereby further ordered, that all laws, bye laws, usages, or customs, at this time or which hereafter shall be in practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice, in the district of Natal, which are in anywise repugnant to this Order, or to any Act of Parliament made or hereafter to be made in the United Kingdom, so far as such Act shall relate to and mention the said district of Natal, are and shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

36. And it is hereby further ordered, that it

shall be lawful for the officers of Customs to go on board any ship in Port Natal, and to rummage and search all parts of such ship for prohibited and uncustomed goods, and also to go on board any ship hovering within one league of the coast of the district of Natal, and in either case freely to stay on board such ship, so long as she shall remain in such port or within such distance; and if any such ship be bound elsewhere, and shall continue so hovering for the space of twenty-four hours after the master shall have been required to depart, it shall be lawful for the officer of Customs to bring such ship into port, and to search and examine her cargo, and to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if there be any goods on board prohibited to be imported into such possession, such ship and her cargo shall be forfeited; and if the master shall not truly answer the questions which shall be demanded of him on such examination, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

37. And it is hereby further ordered, that all vessels, boats, carriages, and cattle made use of in the removal of any goods liable to forfeiture under this or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, shall be forfeited; and every person who shall assist, or be otherwise concerned in the unshipping, landing, or removal, or in the harbouring of such goods, or into whose hands or possession the same shall knowingly come, shall forfeit the treble value thereof, or the penalty of one hundred pounds, at the election of the officers of the Customs; and the averment in any information or libel to be exhibited for the recovery of such penalty, that the officer proceeding has elected to sue for the sum mentioned in the information, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such election, without any other or further evidence of such fact.

38. And it is hereby further ordered, that all goods, and all ships, vessels, and boats, and all carriages, and all cattle, liable to forfeiture under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, shall and may be seized and secured by any officer of the Customs or Navy, or by any person employed for that purpose, by or with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs; and every person who shall in any way hinder, oppose, molest, or obstruct any officer of the Customs or Navy, or any person so employed as aforesaid, in the exercise of his office, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

39. And it is hereby further ordered, that if any officer of Customs, or any person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall make any collusive seizure, or deliver up, or make any agreement to deliver up, or not to seize any vessel, boat, or goods liable to forfeiture under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, or shall take any bribe, gratuity, recompence, or reward for the neglect or non-performance of his duty, every such officer or other person shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred pounds, and be rendered incapable of serving Her Majesty in any office whatever; and every person who shall give or offer, or promise to give or procure to be given, any bribe, recompence, or reward to, or shall make any collusive agreement with, any such officer or person as aforesaid in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, to induce him in any way to neglect his duty, or to do, conceal, or connive at any thing whereby the provisions of this Order or any such Act may be evaded, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

40. And it is hereby further ordered, that all vessels, boats, goods, and other things which shall have been or shall hereafter be seized as forfeited in the district of Natal, under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, shall be deemed and taken to be condemned, and may be dealt with in the manner directed by law in respect to vessels, boats, goods, and other things seized and condemned for breach of any such Order or Act, unless the person from whom such vessels, boats, goods, and other things shall have been seized, or the owner of them, or some person authorized by him, shall, within one calendar month from the day of seizing the same, give notice in writing to the person or persons seizing the same, or to the collector or other chief officer of Customs at Port Natal, that he claims the vessel, boat, goods, or other things, or intends to claim them.

41. And it is hereby further ordered, that, under the authority of a writ of assistance, granted by the Superior or Supreme Court of Justice or Court of Vice Admiralty having jurisdiction in the district of Natal (who are hereby authorized and required to grant such writ of assistance, upon application made to them for that purpose by the principal officers of Her Majesty's Customs), it shall be lawful for any officer of the Customs, taking with him a peace officer, to enter any building or other place in the day time, and to search for and seize and secure any goods liable to forfeiture under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, and, in case of necessity, to break open any doors and any chests or other packages for that purpose; and such writ of assistance, when issued, shall be deemed to be in force during the whole of the reign in which the same shall have been granted,

and for twelve months from the conclusion of such reign.

42. And it is hereby further ordered, that if any person shall, by force or violence, assault, resist, oppose, molest, hinder, or obstruct any officer of the Customs or Navy, or other person employed as aforesaid, in the exercise of his office, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, such person being thereof convicted shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be proceeded against as such, and punished at the discretion of the Court before whom such person shall be tried.

43. And it is hereby further ordered, that all things which shall be seized as being liable to forfeiture under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, shall be taken forthwith and delivered into the custody of the collector of the Customs at the Custom-house next to the place where the same were seized, who shall secure the same by such means and in such manner as shall be provided and directed by the Commissions of Her Majesty's Customs, and after condemnation thereof the collector shall cause the same to be sold by public auction to the best bidder: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to direct in what manner the produce of such sale shall be applied, or, in lieu of such sale, to direct that any of such things shall be destroyed, or shall be reserved for the public service.

44. And it is hereby further ordered, that all penalties and forfeitures which may have been heretofore or may be hereafter incurred under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty having jurisdiction in the district of Natal.

45. And it is hereby further ordered, that if any goods or any ship or vessel shall be seized as ferfeited under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, and detained, it shall be lawful for the judge or judges of any court having jurisdiction to try and determine such seizures, with the consent of the collector of the Customs, to order the delivery thereof on security by bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be first approved by such collector, to answer double the value of the same in case of condemnation; and such bond shall be taken to the use of Her Majesty in the name of the collector or officer of the Customs in whose custody the goods or the ship or vessel may be lodged, and such bond shall be delivered and kept in the custody of such collector or officer; and in case the goods or the ship or vessel shall be condemned, the value thereof shall be paid into the hands of such collector or officer, who shall thereupon cancel such bond.

46. And it is hereby further ordered, that no suit shall be commenced for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, except in the name of some superior officer of the Customs or Navy, or other person employed as hereinbefore mentioned, or of Her Majesty's Advocate or Attorney General; and if a question shall arise, whether any person is an officer of the Customs or Navy, or such other person as aforesaid, *vivâ voce* evidence may be given of such fact, and shall be deemed legal and sufficient evidence.

47. And it is hereby further ordered, that if any goods shall be seized for non-payment of duties, or any other cause of forfeiture, and any dispute shall arise whether the duties have been

paid for the same, or the same have been lawfully imported, or lawfully laden or exported, the proof thereof shall lie on the owner or claimer of such goods, and not on the officer who shall seize or stop the same.

48. And it is hereby further ordered, that no claim to any thing seized under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, and returned into any of Her Majesty's courts for adjudication, shall be admitted, unless such claim be entered in the name of the owner, with his residence and occupation, nor unless oath to the property in such thing be made by the owner, or by his attorney or agent by whom such claim shall be entered, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and every person making a false oath thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for a misdemeanor.

49. And it is hereby further ordered, that no person shall be admitted to enter a claim to any thing seized in pursuance of this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, and prosecuted in Port Natal, until sufficient security shall have been given in the court where such seizure is prosecuted, in a penalty not exceeding sixty pounds, to answer and pay the costs occasioned by such claim; and in default of giving such security, such things shall be adjudged to be forfeited, and shall be condemned.

50. And it is hereby further ordered, that no writ shall be sued out against, nor a copy of any process served upon, any officer of the Customs or Navy, or other person as aforesaid, for any thing done in the exercise of his office, until one calendar month after notice in writing shall have been delivered to him, or left at his usual place of abode,

by the attorney or agent of the party who intends to sue out such writ or process, in which notice shall be clearly and explicitly contained the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the person who is to bring such action, and the name and place of abode of the attorney or agent; and no evidence of any cause of action shall be produced, other than the cause of action stated in such notice; and no verdict shall be given for the plaintiff unless he shall prove on the trial that such notice was given; and in default of such proof, a verdict shall be entered for the defendant.

51. And it is hereby further ordered, that every such action shall be brought within three calendar months after the cause thereof, and the venue shall be laid, and the cause tried in the place or district where the facts were committed; and the defendant may plead the general issue, and under it give the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff shall become nonsuited, or shall discontinue the action, or if upon a verdict or demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall receive treble costs, and have such remedy for the same as any defendant can have in other cases where costs are given by law.

52. And it is hereby further ordered, that in case any information or suit shall be brought to trial on account of any seizure made under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, and a verdict shall be found for the claimant thereof, and the judge or court before whom the cause shall have been tried shall certify on the record that there was probable cause of seizure, the claimant shall not be entitled to any costs of suit, nor shall the person who made such seizure be liable to any action, indictment, or other suit or prosecution on account of

such seizure; and if any action, indictment, or other suit or prosecution shall be brought to trial against any person on account of such seizure, wherein a verdict shall be given against the defendant, the plaintiff, besides the things seized, or the value thereof, shall not be entitled to more than two pence damages, nor to any costs of suit, nor shall the defendant in such prosecution be fined more than one shilling.

53. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for such officer, within one calendar month after such notice, to tender amends to the party complaining, or his agent, and to plead such tender in bar to any action, together with other pleas; and if the jury shall find the amends sufficient, they shall give a verdict for the defendant; and in such case, or in case the plantiff shall become nonsuited, or shall discontinue his action, or judgment shall be given for the defendant upon demurrer, then such defendant shall be entitled to the like costs as he would have been entitled to in case he had pleaded the general issue only: provided always, that it shall be lawful for such defendant, by leave of the court wherein such action shall be brought, at any time before issue joined, to pay money into court as in other actions.

54. And it is hereby further ordered, that in any such action, if the judge or court before whom such action shall be tried shall certify upon the record that the defendant or defendants in such action acted upon probable cause, then the plaintiff in such action shall not be entitled to more than two pence damages, nor to any costs of suit.

55. And it is hereby further ordered, that all penalties and forfeitures recovered in the district of Natal under this Order, or any Act relating to

the Customs, or to trade or navigation, shall be paid into the hands of the collector of Port Natal, and shall be divided, paid, and applied as follows (that is to say), after deducting the charges of prosecution from the produce thereof, one third part of the net produce shall be paid into the hands of the collector of Her Majesty's Customs of Port Natal for the use of Her Majesty, one third part to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the said district, and the other third part to the person who shall seize, inform, and sue for the same; excepting such seizures as shall be made at sea by the commanders or officers of Her Majesty's ships of war duly authorized to make seizures, one moiety of which seizure, and of the penalties and forfeitures recovered thereon, first deducting the charges of prosecution from the gross produce thereof, shall be paid as aforesaid to the collector of Her Majesty's Customs, to and for the use of Her Majesty, and the other moiety to him or them who shall seize, inform, and sue for the same, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such distribution of the produce of the seizures so made at sea, as well with regard to the moiety herein before granted to Her Majesty, as with regard to the other moiety given to the seizor or prosecutor, as Her Majesty shall think fit to order and direct by any Order or Orders in Council, or by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be made for that purpose.

56. And it is hereby further ordered, that all actions or suits for the recovery of any of the penalties or forfeitures imposed by this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, may be commenced or prosecuted at any time within three years after the offence by reason whereof such penalty or forfeiture shall

be incurred, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

57. And it is hereby further ordered, that no appeal shall be prosecuted from any decree or sentence of any of Her Majesty's courts in the district of Natal, touching any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, unless the inhibition shall be applied for and decreed within twelve months from the time when such decree or sentence was pronounced.

58. Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that in any case in which proceedings shall have been or shall hereafter be instituted in any court of Vice Admiralty or other competent court in the district of Natal, against any ship, vessel, boat, goods, or effects, for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture under this Order, or any Act relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, the execution of any sentence or decree restoring such ship, vessel, boat, goods, or effects to the claimant thereof, which shall be pronounced by the said Vice Admiralty Court in which such proceedings shall have been had, shall not be suspended by reason of any appeal which shall be prayed and allowed from such sentence; provided that the party or parties appellate shall give sufficient security, to be approved of by the court, to render and deliver the ship, vessel, boat, goods, or effects concerning which such sentence or decree shall be pronounced, or the full value thereof, to be ascertained either by agreement between the parties, or in case the said parties cannot agree, then by appraisement under the authority of the said court, to the appellant or appellants, in case the sentence or decree so appealed from shall be reversed, and such ship, vessel, boat, goods, or effects be ultimately condemned.

59. And it is hereby further ordered, that all persons authorized to make seizures under an Act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An "Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating "to the abolition of the slave trade," shall, in making and prosecuting any such seizures, have the benefit of all the provisions granted to persons authorized to make seizures under this Order.

60. And it is hereby further ordered, that all penalties and forfeitures created by the said Act passed in the fifth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, whether pecuniary or specific, shall (except in cases specially provided for by the said Act) go and belong to such persons as are authorized by that Act to make seizures in such shares, and shall and may be sued for and prosecuted, tried, recovered, distributed, and applied in such and the like manner, and by the same ways and means, and subject to the same rules and directions, as any penalties and forfeitures incurred in Great Britain, and in the British possessions in America, respectively, now go and belong to, and may be sued, prosecuted, tried, recovered, and distributed respectively in Great Britain, or in the district of Natal, under and by virtue of this Order.

61. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for any person, being the shipper of any sugar, the produce of some British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, about to be exported from any place in such possession, to go before the collector or comptroller or other chief officer of the Customs at such place, or, if their be no such officer of the Customs, to go before the principal officer of such place, or the judge or commercial resident of the district, and make and sign a

declaration before him that such sugar was really and *bonâ fide* the produce of such British possession, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and such officer, judge, or resident is hereby authorized and required to grant a certificate* thereof, setting forth in such certificate the name of the ship in which the sugar is to be exported, and the destination of the same.

62. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the shipper of any wine, the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, or of its dependencies, or of the district of Natal, which is to be exported from thence, to go before the chief officer of the Customs, and make and sign a declaration before him that such wine was really and *bonâ fide* the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, or of its dependencies, or of the district of Natal, and such officer is hereby authorized and required to grant a certificate thereof, setting forth in such certificate the name of the ship in which the wine is to be exported, and the destination of the same.

63. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall be lawful for any person who is about to export from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, to the district of Natal, any goods of the growth or produce of any of those islands, or any goods manufactured from materials which were the growth or produce thereof, or of the United Kingdom, or of materials duty free in the United Kingdom, or whereupon the duty has been there paid, and not drawn back, to go before any magistrate of the island from which the goods are to be exported, and make and sign before him a declaration that such goods, describing the same, are of such growth or

* See section 7, as to production of this certificate.

produce, or such manufacture, and such magistrate shall administer and sign such declaration; and thereupon the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief of the island from which the goods are to be exported shall, upon the delivery to him of such declaration, grant a certificate under his hand of the proof contained in such declaration, stating the ship in which and the port to which, in the United Kingdom or in any such possession, the goods are to be exported; and it is hereby further ordered, that such certificate shall be the proper document to be produced at Port Natal in proof that the goods mentioned therein are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of such islands respectively.

64. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall not be lawful for any person to re-export from the district of Natal to any foreign place in any foreign ship any coals the produce of the United Kingdom, except upon payment of the duty to which such coals would be liable upon exportation from the United Kingdom to such foreign place in a foreign ship; and that no such coals shall be so shipped at Port Natal to be exported to any British place until the exporter or the master of the exporting vessel shall have given bond, with one sufficient surety, in double the value of the coals, that such coals shall not be landed at any foreign place.

65. And it is hereby further ordered, that if any person shall, in the district of Natal, counterfeit or falsify, or wilfully use when counterfeited or falsified, any entry, warrant, cocket, transire, or other document for the unlading, lading, entering, reporting, or clearing any ship or vessel, or for the landing, shipping, or removing of any goods, stores, baggage, or article whatever, or shall by any false statement procure any writing or

document to be made for any such purposes, or shall falsely make any oath or affirmation required by this Order, or shall forge or counterfeit a certificate of the said oath or affirmation, or shall publish such certificate knowing the same to be so forged or counterfeited, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds; and such penalty shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in like manner and by such ways and means as any penalty may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered under the provisions and directions of this Order.

66. And it is hereby further ordered, that the governor, or the officer for the time being administering the government of the said district, shall promulgate this present Order within one calendar month next after the receipt thereof by him, and this Order shall take effect within the said district, and have the force of law thereupon from and after the date of such promulgation thereof as aforesaid, and not before.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Grey, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 10, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church, called Trinity Church, situate in Bishop's-road, in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, and within the diocese of London, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of the Holy Trinity, Paddington."

Foreign-Office, November 7, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Saul Salomon, as Consul at St. Helena for His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

The Prince of Wales' Council Chambers, Somerset-House, November 7, 1846.

The names of those who were this day nominated, by the Council of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to serve the Office of Sheriff of the county of Cornwall:

Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, Esq.
Sir William Pratt Call, of Whiteford-House, Bart.
William Daubuz, of Killiou, Esq.

In pursuance of the directions of an Act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts, made "in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of "His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker "of the House of Commons to issue his warrant "to the Clerk of the Crown for making out writs "for the election of Members to serve in Par-"liament, in the manner therein mentioned, and "for substituting other provisions for the like "purposes:"

I do hereby give notice, that the death of Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the county of Renfrew, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said county, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand the 7th day of November 1846,

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th of November 1846, by the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations;

In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of the 17th section of the Act 7th and 8th Victoria,

chapter 110, it is ordered by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that all returns by the said Act required to be made to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall, from and after the 1st day of December next, be made in duplicate.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

St. James's-Palace, November 10, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint George Kitson, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Platt, retired.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Michaelmas Term, 10*th Victoria.*

November 12, 1846.

This Court will hold Sittings on Friday the 27th and Saturday the 28th days of November instant, and also on Wednesday the 2d day of December next, and the three next following days, and also on Saturday the 12th day of December next, and will proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the Special Paper.

By the Court.

Read in open Court,
E. Bennett.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

THE names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Lords of the Council, at the Exchequer, on the Morrow of Saint Martin, in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six:

Bedfordshire,	Robert Newland, of Kempston, Esq. Thomas Abbott Green, of Pavenham, Esq. Richard Gilpin, of Hockliffe-Grange, Esq.
Berkshire,	William Henry Stone, of Streatley-House, Esq. John Hopkins, of Tidmarsh, Esq. Robert Allfrey, of Wokefield-Park, Esq.
Buckinghamshire,	The Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild, of Mentmore. William Lowndes, of the Bury, in Chesham, Esq. John Kay, of Fulmer, Esq.

Camb. and Hunt.	Robert Francis Pate, of Wisbeach, Esq. John Vipan, of Sutton, Esq. William Whiting, of Manea and Thorney-Abbey, Esq.
Cumberland,	Gilfrid William Hartley, of Rose-Hill, Esq. Henry Dundas Maclean, of Lazonby, Esq. Andrew Fleming Hudleston, of Hutton-John, Esq.
Cheshire,	Ralph Gerard Leycester, of Toft-Hall, Esq. Henry Brooke, of Grange, Esq. Thomas William Tatton, of Withenshaw, Esq.
Derbyshire,	John Bell Crompton, of Milford, Esq. Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark, Bart. Jedediah Strutt, of Belper, Esq.
Devonshire,	Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, of Arlington-Court, Bart. Henry Champernowne, of Dartington, Esq. Henry Richard Roe, of Guaton-House, Esq.
Dorsetshire,	Thomas Bowyer Bower, of Iwerne Minster, Esq. Henry John Reuben Earl of Portarlington, of Milton Abbas. John Goodden, of Over Compton, Esq.

Durham,	John Fawcett, of South Bailey, Esq.
	Sir William Eden, of Windleston-Hall, Bart.
	Henry John Spearman, of Newton-Hall, Esq.
Essex,	William Coxhead Marsh, of Park-Hall, Thoydon Garnon, Epping, Esq.
	Beale Blackwell Colvin, of Mangham's-Hall, Waltham Holy Cross, Esq.
	Charles Preston, of Luthers, near Sewardstone, Esq.
Gloucestershire,	Williiam Edwards Lawrence, of Greenway-House, Badgworth, Esq.
	Charles Greenaway, of Little Barrington, Esq.
	Thomas Barwick Lloyd Baker, of Hardwick-Court, Esq.
Herefordshire,	Thomas Hill, of Felton, Esq.
	Sir Velters Cornewall, of Moccas, Bart.
	Robert Maulkin Lingwood, of Lystone, Esq.
Hertfordshire,	Humphrey Harper Burchell, of Bushey-Grange, Esq.
	William Parker, of Ware-Park, Esq.
	Fulke Southwell Greville, of North Mimms-Park, Esq.
Kent,	John Pelly Atkins, of Halsted, Esq.
	John Ashley Warre, of Ramsgate, Esq.
	William John Evelyn, of Saint Clair, Esq.

Leicestershire,	William Wootton Abney, of Swepstone, Esq. Henry Freeman Coleman, of Evington-Hall, Esq. John Goodacre, of Lutterworth, Esq.
Lincolnshire,	Theophilus Fairfax Johnson, of Spalding, Esq. Richard Ellison, of Sudbrooke-Holme, Esq. James Whiting Yorke, of Walmsgate, Esq.
Monmouthshire,	Charles John Kemeys Tynte, of Cefnmably, Esq. William Mark Wood, of Rumney, Esq. John Jones, junior, of Llanarth-Court, Esq.
Norfolk,	Wyrley Birch, of Wretham, Esq. Sir Jacob Henry Preston, of Beeston St. Lawrence, Bart. William Mason, of Necton, Esq.
Northamptonshire,	Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick-Park, Esq. John Moncton, of Fineshade-Abbey, Esq. The Honourable Henry Hely Hutchinson, of Lois Weedon.
Northumberland,	James Henry Hollis Atkinson, of Angerton, Esq. George Burdon, of Heddon-House, Esq. William Hodgson Cadogan, of Brinkburn-Priory, Esq.

Nottinghamshire,	John Vere, of Carlton-upon-Trent, Esq.
	John Whetham, of Kirklington, Esq.
	John Henry Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq.
Oxfordshire,	Samuel Weare Gardiner, of Coombe-Lodge, Whitchurch, Esq.
	Matthew Piers Watt Boulton, of Great Tew, Esq.
	Henry Baskerville, of Crowsley-Park, Esq.
Rutlandshire,	Inchley Taylor, of Preston, Esq.
	John Walker, of Wardley, Esq.
	The Honourable Charles George Noel, commonly called Lord Viscount Campden, of Flitteris-Park.
Shropshire,	Joseph Venables Lovett, of Belmont, Esq.
	Sir Edward Blount, of Mawley-Hall, Esq.
	John Salwey, of the Moor, Esq.
Somersetshire,	John Matthew Quantock, of Norton-sub-Hamdon, Esq.
	Edward Ayshford Sanford, of Nynehead-Court, Esq.
	Sir Charles Abraham Elton, of Clevedon, Bart.
Staffordshire,	Sir Edward Dolman Scott, of Great Barr, Bart.
	The Honourable Frederick Gough, of Perry Barr.
	Charles Arkwright, of Dunstall, Esq.

County of Southampton,	Lancelor Archer Burton, of Woodlands Emsworth, Esq.
	John Wood, of Theddon-Grange, Alton, Esq.
	William Garnier, of Rookesbury Wickham, Esq.
Suffolk,	Henry James Oakes, of Nowton-Court, Esq.
	Thomas James Ireland, of Ousden-Hall, Esq.
	Charles Andrew Lord Huntingfield, of Hivengham-Hall.
Surrey,	Joseph Bonson, of Poulsden, Esq.
	Francis Boyle Shannon Wilder, of Busbridge-Hall, Esq.
	Lee Steere, of Jayes, Dorking, Esq.
Sussex,	William Gratwicke Kinleside Gratwicke, of Ham, Esq.
	Sir Southerton Branthwaite Peckham Micklethwaite, of Iridge-Place, Bart.
	Sir Henry Shiffner, of Coombe, Bart.
Warwickshire,	William Congreve Russell, of Leamington Priors, Esq.
	George Whieldon, of Springfield-House, Esq.
	Thomas Dilke, of Maxtoke-Castle, Esq.
Wiltshire,	Wadham Locke, of Ashton Gifford-House, Esq.
	Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, of Everley, Bart.
	John Bird Fuller, of Neston-House, Esq.

Worcestershire,	Edward Gresley Stone, of Chambers-Court, Esq.
	Joseph Frederick Ledsam, of Northfield, Esq.
	James Moilliet, of Selly-Hall, Esq.
Yorkshire,	George Lane Fox, of Bramham-Park, Esq.
	Joseph Dent, of Ribston-Park, Esq.
	Yarburgh Greame, of Sewerby, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey,	The Right Honourable Spencer Bulkeley Lord Newborough, of Treiddon.
	Sir Harry Dent Goring, of Trysglwyn, Bart.
	Richard Griffith, of Bodowyr-isaf, Esq.
Breconshire,	Rhys Davies Powel, of Graig-y-Nos, Esq.
	Penry Williams, of Cefn Parc, Esq.
	William Pearce, of Ffrwdgrech, Esq.
Carnarvonshire,	Thomas Wright, of Derwenfawr, Esq.
	George Augustus Huddart, of Brynkir, Esq.
	William Henry Foley, of Bryn Eryr, Esq.
Carmarthenshire,	Seymour Philipps Allen, of Kencerd, Esq.
	Thomas Morris, of Greencastle, Esq.
	Sir James Cockburn, of Ddobgwm, Bart.

Cardiganshire,	Alban Thomas Davies, of Tyglyn, Esq.
	Abraham Grey Harford Battersby, of Peterwell, Esq.
	Matthew Davies, of Tanybwlch, Esq.
Denbighshire,	Richard Lloyd Edwards, of Bronhaulog, near Abergele, Esq.
	Richard Jones, of Bellam-Place, Ruabon, Esq.
	Christopher Leyland, of Nantclwyd-Hall, Ruthin, Esq.
Flintshire,	Llewelyn Falkener Lloyd, of Nannerch, Esq.
	Sir William Henry Clerke, of Mertyn, Bart.
	John Whitehall Dod, of Cloverlay, Esq.
Glamorganshire,	Thomas William Booker, of Velindra, Esq.
	Nash Vaughan Edwards Vaughan, of Rheola, Esq.
	Rowland Fothergill, of Hensol-Castle, Esq.
Montgomeryshire,	Edward Gatacre, of Nantymeichied, Esq.
	Christopher Bullin, of Bryn-llwyarch, Esq.
	John Vaughan, of Penmaen Dovey, Esq.
Merionethshire,	John Griffith Griffith, of Fal treuddyn-fawr, Esq.
	Hugh Jones, of Gwernddelwa, Esq.
	Robert Davies Jones, of Cyfronydd, Esq.

Pembrokeshire,	Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Kilehew, Esq.
	William Henry Lewis, of Clynfiew, Esq.
	Owen Owen, of Cwm Gloyn, Esq.
Radnorshire,	John Abraham Whittaker, of Newcastle-Court, Esq.
	John Williams, of the Skreen, Esq.
	Henry Miles, of Downfield, Esq.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 17, 1846.

Foreign-Office, November 16, 1846.

IT is hereby notified, that Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Mr. Southern, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, a dispatch, inclosing a note addressed to him by Marshal Saldanha, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Her Most Faithful Majesty, announcing the establishment of an effective blockade of the river Douro, together with a copy of the decree declaring the said blockade.

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires also transmits a note from Marshal Saldanha, announcing that positive instructions had been given to the ships of war establishing the blockade, to allow British ships of war to enter the port unmolested, and not

to prevent the delivery, and reception there, of the mails conveying the correspondence, or the landing of passengers, or even the departure of British subjects who may wish to embark in the packets.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 14th day of *November* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Augustus Earl Cowper to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kent, his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for determining the income of the Bishop of Saint Asaph.

This Gazette likewise contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated church, called Saint Paul's Church, situate in Wilton-place, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, and

within the diocese of London, and that such district should be named, " The Chapelry District of Saint Paul, Wilton-place."

Whitehall, November 17, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G. C. B. the office or place of Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and also Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of the said United Kingdon, in the room of Admiral Sir George Martin, G. C. B. promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Michaelmas Term.—10*th Victoria.*

16*th November* 1846.

This Court will, on Monday the 30th instant, and the five next following days, and on Thursday the 17th day of December next, hold Sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the business in the Crown Paper, the Special Paper, and the New Trial Paper, and will give judgment in cases which shall then be pending.

By the Court.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 20, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for authorizing the sale of certain property, lately belonging to the prebend of Dinder, in the cathedral church of Wells.

Foreign-Office, November 19, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Senhor Joao Bonifacio Misso, as Consul General in the island of Ceylon for Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Juan J. O'Brien, as Consul General in Great Britain for the Oriental Republick of the Uruguay.

Crown-Office, November 20, 1846.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Special Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the County and City of York.

County of York, Saturday, December 5, at the Castle of York.

City of York, on the same day, at the Guildhall of the City of York.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 24, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for altering the bounds of the district of Gomersal, in the county of York, and diocese of Ripon.

This Gazette also contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following scheme, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the church called Saint John the Evangelist, recently erected and consecrated at Hazlewood, in the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby, and within the diocese of Lichfield, and that such district should be named, " The Chapelry District of Hazlewood."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 27, 1846.

THIS Gazette contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the

Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Dewsbury, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and that the same shall be named, "The District of South Ossett."

Downing-Street, November 24, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William à Beckett and Roger Therry, Esqrs. to be Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales; Alfred Cheeke, Esq. to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Thomas Callaghan, Esq. to be Crown Prosecutor in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in that colony.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William George Knox, Esq. to be Puisne Judge for the island of Trinidad.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint J. Hooper Dawson, Esq. to be Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Clerk of the Central Circuit Court, of the island of Newfoundland.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Michaelmas Term.—Tenth Victoria.

Wednesday the 25th day of November 1846.

This Court will, at the Sittings already appointed to be held on Saturday the 12th day of December next, proceed to give Judgment in all motions now standing for Judgment, and also in all causes now standing for Judgment in the New Trial Paper. *By the Court.*

Read in open Court,

E. Bennett.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 1, 1846.

Whitehall, November 28, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating, presenting, and appointing the Venerable Walter Augustus Shirley, M. A. to the bishoprick of the isle of Man and Sodor, void by the translation of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Thomas Vowler Short, to the see of St. Asaph.

Whitehall, November 30, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Keillor to the church and parish of North Ronaldshay, in the presbytery of North Isles and county of Orkney, vacant by the resignation of the Reverend Robert Waugh.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 8, 1846.

Downing-Street, December 5, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Herbert Townshend Bowen, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the island of Trinidad.

In pursuance of the directions of an Act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts, made "in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of "His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker "of the House of Commons to issue his warrant "to the Clerk of the Crown for making out writs "for the election of Members to serve in Par-"liament, in the manner therein mentioned, and "for substituting other provisions for the like "purposes :"

I do hereby give notice, that it hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament, that Charles Anderson Worsley Pelham, commonly called Lord Worsley, late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the northern division of the county of Lincoln, is become a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to whom a writ of summons hath been issued

under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to summon him to Parliament; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said northern division of the county of Lincoln, in the room of the said Charles Anderson Worsley Pelham, commonly called Lord Worsley, now a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to whom a writ of summons hath been issued as aforesaid, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand the 5th day of December 1846,

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

This Gazette also contains a supplementary list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 50th regiment, who were killed in the late battles on the Sutlej, or who have since died of wounds received in those battles; also of those who have been missing since those battles and are supposed to be dead; and also of those who were either killed or died from contusions they received by the blowing down of the barracks at Loodianah.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 11, 1846.

IN pursuance of the directions of an Act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts, made "in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of "His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker "of the House of Commons to issue his warrant "to the Clerk of the Crown for making out writs "for the election of Members to serve in Par-"liament, in the manner therein mentioned, and "for substituting other provisions for the like "purposes:"

I do hereby give notice, that the death of John Barneby, Esq. late a Member serving in this present Parliament as one of the Knights of the Shire for the eastern division of the county of Worcester, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament; and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the said eastern division of the said county, in the room of the said John Barneby, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand the 11th day of December 1846,

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.

Crown-Office, December 11, 1846.

MEMBER returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

County of Renfrew.

Colonel William Mure, of Caldwell, in the room of Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. deceased.

Inclosure Commission, 5, New-Street, Spring-Gardens, December 10th, 1846.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons and lands held in common, the exchange of lands, and the division of intermixed lands; to provide remedies for defective or incomplete executions, and for the non-execution of the powers of general and local inclosure Acts; and to provide for the revival of such powers in certain cases;" notice is hereby given, that the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales have appointed Robert Kearsley Dawson, Esq. Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers, an Assistant Commissioner under the said Act; and that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have consented to such appointment.

And notice is hereby further given, that the said Robert Kearsley Dawson did, on the 7th day of December instant, at Westminster-Hall, make the declaration required by the said Act before the Right Honourable Lord Denman, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 15, 1846.

Foreign-Office, December 10, 1846.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, G. C. B. now Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Most Faithful Majesty, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G. C. H. now Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Most Faithful Majesty.

Foreign-Office, December 10, 1846.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Rutherford Alcock, Esq. now Her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Richard Belgrave Jackson, Esq. now British Vice Consul at Canton, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-foo.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Temple Hilliard Layton, Esq. now acting as Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that port.

Foreign-Office, December 14, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Frederic Cartwright Dickson, as Consul in London, and of Mr. William Jackson, as Consul at Liverpool, for the Republick of Chili.

Downing-Street, December 15, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint G. G. Lowenfeld, Esq. to be Financial Accountant for the colony of British Guiana.

Whitehall, December 15, 1846.

The Queen, taking into Her royal consideration that, upon the decease of John late Duke of Athol (which happened on or about the 14th day of September last), the title and dignity of Duke of Athol devolved upon George-Augustus-Frederick-John now Duke of Athol, eldest son and heir of James Lord Glenlyon, whilst living the next brother of the said John late Duke of Athol, and that, according to the ordinary rules of honour, the younger brother and sisters of the said George-Augustus-Frederick-John now Duke of Athol cannot enjoy that place and precedence which would have been due to them in case their late father, the said James Lord Glenlyon, had survived his elder brother, the said John Duke of Athol,

and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Duke of Athol, Her Majesty hath been graciously pleased to ordain and declare, that James-Charles-Plantagenet Murray, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable James-Charles-Plantagenet Murray), Lieutenant and Captain in the Regiment of Scots Fusilier Guards, Charlotte-Augusta-Leopoldina Murray (commonly called the Honourable Charlotte-Augusta-Leopoldina Murray), spinster, and Frances-Julia, wife of Charles-Henry Maynard, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable Charles-Henry Maynard), younger son and daughters of the said James Lord Glenlyon, and brother and sisters of the said George-Augustus-Frederick-John now Duke of Athol, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same titles, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father, the said James Lord Glenlyon, had survived his brother, John late Duke of Athol, and had thereby succeeded to the said title and dignity of Duke of Athol :

And Her Majesty hath been further pleased to command, that the said royal order and declaration be registered in Her College of Arms.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 18, 1846.

Whitehall, December 17, 1846.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, of Creedy, in the county of Devon, Esq. Colonel in the Army;
Frederick Currie, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal; and
Anthony Rothschild, of Grosvenor-place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. with remainder, in default of such issue male, to his nephews, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, Charles Alfred Rothschild, and Leopold Rothschild, Esqrs. sons of Lionel Rothschild, Esq. brother of the said Anthony Rothschild.

Whitehall, December 17, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Robert Lee, D. D. to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

TREASURY WARRANT.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to

the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided, that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage:

And whereas, in consequence of a communication opened with the Post-office of Prussia, it is considered expedient to alter the rates of postage payable on letters and newspapers, and other printed papers, conveyed between that country and the United Kingdom viâ Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium:

Now we, the undersigned, being three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers and authorities enabling us in that behalf, direct that on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of Prussia, and transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in Prussia, and on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted between any foreign country through Prussia and any place in the United Kingdom (the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh, or the Netherlands, or Belgium, by packet boat or private ship), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of six pence.

And we direct, that on every letter, not ex-

ceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to any part of Prussia, transmitted by the post between Prussia and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom; and on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted between any foreign country, through Prussia, and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom (the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh, or the Netherlands, or Belgium, by packet boat or private ship), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of British postage of six pence for the conveyance of every such letter between Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium, and any part of the United Kingdom, and also such a further or additional rate of British postage, for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, as shall, from time to time, be charged and payable for British postage on letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or foreign country.

And we direct, that as to any such letters as hereinbefore mentioned (registered letters excepted, in respect of which all rates of postage payable thereon, whether colonial, foreign, or British, are, in every case, to be pre-paid), posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Prussia, and forwarded by packet boat from the United

Kingdom viâ Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium; and as to any such letters as hereinbefore-mentioned, posted in the United Kingdom (except registered letters as aforesaid), addressed and to be forwarded to any foreign country through Prussia by packet boat or private ship from the United Kingdom to Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium; and as to any such letters as hereinbefore mentioned, posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies where posts have been, or shall be, established by the Postmaster General (except registered letters as aforesaid), addressed to Prussia, and forwarded by packet boat from the United Kingdom to Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium; and as to any such letters as hereinbefore mentioned, posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies where posts have been, or shall be, established as aforesaid (except registered letters as aforesaid), addressed and to be forwarded to any foreign country through Prussia by packet boat or private ship, from the United Kingdom to Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, allow the whole of the postage thereof (colonial, British, or foreign, as the case may be) to be charged to the receiver of the letter, or he may require the whole of such postage to be paid on the same being put into the post-office; but in no case shall the sender have the option of paying the British, or the colonial and British rates, as the case may be, and of leaving the foreign postage to be paid in Prussia.

And we further direct, that as to any such letters as hereinbefore mentioned, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Prussia, and as to any such letters as hereinbefore mentioned, posted in Her Majesty's colonies where posts have been, or shall be, established as aforesaid, addressed to

Prussia, and to be respectively forwarded from the United Kingdom to Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium by private ship, the Postmaster General may cause the whole of the postage (colonial, foreign, or British, as the case may be) to be paid on the same being put into the post-office.

And we further direct, that on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in the said Act contained as to letters, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that such printed newspapers, printed publications, printed prices current, printed commercial lists, and printed courses of exchange, as are hereinafter mentioned, may be sent by the post according to the regulations and rates hereinafter set forth, that is to say,

British newspapers, and such British publications as are allowed to pass by the post as newspapers in the United Kingdom, sent from the United Kingdom to Prussia or to foreign countries, the correspondence of which is, or shall be, transmitted through Prussia, one halfpenny each.

Newspapers, and publications allowed to pass by the post in Prussia as newspapers, sent from Prussia or foreign countries, the correspondence of which is, or shall be, transmitted through Prussia to the United Kingdom, one halfpenny each.

Prussian newspapers sent from Prussia to any foreign country, or any British colony through the United Kingdom, and foreign newspapers sent from any foreign country to Prussia, through the United Kingdom, one halfpenny each.

Colonial newspapers between the British colonies and Prussia, through the United Kingdom, one halfpenny each.

Such printed prices current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange, as are allowed to circulate by the post, unstamped, in the United Kingdom, sent from the United Kingdom to Prussia, one penny each.

Printed foreign prices current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange, sent from Prussia to the United Kingdom, one penny each.

And we direct, that all such printed newspapers, printed publications, printed prices current, printed commercial lists, and printed courses of exchange, as shall be transmitted under the provisions of this warrant, shall in all cases be sent to or from the United Kingdom, as the case may be, viâ Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium, and the rates hereinbefore made payable in respect of the same shall be payable, whether the sea conveyance of them shall be by packet boat or private ship.

And we further direct, that printed pamphlets and periodical publications (not being strictly newspapers, and not bearing British newspaper stamps), printed and posted within the United Kingdom, addressed to Prussia, and printed pamphlets and periodical publications (not being entitled to pass as newspapers), printed and posted in Prussia, addressed to any place in the United Kingdom, may be sent by the post viâ Hamburgh, the Netherlands, or Belgium, by packet boat or private ship, according to the regulations and rates hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

For every such pamphlet or publication,
Not exceeding two ounces in weight, a rate of 1d. each.

Exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, 6d. each.

Exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 8d. each.

And for every additional ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of two pence, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

And we further direct, that no such printed pamphlet or publication, exceeding the weight of sixteen ounces, shall be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster General may cause the postage on any such printed newspapers, prices current, commercial lists. printed courses of exchange, pamphlets, and publications as are hereinbefore made liable to any rate of postage (if posted in the United Kingdom or the colonies) to be paid on the same being put into the post-office.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

And we further direct, that in all cases in which any letter or printed newspaper, printed price current, commercial list, course of exchange, pamphlet, or publication, which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this warrant, shall pass through a foreign country, any foreign postage payable thereon shall be charged and paid thereon in addition to the British postage.

And we further direct, that no printed news-

paper, printed price current, commercial list, course of exchange, pamphlet, or publication, shall be conveyed by the post, under the regulations of this present warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, or in an open band, nor unless there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover or band thereof, and no writing or manual mark upon it, or upon the cover or band of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing enclosed in or with the same; and every such newspaper, price current, commercial list, course of exchange, pamphlet, and publication shall be forwarded under and subject to such other conditions, regulations, restrictions, and penalties as by the said recited Act are directed, in respect of newspapers and printed papers sent by the post; and any such printed price current, commercial list, and course of exchange, not bearing a newspaper stamp, shall contain only the names and prices of the articles, without mentioning the name or residence of the vendor or sender, otherwise such price current, commercial list, and course of exchange shall be chargeable with the full letter rates of postage.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any letters or newspapers or other printed papers passing by the post between the United Kingdom and Prussia viâ France, which are to be charged with the same rates of postage as if this present warrant had not been signed.

And we further direct, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, or by an Act, made and passed in the first year of the

reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post-office," and that all such exemptions and privileges shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that the terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the 16th day of December 1846.

C. WOOD.
W. GIBSON CRAIG.
H. RICH.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 22, 1846.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the twelfth day of January next, We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said twelfth day of January next, to Tuesday the nineteenth day of January next; and We have given order to Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly: and We do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said Tuesday the nineteenth day of January next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to

give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Tuesday the nineteenth day of January next.

Given at Our Court, at Windsor, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the tenth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th day of *December* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act "for the more easy recovery of small debts and "demands in England," it is, among other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that the said Act be put in force in such county or counties as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, shall seem fit, and to divide the whole or part of any such county, including all counties of cities, and counties of towns, cities, boroughs, towns, ports, and places, liberties and franchises therein contained or thereunto adjoining, into districts; and to order that the county court shall be holden for the recovery of debts and demands, under the said Act, in each of such districts; and to declare by what name and in what towns and places the county court shall be holden in each district; and if it shall appear to Her Majesty that any part of any county, liberty, city, borough,

or district may conveniently be declared within the jurisdiction of the county court of an adjoining county, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, to order that such part shall be taken to be within the jurisdiction of the county court holden for the purposes of the said Act for such adjoining county in and for such district as Her Majesty shall order, in like manner as if it were part of such adjoining county:

And whereas by the said Act it is also enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that any court, holden for the recovery of small debts or demands within the provisions of any Act cited in either of the schedules annexed to the said Act, and marked (A) and (B) respectively, shall be holden as a county court, and to assign a district to every such court either greater or less than the district in which the court, holden under the provisions of any such Act, has jurisdiction, and to alter the place of holding any such court, or to order that any such court be abolished:

And whereas by the said Act it is also enacted, that any Order in Council, made for the purposes of the said Act, shall be published in the London Gazette, and notice of the intention of Her Majesty to take into consideration the propriety of making any such Order shall be published in the London Gazette one calendar month at least before any such Order shall be made; and whereas Her Majesty has been pleased this day to refer the consideration of the said Act, and of the Orders which it may be proper to make for the purposes thereof, to a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and to direct that the said Committee do report their opinion thereupon to Her Majesty:

Notice is hereby given, that, after the ex-

piration of one calendar month from the date of the publication of this notice in the London Gazette, Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, will take into consideration the propriety of making Orders for the purposes of the said Act, and for putting the said Act in execution in every county throughout England and Wales.

C. C. Greville.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th day of *December* 1846.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to "amend the law respecting the office of county "coroner," it is enacted, that when and as often as it shall seem expedient to the justices of any county that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of that Act, or that any alteration should be made of any division theretofore made under that Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division or alteration be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof be given to the coroner or coroners of such county as thereinafter provided; and it is thereby further enacted, that the clerk of the peace should give notice of any such resolution to every coroner for such county,

and of the time when the petition would be taken by the said justices into consideration, and the justices should confer with every such coroner who should attend the meeting of the justices for that purpose touching such petition, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as should appear to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of that Act, and such petition, with a description of the several proposed districts, and of the boundaries thereof, with the reasons upon which the petition is founded, should be certified to Her Majesty, under the hands and seals of two or more justices present when such petition should be agreed to, and the clerk of the peace for such county should forthwith give or send a true copy of such petition, certified under his hand, to every coroner for such county; and it is further enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, if she should think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after taking into consideration any such petition which might be presented to Her by any coroner of the same county concerning such proposed division or alteration, or whenever it should seem fit to Her Majesty to direct the issue of a writ de coronatore eligendo, for the purpose of authorizing the election of an additional coroner above the number of those who had been theretofore customarily elected to such county, to order that such county should be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of that Act, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place within each district the court for the election of coroner for such district should be

holden, as thereinafter provided, and every such Order should be published in the London Gazette; and whereas the justices of the peace of the county of Cumberland, assembled in general quarter sessions on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, did resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying for such division or alteration as thereinafter mentioned, and did adjourn the further consideration thereof until their general quarter sessions to be holden, at Carlisle, on the first of July then next; due notice thereof having been given to the coroners of the said county, and two of the justices, attending such general quarter sessions, did thereby certify, under their hands and seals, that such petition was agreed to; and whereas the said justices have since presented their petition to Her Majesty, representing that, in and by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend "the law respecting the office of county coroner," it was enacted, that when and as often as it should seem expedient to the justices of any county that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of the said Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division should be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof should be given to the coroners of such county, in the manner in the said Act provided; that the petitioners, in pursuance of the power given to them in and by the said Act, at their last Michaelmas quarter sessions, did resolve, that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the

said county of Cumberland should be divided into two districts for the purposes of the said Act, and did thereupon adjourn the further consideration of such petition to their general quarter sessions to be holden, at Carlisle, on the first day of July then next; that notice of such resolution, and of the time when the petition would be taken by the said justices into consideration, was given to the said coroners by the clerk of the peace in the manner in the said Act provided; that the petitioners have conferred with the coroners who attended the said meeting for that purpose, touching the present petition, and, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as appeared to them fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of the said Act, have resolved, that it is expedient that the said county should be divided into two districts for the purposes of the said Act, and that the said districts should be similar to and co-extensive with the present Parliamentary divisions of east and west Cumberland, and therefore praying, that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that such division be made of the said county of Cumberland into the said two districts; and the said justices represented that the said county should be divided into two districts for the purposes of the said Act, to be called by the several and respective names following, that is to say, No. 1, to be called the Eastern Division, being similar to and co-extensive with the eastern Parliamentary division of the said county, and containing the several parishes, townships, and places following, that is to say, Abbey-street, Aikton, Ainstable, Alston, Anthorn, Arthuret, Askerton, Bampton Great, Bampton Little,

Beaumont, Belbank, Berrier and Murrah, Bewcastle, Blackwell High, Blackwell Low, Blencogo, Botcherley, Bolchergate, Boustead-hill, Bowness, Bowscale, Brampton, Brisco, Burgh, Burtholme, Caldergate, Carge, Carleton, Castle Carrock, Castle Sowerby, Castle-street, Catterlen, Corby Great and Warwick-bridge, Corby Little, Crofton, Croglin, Crosby on Eden, Culgaith, Cummersdale, Cumrew, Cumwhinton and Cotehill, Cumwhilton, Dacre, Dalston, Denton Nether, Denton Upper, Dumburgh, Dundraw, Eden-hall, English-street, Etterby, Farlam, Fenton and Faugh, Fingland, Fisher-street, Gamblesby, Glassonby, Greystoke, Grinsdale, Harraby, Hayton, Hesket, Hethersgill, Houghton, Hunsonby and Winskill, Hutton, Hutton John, Hutton Roof, Hutton Soil, Irthington, Kingmoor, Kingwater, Kirkandrews on Eden, Kirkandrews Middle, Kirkandrews Moat, Kirkandrews Nether, Kirkbride, Kirkland and Blencarne, Kirklinton Middle, Kirkoswald, Lamonby, Lazonby, Linstock, Longwathy, Longburgh, Matterdale, Melmerby, Middlesceugh and Braithwaite, Moorhouse, Mosedale, Mungrisdale, Newbiggen, Newton, Nicholforest, Northsceugh, Orton, Oughterby, Oulton, Ousby, Parton and Micklethwaite, Penrith, Plumpton Wall, Renwick, Rickerby, Rickergate, Rockliff, Salkeld Great, Salkeld Little, Scaleby, Scotby, Scotch-street, Sebergham, Skelton, Shirwith, Solport, Soulby, Staffield, Stainton (Dacre), Stainton (Stanwix), Stanwix, Stapleton, Talkin, Tarraby, Thomas-close, Threlkeld, Thursby, Trough, Unthank, Upperby, Walton High, Walton Low, Warwick, Waterhead, Watermillock, Waverton High and Low, Westlinson, Wetheral, Wigton, Woodside, Wreay; No. 2, to be called the Western Division, being similar to and co-extensive with the western

Parliamentary division of the said county, and containing the several parishes, townships, and places following, that is to say, Allhallows, Allonby and Westnewton, Arlecdon, Aspatria and Brayton, Bassenthwaite, Bewaldeth and Sintlegarth, Birket and Austhwaite, Blennerhasset and Kirkland, Blindbothel, Blinderake Redmain and Isell, Bolton-gate, Bolton-wood and Quarry-hill, Bootle, Borrowdale, Bothel and Threapland, Brackenthwaite, Braithwaite Thornthwaite, &c. Bridekirk, Brigham, Bromfield, Broughton Great, Broughton Little, Buttermere, Caldbeck, Camerton, Cleator, Clifton Great, Clifton Little, Cockermouth, Corney, Crosscannonby, Dean, Dearham, Distington, Dovenby, Drigg, Eaglesfield, Egremont, Ellenborough and Ewanrigg, Embleton, Ennerdale and Kinniside, Eskdale and Wasdale, Flimby, Gilcrux, Gosforth, Greysouthen, Haile, Harrington, Hayton and Melon, Hensingham, Holme Abbey, Holme East Waver, Holme Low, Holme Saint Cuthbert, Ireby High, Ireby Low, Irton, Isell Old-park, Keswick, Lamplugh, Langrigg and Mealrigg, Lorton, Loweswater, Lowside Quarter, Millom above and below, &c. Moresby, Mosser, Muncaster, Netherwasdale, Oughterside and Allerby, Papcastle, Parton, Plumbland, Ponsonby, Preston Quarter, Ribton, Rottington, Saint Bees, Saint Bridget Beckermont, Saint John's Beckermont, Saint John's Castlerigg and Wythburn, Sandwith, Seaton, Setmurthy, Stainburn, Sunderland, Tallantire, Torpenhow and Whitrigg, Uldale, Ulpha, Underskiddaw Wabberthwaite, Weddiker, Westward, Whicham, Whinfell, Whitbeck, Whitehaven, Winscales, Workington, Wythorp; and the place of election to be at Carlisle, in the said county, for the Eastern Division, and at Cockermouth, in the said county, for the Western Division; and the

said justices further represent that the reasons on which such petition is founded are, that any interference of one coroner with another will be thereby prevented, that the expense to the county of holding inquests will be thereby lessened, that the election of coroners in future will be attended with less inconvenience, and the costs and expense of such elections diminished :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that such county shall be divided into two districts, for the purposes of the said Act, to be called by the several and respective names following, that is to say, No. 1, to be called, the Eastern Division, and to be similar to and co-extensive with the eastern Parliamentary division of the said county, and containing the several parishes, townships, and places following, that is to say, Abbeystreet, Aikton, Ainstable, Alston, Anthorn, Arthuret, Askerton, Bampton Great, Bampton Little, Beaumont, Belbank, Berrier and Murrah, Bewcastle, Blackwell High, Blackwell Low, Blencogo, Botcherley, Bolchergate, Bousteadhill, Bowness, Bowscale, Brampton, Brisco, Burgh, Burtholme, Caldergate, Carge, Carleton, Castle Carrock, Castle Sowerby, Castle-street, Catterlen, Corby Great and Warwick-bridge, Corby Little, Crofton, Croglin, Crosby on Eden, Culgaith, Cummersdale, Cumrew, Cumwhinton and Cotehill, Cumwhilton, Dacre, Dalston, Denton Nether, Denton Upper, Dumburgh, Dundraw, Eden-hall, English-street, Etterby, Farlam, Fenton and Faugh, Fingland, Fisher-street, Gamblesby, Glassonby, Greystoke, Grinsdale, Harraby, Hayton, Hesket, Hethersgill, Houghton, Hunsonby and Winskill, Hutton, Hutton

John, Hutton Roof, Hutton Soil, Irthington, Kingmoor, Kingwater, Kirkandrews on Eden, Kirkandrews Middle, Kirkandrews Moat, Kirkandrews Nether, Kirkbride, Kirkland and Blencarne, Kirklinton Middle, Kirkoswald, Lamonby, Lazonby, Linstock, Longwathy, Longburgh, Matterdale, Melmerby, Middlesceugh and Braithwaite, Moorhouse, Mosedale, Mungrisdale, Newbiggen, Newton, Nicholforest, Northsceugh, Orton, Oughterby, Oulton, Ousby, Parton and Micklethwaite, Penrith, Plumpton Wall, Renwick, Rickerby, Rickergate, Rockliff, Salkeld Great, Salkeld Little, Scaleby, Scotby, Scotch-street, Sebergham, Skelton, Shirwith, Solport, Soulby, Staffield, Stainton (Dacre), Stainton (Stanwix), Stanwix, Stapleton, Talkin, Tarraby, Thomas-close, Threlkeld, Thursby, Trough, Unthank, Upperby, Walton High, Walton Low, Warwick, Waterhead, Watermillock, Waverton High and Low, Westlinson, Wetheral, Wigton, Woodside, Wreay; and No. 2, to be called the Western Division, and to be similar to and co-extensive with the western Parliamentary division of the said county, and containing the several parishes, townships, and places following, that is to say, Allhallows, Allonby and Westnewton, Arlecdon, Aspatria and Brayton, Bassenthwaite, Bewaldeth and Sintlegarth, Birket and Austhwaite, Blennerhasset and Kirkland, Blindbothel, Blinderake Redmain and Isell, Bolton Gate, Bolton Wood and Quarry-hill, Bootle, Borrowdale, Bothel and Threapland, Brackenthwaite, Braithwaite Thornthwaite, &c. Bridekirk, Brigham, Bromfield, Broughton Great, Broughton Little, Buttermere, Caldbeck, Camerton, Cleator, Clifton Great, Clifton Little, Cockermouth, Corney, Crosscannonby, Dean, Dearham, Distington, Dovenby, Drigg, Eaglesfield, Egremont, Ellenborough and Ewanrigg,

Embleton, Ennerdale and Kinniside, Eskdale and Wasdale, Flimby, Gilcrux, Gosforth, Greysouthen, Haile, Harrington, Hayton and Melon, Hensingham, Holme Abbey, Holme East Waver, Holme Low, Holme Saint Cuthbert, Ireby High, Ireby Low, Irton, Isell Old-park, Keswick, Lamplugh, Langrigg and Mealrigg, Lorton, Loweswater, Lowside Quarter, Millam above and below, &c. Moresby, Mosser, Muncaster, Netherwasdale, Oughterside and Allerby, Papcastle, Parton, Plumbland, Ponsonby, Preston Quarter, Ribton, Rottington, Saint Bees, Saint Bridget Beckermont, Saint John's Beckermont, Saint John's Castlerigg and Wythburn, Sandwith, Seaton, Setmurthy, Stainburn, Sunderland, Tallantire, Torpenhow and Whitrigg, Uldale, Ulpha, Underskiddaw, Wabberthwaite, Weddiker, Westward, Whicham, Whinfell, Whitbeck, Whitehaven, Winscales, Workington, Wythorp:

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, directed, and determined, that the Courts to be holden for the purposes of the election of any coroner of any one or more of the said districts, when and as often as the same shall become necessary, under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be as follows, that is to say, for the Eastern District, at Carlisle, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there, and at Alston, Brampton, Dalston, Hesket in the Forest, Kirkoswald, Longton, Penrith and Wigton; and for the Western District, at Cockermouth, in the said county, and the poll to be taken there, and at Aspatria, Bootle, Egremont, and Keswick:

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, and directed, that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette.

C. C. Greville.

Downing-Street, December 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Charles Wiliam Pasley, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order.

Whitehall, December 21, 1846.

The following article is substituted for that which appeared in last Friday's Gazette, so far as relates to the creation of Frederick Currie, Esq. as a Baronet of the United Kingdom:

Whitehall, December 17, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Frederick Currie, Esq. one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Whitehall, December 21, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Poole, B.A. to the rectory of Llandysilio, in the county of Montgomery and diocese of Saint Asaph, void by the death of Doctor William Carey, late Bishop of that see.

Foreign-Office, December 19, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Sanderson Craig, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul in the island of Sardinia, to reside at Cagliari.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Frederick W. Calvert, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles.

Admiralty, 19th December 1846.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart. G. C. B. to be Her Majesty's First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, vice Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G. C. B. G. C. H. deceased.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 25, 1846.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th day of *December* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign,

intituled " An Act to amend the law respecting " the office of county coroner," it is enacted, that when and as often as it shall seem expedient to the justices of any county that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of that Act, or that any alteration should be made of any division theretofore made under that Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division or alteration be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof be given to the coroner or coroners of such county as thereinafter provided; and it is thereby further enacted, that the clerk of the peace should give notice of any such resolution to every coroner for such county, and of the time when the petition would be taken by the said justices into consideration, and the justices should confer with every such coroner who should attend the meeting of the justices for that purpose touching such petition, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as should appear to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of that Act, and such petition, with a description of the several proposed districts, and of the boundaries thereof, with the reasons upon which the petition is founded, should be certified to Her Majesty, under the hands and seals of two or more justices present when such petition should be agreed to, and the clerk of the peace for such county should give or send a true copy of such petition, certified under his hand, to every coroner for such county; and it is thereby further enacted, that it should be lawful for Her

Majesty, if she should think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after taking into consideration any such petition, and also any petition which might be presented to Her Majesty by any coroner of the same county concerning such proposed division or alteration, or whenever it should seem fit to Her Majesty to direct the issue of a writ de coronatore eligendo, for the purpose of authorizing the election of an additional coroner above the number of those who had been theretofore customarily elected to such county, to order that such county should be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of that Act, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place within each district the court for the election of coroner for such district should be holden, as thereinafter provided, and every such Order should be published in the London Gazette:

And whereas the justices of the peace of the county of Worcester, assembled in quarter sessions on the fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, did resolve that an humble petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying for such division or alteration as thereinafter mentioned, and did adjourn the further consideration thereof until a quarter sessions holden on the thirteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and whereas due notice of such resolution and adjournment, and of the time when such petition would be taken into consideration, was duly given by the clerk of the peace of the said county to every coroner of the said county; and whereas, on the thirteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, pursuant to the said adjournment, the several coroners of the said county

did attend and confer with the justices of the said county; and whereas the said justices did, on the twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, present to Her Majesty their petition, certified under the hands and seals of two of the justices present when the said petition was agreed to, representing that at the quarter sessions of the peace, held for the county of Worcester on the fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, Her Majesty's justices of the peace then and there assembled passed the following resolution, that it was deemed expedient that the said county should be divided into districts for the purposes of the Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the "law respecting the office of county coroner," with the view of obviating the great and unnecessary expense attending the election of coroners under the present system, and of rendering the jurisdiction and duties of each coroner of the said county more equal and certain than they now are; and it was resolved that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division should be made, and the consideration of such petition was adjourned from time to time, of which adjournments, respectively, notice was duly given to the several coroners of the said county, as provided by the said Act; that the petitioners having taken the said petition into consideration and conferred with the several coroners of the said county then attending touching the same, and having had due regard to the size and nature of each of the proposed districts thereinafter mentioned, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and other circumstances appearing to the said justices fit to be considered in carrying into

execution the provisions of the said Act, and therefore praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that the said county of Worcester should be divided into the three several districts thereinafter mentioned for the purposes of the said Act, and that Her Majesty would give the name thereinafter proposed to each of the said districts, and determine that at the place thereinafter named within each district, the court for the election of coroner for such district should be holden, and further represented, that the following are the names, descriptions, and boundaries of the several districts into which it was proposed the said county of Worcester should be divided as before mentioned, that is to say,

No. 1, the North District, to comprize the several parishes and places following (all chapelries, townships, and hamlets being considered as attached to their respective parishes, unless otherwise expressed), namely, Alvechurch, Bellbroughton, Bentley Pauncefoot, Beoley, Bromsgrove, Broom and Clent (detached parts of the county of Stafford,) Chaddesley Corbett, Churchill (in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire), Cofton Hackett, Frankley, Grafton manor, Hagley, Halesowen, which comprises Cradley, Lutley, and Warley Wigorn (being townships or hamlets in that parish), in the county of Worcester; and Halesowen borough, Cakemore, Hasbury, Hawn-hill, Hunnington, Illey, Lapal, Oldbury, Langley, Ridgacre, Romsley, and Warley Salop (being also townships or hamlets in that parish), in the county of Salop, and detached therefrom, but reserving the rights and interests of George Hinchliffe, Gentleman, Coroner of this the Halesowen division of the county of Salop, therein; Kidderminster borough, Kidderminster foreign, Kingsford, Kingsnorton, the Lye, Northfield, Oldberrow, Oldswin-

ford, Pedmore, Redditch, Rushock, Stoke Prior, Stone, Stourbridge, Tardebigg, Tutnal and Cobley (a detached part of the county of Warwick), Upper Swinford, Upton Warren, Webheath, Wollascote, Wollaston, Wolverly, and Yardley, and all other parishes and places (if any), part of the said county of Worcester, lying within the said parishes or places, or any of them; that this district is bounded on the north by Staffordshire and Warwickshire, on the east by Warwickshire, on the west by the river Severn, and on the south west by the several parishes or places of Upper Mitton, Lower Mitton, Hartlebury, Elmley Lovett, Elmbridge, Dodderhill, Hanbury, and Feckenham; and that the court for the election of coroner for this district be holden at Bromsgrove, and the poll be taken at Bromsgrove, Kidderminster, Stourbridge, Halesowen, and Kingsnorton:

No. 2, the Middle District, to comprize the several parishes and places following (all chapelries, townships, and hamlets being considered as attached to their respective parishes, unless otherwise expressed), namely, Abberley, Abberton, Abbots Morton, Acton Beauchamp, Alfrick, Areley Kings, Astley, Battenhall Saint Martin, Battenhall Saint Peter, Bayton, Berrington, Bewdley borough, Bockleton, Bransford, Bredicott, Broadwas, Broughton Hackett, Churchill (in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow), Claines, Clifton on Teme, Cotheridge, Crowle, Crutch, Dodderhill, Doddenham, Dormston, Doverdale, Droitwich in liberties, Droitwich Saint Andrew, Droitwich Saint Nicholas, Droitwich Saint Peter, Eastham, Elmbridge, Elmley Lovett, Feckenham, Flyford Flavell, Grafton Flyford, Grimley, Hadsor, Hallow, Hampton Lovett, Hanbury, Hanley Child, Hanley William, Hartlebury, Hill-

hampton, Himbleton, Hindlip, Holt, Huddington, Inkberrow, Kempsey, Kenswick, Kington, Knighton and Newnham, Knightwick, Kyre Magna, Kyre Parva, Leigh, Lindridge, Lulsley, Madresfield, Malvern Great, Malborough otherwise Marlborough otherwise Marlbrook (in the counties of Wilts and Worcester, or one of them), Mamble, Martin Hussingtree, Martley, Mathon, Mitton Upper, Mitton Lower, Naunton Beauchamp, Newland, North Piddle, Norton juxta Kempsey, Oddingley, Ombersley, Orleton, Pensax, Peopleton, Pirton, Powick, Redmarley, Ribbesford, Rochford (a detached part of the county of Hereford), Rock, Rouselench, Salwarpe, Sapey Pitchard, Shell, Shelsley Beauchamp, Shelsley Kings, Shelsley Walsh, Shrawley, Spetchley, Stanford, Saint John in Bedwardine, Stock and Bradley, Stockton, Stoulton, Stourport, Suckley, Sutton, Tenbury town, Tenbury foreign, Tibberton, Upton Snodsbury, Warndon, Westwood, White Lady Aston, Whittington, Wichenford, Wick Episcopi, Witley Great, Witley Parva, and all other parishes and places (if any), part of the said county of Worcester, lying within the said last-mentioned parishes or places, or any of them; that this district is bounded on the east by Warwickshire; on the north and north east by Shropshire, and the several parishes or places of Tardebigg, or its chapelries, townships, or hamlets, Stoke Prior upon Warren, Rushock, Stone, and Kidderminster foreign; on the west by Herefordshire; and on the south by the several parishes or places of Little Malvern, Hanley Castle, Severn Stoke, Croome D'Abitot, Besford, Pershore, Wyre Piddle, Throckmorton, Bishampton, Hoblench alias Abbots Lench, Church Lench, and Atch Lench; and that the court for the election of coroner for this district be holden at Droitwich,

and the poll be taken at Droitwich, Claines, Great Malvern, Stourport, Hundred House, Knightsford Bridge, and Feckenham:

No. 3, the South District, to comprize the several parishes and places following (all chapelries, townships, and hamlets being considered as attached to their respective parishes, unless otherwise expressed), namely, Aldington, Armscott, Atch Lench, Badsey, Bengeworth, Berrow, Besford, Birlingham, Birtsmorton, Bishampton, Blackwell, Blockley, Bredon, Bretforton, Bricklehampton, Broadway, Bushley, Castlemorton, Chaceley, Charlton, Church Honeybourne, Church Lench, Cleeve Prior, Comberton Magna, Comberton Parva, Conderton, Croome D'Abitot, Cropthorne, Defford, Earl's Croome, Eckington, Eldersfield, Elmley Castle, Evesham All Saints, Evesham Saint Lawrence, Fladbury, Hampton Great and Little, Hanley Castle, Hardwick and Mytton, Harvington, Hill Croome, Hill and Moor, Hoblench alias Abbots Lench, Holdfast, Kinsham, Littleton North and Middle, Littleton South, Longdon, Malvern Little, Netherton, Norton juxta Bredon, Norton and Lenchurch, Offenham, Overbury, Pendock, Pensham, Pershore Holy Cross, Pershore Saint Andrew, Penvin, Queenhill, Redmarley D'Abitot, Ripple, Sedgeberrow, Severn Stoke, Sheriff's Lench, Staunton, Strensham, Teddington, Throckmorton, Upton on Severn, Wadborough, Walcot cum Membris, Welland, Westmancote, Wick, Wickhamford, Wyre Piddle, and all other parishes and places (if any), part of the said county of Worcester, lying within the said last-mentioned parishes or places, or any of them; that this district is bounded on the north by the several parishes and places of Great Malvern, Madresfield, Kempsey, Pirton, Wadborough, Walcot cum Membris, Penvin, Peopleton, Naunton Beauchamp, Abber-

ton and Rouselench; on the west by Herefordshire; on the south by Gloucestershire; and on the east by Gloucestershire and Warwickshire; and that the court for the election of coroner for this district be holden at Pershore, and the poll be taken at Pershore, Upton on Severn, Eldersfield, Evesham, Blockley, and Shipston on Stour:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her reign, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that such county shall be divided into three districts for the purposes of the said Act, to be called by the several and respective names, and to comprize the districts following, that is to say,

No. 1, to be called the North District, and to comprize the several parishes and places following (all chapelries, townships, and hamlets to be considered as attached to their respective parishes, unless otherwise expressed), that is to say, Alvechurch, Bellbroughton, Bentley Pauncefoot, Beoley, Bromsgrove, Broom and Clent (detached parts of the county of Stafford), Chaddesley Corbett, Churchill (in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire), Cofton Hackett, Frankley, Grafton manor, Hagley, Halesowen, which comprizes Cradley, Lutley, and Warley Wigorn (being townships or hamlets in that parish), in the county of Worcester; and Halesowen borough, Cakemore, Hasbury, Hawn-hill, Hunnington, Illey, Lapal, Oldbury, Langley Ridgacre, Romsley, and Warley Salop (being also townships or hamlets in that parish), in the county of Salop, and detached therefrom, but reserving the rights and interests of George Hinchliffe, Gentleman, Coroner of this the Halesowen division of the county of Salop,

therein; Kidderminster borough, Kidderminster foreign, Kingsford, Kingsnorton, the Lye, Northfield, Oldberrow, Oldswinford, Pedmore, Redditch, Rushock, Stoke Prior, Stone, Stourbridge, Tardebigg, Tutnal, and Cobley (a detached part of the county of Warwick), Upper Swinford, Upton Warren, Webheath, Wollascote, Wollaston, Wolverley, and Yardley:

No. 2, to be called the Middle District, and to comprize the several parishes and places following (all chapelries, townships, and hamlets to be considered as attached to their respective parishes, unless otherwise expressed), that is to say, Abberley, Abberton, Abbots Morton, Acton Beauchamp, Alfrick, Areley Kings, Astley, Battenhall Saint Martin, Battenhall Saint Peter, Bayton, Berrington, Bewdley borough, Bockleton, Bransford, Bredicott, Broadwas, Broughton Hackett, Churchill (in the lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow), Claines, Clifton on Teme, Cotheridge, Crowle, Crutch, Dodderhill, Doddenham, Dormston, Doverdale, Droitwich in liberties, Droitwich Saint Andrew, Droitwich Saint Nicholas, Droitwich Saint Peter, Eastham, Elmbridge, Elmley Lovett, Feckenham, Flyford Flavell, Grafton Flyford, Grimley, Hadsor, Hallow, Hampton Lovett, Hanbury, Hanley Child, Hanley William, Hartlebury, Hillhampton, Himbleton, Hindlip, Holt, Huddington, Inkberrow, Kempsey, Kenswick, Kington, Knighton and Newnham, Knightwick, Kyre Magna, Kyre Parva, Leigh, Lindridge, Lulsley, Madresfield, Malvern Great, Malborough otherwise Marlborough otherwise Marlbrook (in the counties of Wilts and Worcester, or one of them), Mamble, Martin Hussingtree, Martley, Mathon, Mitton Upper, Mitton Lower, Naunton Beauchamp, Newland, North Piddle, Norton juxta Kempsey,

Oddingley, Ombersley, Orleton, Pensax, Peopleton, Pirton, Powick, Redmarley, Ribbesford, Rochford (a detached part of the county of Hereford), Rock, Rouselench, Salwarpe, Sapey Pitchard, Shell, Shelsley Beauchamp, Shelsley Kings, Shelsley Walsh, Shrawley, Spetchley, Stanford, Saint John in Bedwardine, Stock and Bradley, Stockton, Stoulton, Stourport, Suckley, Sutton, Tenbury town, Tenbury foreign, Tibberton, Upton Snodsbury, Warndon, Westwood, White Lady Aston, Whittington, Wichenford, Wick Episcopi, Witley Great, Witley Parva:

And No. 3, to be called the South District, and to comprize the several parishes and places following (all chapelries, townships, and hamlets to be considered as attached to their respective parishes, unless otherwise expressed), that is to say, Aldington, Armscott, Atch Lench, Badsey, Bengeworth, Berrow, Besford, Birlingham, Birtsmorton, Bishampton, Blackwell, Blockley, Bredon, Bretforton, Bricklehampton, Broadway, Bushley, Castlemorton, Chaceley, Charlton, Church Honeybourne, Church Lench, Cleeve Prior, Comberton Magna, Comberton Parva, Conderton, Croome D'Abitot, Cropthorne, Defford, Earl's Croome, Eckington, Eldersfield, Elmley Castle, Evesham All Saints, Evesham Saint Lawrence, Fladbury, Hampton Great and Little, Hanley Castle, Hardwick and Mytton, Harvington, Hill Croome, Hill and Moor, Hoblench alias Abbots Lench, Holdfast, Kinsham, Littleton North and Middle, Littleton South, Longdon, Malvern Little, Netherton, Norton juxta Bredon, Norton and Lenchwick, Offenham, Overbury, Pendock, Pensham, Pershore Holy Cross, Pershore Saint Andrew, Pinvin, Queenhill, Redmarley D'Abitot, Ripple, Sedgeberrow, Severn Stoke, Sheriffs Lench, Staunton, Strensham, Teddington, Throck-

morton, Upton on Severn, Wadborough, Walcot cum Membris, Welland, Westmancote, Wick, Wickhamford, Wyre Piddle.

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, directed, and determined, that the courts to be holden for the purpose of the election of any coroner, when and as often as the same shall become necessary under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be as follows, that is to say, for No. 1, the North Division, to be at Bromsgrove, and the poll to be taken at Bromsgrove, Kidderminster, Stourbridge, Halesowen, and Kingsnorton; for No. 2, the Middle Division, to be at Droitwich, and the poll to be taken at Droitwich, Claines, Great Malvern, Stourport, Hundred House, Knightsford-bridge, and Feckenham; and for No. 3, the South Division, to be at Pershore, and the poll to be taken at Pershore, Upton on Severn, Eldersfield, Evesham, Blockley, and Shipston on Stour.

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, and directed, that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette. *C. C. Greville.*

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for adding the deanry of Bridgnorth to the diocese of Hereford, and for abolishing peculiar and exempt jurisdictions in the same diocese.

Foreign-Office, December 22, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Manoel de Oliveira Santos, as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for the Emperor of Brazil.

Office of the Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset-House, December 24, 1846.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, cap. 76, intituled "An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales:"

This is to give notice, that the Poor Law Commissioners have appointed Aneurin Owen, of Egryn, in the county of Denbigh, Esq. to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws; and that the said Aneurin Owen, on this 24th day of December, took the oath required by the said Act, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Erle, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, at his chambers, in Rolls'-gardens, Chancery-lane.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 29, 1846.

Downing-Street, 28th of December 1846.

IN pursuance of an Act, made and passed in the ninth and tenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the Government of the New Zealand Islands," the Queen has been pleased to issue the following letters patent (being the New Zealand Charter),

under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and the instructions, under Her Majesty's sign manual and signet, accompanying the same:

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas by an Act made and passed in the Parliament holden in the ninth and tenth years of our reign, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the Government of the New Zealand Islands," it is among other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, in and by any letters patent to be issued, after the passing of the said Act, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from time to time to constitute and establish within any district or districts of the Islands of New Zealand, one or more municipal corporation or corporations, and to grant to any such corporations all or any of the powers which (in pursuance of the statutes in that behalf made and provided) it is competent to us to grant to the inhabitants of any town or borough in England and Wales, incorporated in virtue of such statutes or any of them, and to qualify and restrict the exercise of any such powers in such and the same manner as by the statutes last aforesaid, or any of them, we may qualify or restrict the exercise of any such powers in England; and it is by the said Act further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by any such letters patent as aforesaid, to make and prescribe all such rules as to us shall seem fit, for determining the extent and boundaries of the districts to be comprised within any such municipal corporations as aforesaid, and for regulating the choice and election of the various officers of any such corporations, and of the members of the governing bodies thereof, and for as-

certaining the qualifications of the members of any such municipal corporations; and it is by the said Act further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us to execute any of the powers thereby vested in us, by instructions under our signet and sign manual, approved in our Privy Council, and accompanying or referred to in letters patent to be issued as aforesaid, and that it shall be lawful for us by any such letters patent or instructions, to delegate to the Governor-in-chief for the time being of the Islands of New Zealand, or to the respective Governors for the time being of the respective provinces into which the said islands may be divided, the exercise of such of the powers by the said Act vested in us as it may seem meet to us so to delegate, and to prescribe the manner and form in which, and the conditions subject to which, such delegated authority shall so be exercised.

Now know ye, that, in pursuance of the said recited Act, and in exercise of the powers thereby in us vested, and also in exercise of all and every other the powers to us in that behalf in anywise belonging, We, of our special grace, mere motion, and certain knowledge, have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish within the said Islands of New Zealand, such municipal corporations with such powers, qualifications, and restrictions, as are mentioned and directed in certain instructions by us given under our signet and sign manual, approved in our Privy Council, and bearing even date with, and accompanying these presents.

II. And in further pursuance and exercise of the powers aforesaid, We do hereby grant, appoint, and ordain, that the districts to be comprised within such municipal corporations respectively, shall be of such extent, and shall have such boundaries as are prescribed and provided for in and

by the said instructions, and that the choice and election of the various officers of the said corporations respectively, and of the members of the governing bodies thereof, shall take place and be regulated according to the rules, and in the manner and form prescribed and provided for in and by the said instructions, and that the qualifications of the members of the said municipal corporations shall in like manner be ascertained according to the rules and in the manner and form prescribed and provided for in and by the said instructions.

III. And whereas it is by the said recited Act further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, in and by any letters patent to be issued as aforesaid, from time to time to divide the said Islands of New Zealand into two or more separate provinces and to constitute and establish within the same two or more separate assemblies, that is to say, one such assembly in and for each of such separate provinces, and that each of the said assem blies shall consist of and be holden by a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Rrepresentatives. Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said recited Act, and in exercise of the powers thereby in us vested, we do hereby grant, ordain, and appoint, that the said Islands of New Zea land shall be divided into two separate provinces, to be called respectively the "Province of New Ulster" and the "Province of New Munster;" and we do hereby divide the said islands accordingly; and we do hereby constitute and establish a separate assembly within each of the said two provinces, to consist of and be holden by a Go vernor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives; and we do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint, that the limits of the said provinces respectively, and the time at which in each of the said provinces respectively the said assemblies

shall be convened or holden, shall be determined in the manner and form prescribed and provided for in and by the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

IV. And whereas it is by the said recited Act further enacted, that each of the said Legislative Councils, when constituted, shall consist of such persons as we shall for that purpose appoint; and that the elections of the members of the said Houses of Representatives shall take place in such manner and form, and under such regulations, as shall for that purpose be prescribed in any such letters patent as aforesaid. Now, therefore, in further pursuance and exercise of the powers aforesaid, we do hereby grant, appoint, and ordain, that the said Legislative Councils shall consist of such persons as are for that purpose appointed or designated by us in the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned, and that the elections of members of the said Houses of Representatives respectively shall take place in the manner and form, and under the regulations prescribed and provided for in and by the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

V. And whereas it is by the said recited Act further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, in and by any such letters patent to be issued as aforesaid, to constitute and establish a General Assembly in and for the said Islands of New Zealand, to be called the General Assembly of New Zealand, which said General Assembly shall consist of, and be holden by, the Governor-in-chief of the said islands, and a Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives; and that such Legislative Council shall consist of such persons as we shall for that purpose appoint; and that such House of Representatives shall consist of members of the respective Houses of Representatives of the

several provinces into which the said islands may be divided, which members so to serve in the said General Assembly shall be elected, nominated, and appointed by such persons, in such manner and form, and upon and subject to such rules and conditions as we by any such letters patent as aforesaid shall direct. Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said recited Act, and in exercise of the powers thereby in us vested, we do hereby constitute and establish a General Assembly in and for the Islands of New Zealand, to be called the General Assembly of New Zealand, and to consist of, and be holden by, the Governor-in-chief of the said islands, a Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives; and we do hereby grant, appoint, and ordain, that the Legislative Council of the said General Assembly of New Zealand shall consist of such persons as are for that purpose appointed or designated by us in the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned; and that the House of Representatives of the said General Assembly shall consist of members of the respective Houses of Representatives of the said provinces, to be for that purpose elected, nominated, and appointed by the persons appointed or designated, and in the manner and form prescribed and provided for in and by the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

VI. And whereas it is by the said recited Act further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by any such letters patent to be issued as first aforesaid, to make and prescribe all such rules as to us shall seem fit, for ascertaining the qualifications of the members of any such Assemblies or General Assembly as aforesaid, and for determining the length of time for which every such Assembly or General Assembly shall be holden from the time of the election of the members of the said Houses

of Representatives, and how and by what authority the same shall be dissolved or prorogued, and for prescribing the oaths to be taken or the affirmation to be made by the members of the said Corporations, Assemblies, or General Assembly, or any of them, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, and for prescribing the course of proceeding to be followed in the said respective Assemblies and in the said General Assembly, in regard to the enactment of laws, statutes, and ordinances therein, and for determining in what cases the Governor-in-chief for the time being of the said Islands of New Zealand or the Governor for the time being of any separate province shall, in our name and on our behalf, assent to any such laws, statutes, or ordinances, or reserve the signification of our pleasure thereon, together with all such rules as shall be necessary for determining the effect of the disallowance by us of any such law, statute, or ordinance, although not so reserved as aforesaid, together with all such other rules, not being repugnant to the said Act, as it may seem to us necessary to make and establish for carrying into full effect the purposes and objects thereof. Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said Act, and in exercise of the powers so thereby vested in us as aforesaid, we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that upon and in respect to all and each of the matters and things last mentioned and referred to in the said recited Act, such rules shall be observed and followed as are for those several purposes prescribed or referred to in the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

VII. And whereas it is by the said recited Act further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by any such letters patent as first aforesaid, to appropriate and set apart from and out of the re-

venues of any such separate provinces as aforesaid, by way of civil list, for the maintenance of the administration of justice, and the principal officers of the civil government or of such separate provinces as aforesaid, such sums of money as shall not exceed six thousand pounds by the year, in any one of the said separate Governments. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Act, and in exercise of the powers thereby vested in us, we do hereby appropriate and set apart, from and out of the revenue of each of the said separate provinces respectively, by way of civil list, for the purposes last aforesaid, the sum of six thousand pounds in each of the said Governments respectively, which said several sums of six thousand pounds shall, in each of the said Governments respectively, be appropriated, and applied, and accounted for in the manner and form for that purpose appointed and prescribed in and by the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

VIII. And whereas it is by the said recited Act, among other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by such letters patent as first aforesaid, to prohibit the grant or appropriation of any public money by either of the said Assemblies, or by the said General Assembly, in any case in which such grant or appropriation shall not first have been recommended by us, on our behalf, with a view to, or in aid of, some specific public service to be performed within the said provinces respectively, or within the said Islands of New Zealand collectively. Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said recited Act, and in exercise of the powers thereby in us vested as aforesaid, we do hereby prohibit the grant or appropriation of any public money by either of the said Assemblies, or by the said General Assembly, in any case in which such grant or appropriation shall not first

have been recommended by us, or on our behalf, with a view to, or in aid of, some speeifie publie serviee to be performed within the said provinees respeetively, or within the said Islands of New Zealand eolleetively.

IX. And whereas by the said letters patent of the 16th day of November, in the fourth year of our reign, we did reserve to us, our heirs and suecessors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend the same as to us or them shall seem meet. Now, therefore, in exercise and in pursuance of the powers so reserved to us, we do hereby revoke the said last-mentioned letters patent: provided always, that all laws and ordinanees made and all aets done under and in pursuance of the said last-mentioned letters patent, in so far as sueh laws, ordinances, and aets, are not repugnant to these presents, and do not interfere with, or prevent the operation thereof, shall be as valid and effeetual, as though these presents had not been made.

X. And we do hereby require and enjoin, that the said General Assembly of New Zealand, and that the said respeetive Assemblies of the said respeetive provinees, shall, in pursuanee of the said reeited Act, make and enact all such laws, statutes, and ordinances as by the said recited Act they are severally authorized and empowered to make and enaet, and that the course of proceeding to be followed in the said General Assembly, and in the said Assemblies of the said respective provinces, in regard to the making and enactment of such laws, statutes, and ordinanees, shall be aeeording to sueh rules as are in that behalf prescribed and provided for in the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

XI. And we do further authorize and require the Governor of each of the said provinces to

summon as an Executive Council for each of the said provinces respectively such and so many persons as are for that purpose appointed or designated by us in the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned, or as shall at any time hereafter be by us appointed or designated in any other instructions under our signet and sign manual addressed to him in that behalf.

XII. And we do hereby authorize, empower, and require the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, and the respective Governors of each of the said provinces respectively, to keep and use a public seal for the sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the seal of the said General Government, or the seal of either of the said provinces respectively.

XIII. And we do hereby grant to the respective Governors of the said provinces respectively, full power and authority, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said respective provinces, from time to time to issue a proclamation or proclamations dividing the same into counties, hundreds, towns, townships, and parishes, and to appoint the limits thereof respectively.

XIV. And we do hereby give and grant to the respective Governors of the said provinces respectively, full power and authority to make and execute, in our name and on our behalf, under the public seal of the said respective provinces, grants of waste land to us belonging within the same, either to private persons for their own use and benefit, or to any persons, bodies politic or corporate in trust for the public uses of our subjects there resident or any of them.

XV. Provided always that in the exercise of the powers last aforesaid, the respective Governors of the said provinces respectively shall strictly

conform to and observe the rules for their guidance prescribed in and by the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

XVI. And we do hereby authorize, empower, and require the respective Governors of the said provinces respectively, from time to time, in our name and on our behalf, to constitute and appoint Judges, and, in cases requisite, Commissioners of Over and Terminer, Justices of Peace, and other necessary officers for the administration of justice within the said respective provinces, and for the putting in force therein all laws made or to be made for the government thereof, and all such officers as may be requisite for the due administration of the civil Government therein. And we do further authorize the same Governors, as occasion shall require, to suspend from the exercise of his office or employment, until our pleasure shall be known, any person or persons within their respective provinces holding any public office or employment therein at our pleasure.

XVII. Provided always that in the exercise of such power of appointment and suspension of public officers, the same Governors shall observe the rules in that behalf prescribed for their guidance in and by the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

XVIII. And we do hereby authorize, empower, and require the respective Governors of the said provinces respectively, to administer, or to cause to be administered, to all our officers, civil and military, and to all other persons within the said provinces respectively, such oaths for the due execution of their respective offices and employments as are usually taken by such officers, and the oath of allegiance.

XIX. And we do hereby give and grant unto the respective Governors of the said provinces

respectively, full power and authority in our name and on our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime, or sentenced to the payment to us of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture by any court or by or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within the said provinces respectively, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions as by any law then in force may be thereunto annexed, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender for such period as to such Governor may seem meet, or a remission, either total or partial, absolute or conditional, of any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

XX. And in the event of the death of the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand for the time being, or of his absence from the New Zealand Islands, or of his bodily or mental incapacity for the discharge of the duties of his office, any person being within the said islands and holding a commission from us to be Governor of the Province of New Ulster, shall, upon the occurrence of such death, absence, or incapacity, enter upon, and during such vacancy by death, or during the continuance of such absence or incapacity, or until our pleasure be known, discharge all the powers, authorities, privileges, and duties of such Governor-in-chief, as fully as if a commission for the exercise of that office during that period had by us been addressed to him. But if there should not happen to be within the said islands on the occurrence of any such vacancy by death, or during the continuance of any such absence or incapacity, any person holding our commission as Governor of the Province of New Ulster, then upon the occurence, and during the continuance of such vacancy by death, or during the continuance of such absence or incapacity, or until our pleasure be known, the exercise of the said office of Governor-in-chief

shall be assumed by any person being within the said islands, and holding a commission from us to be Governor of the Province of New Munster; and failing any such Governor of New Munster, then and in such case by the chief officer in command of our military forces within the said islands for the time being.

XXI. And we do further declare our pleasure to be, that Lieutenant-Governors of the said respective provinces shall by us from time to time be appointed by commissions under our signet and sign manual; but that in the event of the death, absence, resignation, bodily or mental incapacity, or suspension from office by the said Governor-in-chief of any such Lieutenant-Governor, it shall be competent to the said Governor-in-chief, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the occurrence and during the continuance of such last-mentioned vacancy, by a commission under the public seal of the General Government of New Zealand, in our name and on our behalf, to constitute and appoint any proper person to be the Lieutenant-Governor of such province until our pleasure be known.

XXII. And we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of each of the said provinces, (whether so appointed by such a direct commission from us as aforesaid, or by such a commission as aforesaid from the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, shall have, exercise, and enjoy all powers, privileges, and authorities hereby or by the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned, or otherwise howsoever, vested in the Governor for the time being of any such province, save only that the temporary and provisional administration of the office of Governor-in-chief of New Zealand), on any such vacancy by death, absence, or incapacity as afore-

said, shall pass to and become vested in the Governor of the Province of New Munster, in preference to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster, and in the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster in preference to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Munster; and that such provisional administration of the said office of Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, shall, on any such vacancy by death, absence, or incapacity, as aforesaid, pass to and become vested in such chief military officer as aforesaid, in preference to any Lieutenant-Governor, who may hold the office of Lieutenant-Governor, not in virtue of a commission issued directly by us, but in virtue of a commission so issued as aforesaid in our name and behalf, by any such Governor-in-chief.

XXIII. And we do further reserve to ourselves full power and authority, in our discretion, to appoint one and the same person to occupy at the same time the said several offices of Governor-in-chief and of Governor of each of the said respective provinces, or any two of those offices, and in our discretion to appoint one and the same person to occupy at the same time both of the said offices of Lieutenant-Governor of the said respective provinces.

XXIV. And whereas it is by the said recited Act further provided, that it shall be lawful for us from time to time to amend, and for that purpose to add to, or, if necessary, to repeal, any such letters patent or instructions as therein mentioned. Now, we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to amend, and for that purpose to add to, or, if necessary, to repeal, these presents and the said instructions hereinbefore mentioned.

XXV. And we do hereby further declare our will and pleasure to be, that these presents shall not take effect or come into operation in the said Islands of New Zealand, until the same shall have been published and made known to the inhabitants of the said Islands, by a proclamation to be for that purpose issued by the person commissioned by us to be Governor-in-chief for the time being of the said islands.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself, at Westminster, the twenty-third day of December, in the tenth year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

Edmunds.

The Queen's Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, accompanying the New Zealand Charter.

WHEREAS by an Act made and enacted in the Parliament holden in the 9th and 10th years of our reign, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the Government of the New Zealand Islands," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, in and by any letters patent thereafter to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from time to time, to constitute and establish within any district or districts of the Islands of New Zealand one or more municipal corporation or corporations, and to grant to any such corporations all or any of the powers in the said recited Act mentioned. And it is thereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, in and by any letters patent

thereafter to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom aforesaid, from time to time to divide the said islands into two or more separate provinces, and to constitute and establish within the same two or more separate assemblies. And it is thereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, in and by any such letters patent as aforesaid, to constitute and establish Assemblies in and for the respective Provinces of New Zealand, and a General Assembly in and for the Islands of New Zealand. And it is thereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by any such letters patent as aforesaid, to make provision for the maintenance of certain of the laws, customs, and usages of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand within particular districts of the said islands. And it is thereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, by any such letters patent as aforesaid, to make and prescribe all such rules as to us shall seem fit, for determining the extent and boundaries of the districts to be comprised within any such municipal corporations as aforesaid; and for regulating the choice and election of the various officers of any such corporations, and of the members of the governing bodies thereof, and for ascertaining the qualifications of the members of any such municipal corporations, or assemblies, or general assembly as aforesaid; and for determining the length of time for which every such assembly or general assembly shall be holden from the time of the election of the members of the Houses of Representatives in the said Act mentioned, and how and by what authority the same shall be dissolved or prorogued; and for prescribing the oaths to be taken or the affirmations to be made by the members of the said corporations, assemblies, or general assembly, or any of them, before entering on the discharge of the

duties of their respective offices ; and for prescribing the course of proceeding to be followed in the said respective assemblies, and in the said general assembly, in regard to the enactment of laws, statutes, and ordinances therein ; and for determining in what cases the Governor-in-chief for the time being of the Islands of New Zealand, or the Governor for the time being of any other such separate provinces as aforesaid, shall, in the name and on the behalf of us, assent to any such laws, statutes, or ordinances, or reserve the signification of our pleasure thereon, together with all such rules as shall be necessary for determining the effect of the disallowance by us of any such law, statute, or ordinance, although not so reserved as aforesaid, together with all such other rules, not being repugnant to the said recited Act, as it may seem to us necessary to make and establish, for carrying into full effect the purposes and objects thereof.

And whereas it is by the said recited Act further provided, that it shall be lawful for us to execute any of the powers thereby vested in us, not by means of such letters patent as aforesaid, but by instructions under our signet and sign manual, approved in our Privy Council, and accompanying or referred to in such letters patent ; and that it shall be lawful for us by any such letters patent or instructions, to delegate to the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, or to the respective Governors of the said respective provinces, the exercise of such of the powers aforesaid as it may seem meet to us so to delegate, and to prescribe the manner and form in which, and the conditions subject to which, such delegated authority shall so be exercised.

And whereas in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament we have, by certain letters patent

under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom aforesaid, bearing date on the twenty-third day of December, 1846, and in the tenth year of our reign, executed certain of the powers in us by the said Act vested, and have in the said letters patent referred to these our instructions under our signet and sign manual, approved in our Privy Council, and accompanying the said letters patent. Now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said Act, and in exercise of the powers thereby in us vested, and in exercise of all and every other the powers in us in that behalf vested, we have, by these our instructions thought fit to execute, and do hereby in manner hereinafter mentioned, execute certain other of the powers by the said Act vested in us, and we have in further pursuance of the said Act thought fit to delegate, and do hereby in manner hereinafter mentioned, delegate to the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand the exercise of certain other of the powers by the said Act vested in us, and we do hereby prescribe that such delegated authority shall so be exercised by such Governor-in-chief, in the manner and form following, that is to say, by the publication by him, in pursuance of these our instructions, of proclamations to be by him issued in our name and on our behalf, in respect of all and every the matters and things, powers and authorities comprised in any such delegation ; and we do hereby declare that such delegated authority shall so be exercised, subject to the conditions following : that is to say, that every such proclamation shall take effect within the said Islands of New Zealand, upon and from such day as shall for that purpose be limited and appointed, by a provision to be for that purpose made in the body of every such proclamation, and not before ; and that a transcript of every such proclamation shall by such Governor-in-chief be transmitted

to us as soon as may be practicable, through one of our principal Secretaries of State, for our confirmation or disallowance; and that in case that any such proclamation, or any part thereof, shall so be disallowed by us, the same or the particular part or parts thereof which may so be disallowed, shall cease to be of any force or authority within the said islands, upon and from the time of the receipt thereof by the Governor-in-chief thereof of any such order of disallowance.

And whereas with a view to the more methodical and perspicuous statement of the provisions we have so thought it fit to make for the better government of our said islands, we have reduced the same into successive chapters, and have divided each of such chapters into a series of successive sections.

And whereas with a view to the more distinct enunciation of the true sense and meaning of the said provisions, we have deemed it convenient to avoid the repetition at the commencement of each successive section or chapter of any specific reference to the authority in virtue of which the same is by us so promulgated and established. Now therefore we do hereby declare that each and every of the provisions, orders, matters, and things comprised in the fourteen following chapters hereunto subjoined, are by us made, ordained, appointed, and done in pursuance of the said recited Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in us vested, and in exercise of all other powers and authorities to us in that behalf appertaining, and that each and every matter and thing which the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, or any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any province of New Zealand, is thereby directed or authorized to do, is so committed to him, and shall so

be done by him in pursuance and exercise of the authority which, in execution of the powers aforesaid, we have hereby so delegated to him as aforesaid; and that each and every order, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the said several chapters comprised, shall be taken and understood, executed and enforced in such and the same manner as if each and every of them had been expressly preceded by and immediately connected with a reference to the authority in virtue of which the same are so by us made, ordained, appointed, and done.

Chapter One.

On the Executive Government of the New Zealand Islands and of the respective Provinces thereof.

1. The Islands of New Zealand collectively shall be placed under the government and civil administration of an officer, to be designated the "Governor-in-chief of New Zealand."

2. The Governor-in-chief shall in his own person conduct, in all necessary details, the administration of the government of the province within which at the time he may happen to be.

3. The administration of the government of the province from which at the time the Governor-in-chief may be absent, shall be conducted by a Governor, or, in the absence of any such Governor, by a Lieutenant-Governor.

4. In the administration of his office, the Governor-in-chief will correspond with and receive all necessary instructions for his guidance, from us, through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

5. In the administration of the duties of his office, the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be, will correspond with and receive his instructions from the Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand.

6. The Governor-in-chief will, in manner aforesaid, prescribe all such rules as it may to him appear conducive to the good government of New Zealand so to prescribe, for the conduct of the correspondence between himself and the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and for deciding in what cases, and to what extent it shall be the duty of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to await his instructions before carrying into effect the powers by law vested in him.

7. The Governor-in-chief of New Zealand shall, in his discretion, from time to time, resort in person to either of the said provinces, and there continue so long as to him shall seem meet for carrying on in person the administration of the government thereof.

8. It shall be the duty of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of either of the said provinces, (in obedience to any instructions to him for that purpose addressed by the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand,) to resort in person to either of the provinces aforesaid (to the Government or Lieutenant-Government of which he may have been commissioned by us), there to assume the administration of the government thereof during the absence of the Governor-in-chief in the other province.

9. Neither the Colonial Secretary of either of the said provinces, nor any other of the public officers thereof, shall change the place of their official residence in attendance on the Governor-in-chief, or Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor, when so passing as aforesaid from one of the said

provinces to the other, all such subordinate officers being considered as attached to the respective provinces for and in which they may be respectively appointed to act.

Chapter Two.

On the Executive Councils of the respective Governments in New Zealand.

1. In each of the provinces of New Zealand, an Executive Council shall be established, for aiding with their advice the officer administering the government thereof.

2. The said Executive Council shall, in each province, consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the principal officer in command of our military forces within the province, being a Field Officer, and if necessary of such other persons as are after mentioned.

3. In the event of the absence from any such province of any of the officers aforesaid, the place in the Executive Council of the officer or officers so absent shall be occupied by the person or persons provisionally charged with the duties of any such office or offices.

4. It shall be the duty of the said Executive Councils to advise the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the respective provinces for which they may be respectively appointed, on all questions which may by any such Governors or Lieutenant-Governors be referred to them, relating to their administration and discharge of the duties of such their offices.

5. It shall be competent to any member of any such Executive Council to propose for discussion

there any question connected with the administration of the Executive Government thereof, and to record on the minutes of such Council his opinion and advice on any such question.

6. It shall be competent to the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, if he shall see fit, but not otherwise, to summon to the Executive Council of either of the said provinces, any number of persons not holding any public office therein, provided that such number of unofficial members shall not on the whole exceed the number of the official members thereof.

7. Every person so summoned to either of the said Councils, shall in virtue of such summons be a member thereof, subject nevertheless to our confirmation or disallowance of any such appointment, on the same being reported to us by the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand.

8. The said Governor-in-chief shall prescribe all such rules as it may to him appear necessary to establish for the holding of meetings of the said Councils; for giving notice of such meetings; for the due and orderly conduct of the deliberation and proceedings thereof; for taking the votes of the said councillors; for determining under the presidency of whom any such meetings shall be held during the absence of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor from the same; for recording the various acts and decisions of the said Councils; for the adjournment or prorogation of the same; and otherwise for promoting the effective dispatch of business thereat.

9. The Governor-in-chief shall, half-yearly, transmit to us, through one of our principal Secretaries of State, a copy of the journals of each of the said Councils for the last preceding half-year.

10. In the execution of the powers by us vested

in the said Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the said respective provinces, it shall not be obligatory on them to consult with the said Executive Councils in any case in which they shall deem it inexpedient so to do; neither shall it be obligatory on them to adopt the advice of the Executive Councils in any such case, if they shall deem it inexpedient to adopt the same. But the Governor-in-chief shall make a special report and explanation to us of the motives which may have induced any such Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to decline either to adopt any such advice, or to consult with the said Council on any question of importance.

Chapter Three.

On the Appointment and Removal of Public Officers.

1. Neither the Governor-in-chief, nor the Governor, nor the Lieutenant-Governor of any such province as aforesaid shall create, or assent to any law for the creation of, any new office, without our consent first had for the same, save only in cases where the creation of such new offices, without the delay of such a reference, may be evidently indispensable to the due dispatch of the public business of the said provinces, or either of them.

2. The Governor-in-chief shall provisionally fill up every public office in our service, which may become vacant in New Zealand, by the death, absence, resignation, suspension, or physical or mental incapacity of the holder of it.

3. No such provisional appointment shall be final and conclusive, unless the same shall be confirmed, nor until the same shall be confirmed, by us.

4. On reporting every such nomination, the Governor-in-chief shall also report what is the nature of the duties, and what the amount of the emoluments of every such office.

5. The Governor-in-chief may suspend from the execution of his office, until our pleasure shall be known, any officer in New Zealand holding such his office during our pleasure.

6. The before-mentioned power of suspension shall not in any case be exercised by the Governor-in-chief until he shall first have received and considered the report and advice thereon of the Executive Council of the province to which such officer may belong.

7. No public officer may be so suspended from office until a statement in writing of the grounds of such intended proceeding shall first have been communicated to him, nor until an opportunity shall have been offered to him of being heard in his own defence in person, before the Executive Council of the province to which he belongs.

8. Every suspension of every public officer shall, by the Governor-in-chief, be reported to us through one of our principal Secretaries of State, for our confirmation or disallowance, and no such public officer shall be considered as being finally dismissed from such his office, until such suspension shall so have been confirmed.

Chapter Four.

On the Division of New Zealand into Provinces.

1. For the present, and until further order be made in that behalf, the Islands of New Zealand shall be divided into two provinces, to be known respectively by the designations of the "Province of New Ulster," and the "Province of New Munster."

2. The Province of New Ulster shall comprise the whole of the island hitherto called the Island of New Ulster, with the exception of those parts of the said island adjacent to Cook's Straits, which the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand may, by any such proclamation as aforesaid, except and exclude from the Province of New Ulster. The parts of the Island of New Ulster which may be so excepted and excluded, with all the remaining parts of the New Zealand Islands, shall constitute the Province of New Munster. The dependencies of New Zealand shall respectively constitute a part of, and be considered as attached and belonging to, the respective provinces to which they are severally most contigouus.

3. In determining the metes and bounds of the several boroughs after mentioned, the Governor-in-chief shall take care that the limits of the whole of each such borough shall fall exclusively within the same province, and shall never extend to more provinces than one.

4. The Governor-in-chief shall, in manner aforesaid, determine which town within each of the said provinces shall be the capital town thereof, that is to say, the ordinary seat of the legislature and of the superior courts of civil and criminal justice of the province.

Chapter Five.

On Municipal Corporations.

1. Such parts of the Islands of New Zealand as are or as shall be owned or lawfully occupied by persons of European birth or origin, shall be divided into municipal districts, each of which district shall be called a borough.

2. The Governor-in-chief shall by proclamations define the metes and bounds of every such borough, and shall assign to each an appropriate designation.

3. If in any such proclamation any such metes and bounds should be described erroneously, indistinctly, or imperfectly, or if in any other respect the proclamation should fail to express with the requisite clearness, the meaning with which it was promulgated, any such error may be corrected by a subsequent proclamation to be issued by the Governor-in-chief for that purpose.

4. But if it should be thought fit to alter the metes and bounds originally contemplated by the Governor-in-chief in any such proclamation, or otherwise to change the design with which any such proclamation was originally issued, that change may not be effected by a subsequent proclamation, but only by an ordinance to be enacted for that purpose by the Legislature of the province within which the borough may be situate.

5. In every such municipality or borough there shall be a town to be indicated as the capital thereof by the proclamation establishing or defining the borough.

6. In determining the number and the extent of the said boroughs, and in defining the metes and bounds thereof, the Governor-in-chief shall be guided by a consideration, first, of the populousness and wealth of the different municipal districts into which such parts as aforesaid of the said islands may be divisible; secondly, by a consideration of the general community of local interests which may subsist between the inhabitants of particular districts; and thirdly, by a consideration of the facility of access from the different parts of any such district to the capital town thereof; all which considerations shall be balanced, combined, and adjusted by the Governor-

in-chief to the best of his judgment, and as far as it may appear to him practicable in the case of every such district.

7. The Governor-in-chief shall by each such proclamation constitute the inhabitants of every such municipality or borough a body corporate, in name and in deed, with perpetual succession, and a common seal, by the style and title of "The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of " [adding the name so assigned to each borough respectively.]

8. Every such corporation shall consist of a mayor, of a court of aldermen, and of a common council for the government thereof, and of the burgesses possessing the elective franchise therein.

9. Every such corporation shall be capable in law, by the common council thereof, to do and to suffer all such acts as can be lawfully done or suffered by any municipal corporation in England by the common council thereof.

10. Subject to the exceptions afterwards mentioned, every male person, who, on the first of January in each successive year, shall be in the occupation of any tenement within any such borough, of which he shall have been the occupier for six months at the least next immediately preceding that day, shall, during the next ensuing twelve calendar months, be a burgess of the borough in which the same may be situate.

11. But this franchise shall not belong to or be vested in any alien, nor in any person of unsound mind, nor in any person who may at any time theretofore have been convicted of any felony or other infamous crime, nor in any person who has during the last preceding six months been maintained wholly or in part by public alms, nor in any person who may be in arrear for more than six months in respect of any rates or assessments

lawfully payable by him to the funds of any such borough in respect of any such tenement as aforesaid or otherwise, nor by any person not able to read and to write in the English language.

12. In order to ascertain what persons are qualified to vote and act as burgesses of any such borough, a registry of all such burgesses shall be made, corrected, preserved, and periodically revised in such manner and form, and with such securities for the accurate making, correcting, preservation, and revision thereof, as shall be prescribed by the Governor-in-chief by any such proclamation as aforesaid. And the Governor-in-chief shall in like manner prescribe by what means the expenses of and incident to the due performance of the services last aforesaid shall be defrayed, and what fines or penalties shall be payable in the event of the neglect or non-performance thereof.

13. The burgesses of every such borough shall annually elect the common councillors thereof to serve for the year then next ensuing; and the common councillors of each borough, when so elected, shall annually choose from their own number the aldermen and the mayor thereof, to serve for the year next ensuing such choice.

14. The Governor-in-chief shall in manner aforesaid, prescribe what shall be the number of the common councillors of every such borough, and when and in what manner all such elections shall be conducted, and how the result of every such election shall be ascertained, and in what manner any erroneous return shall be corrected, and who shall act as returning officers for every such purpose, and at what places and within what periods of time all such elections shall be carried on, and how the expenses thereof shall be defrayed, toge-

ther with whatever else may be necessary for the due and orderly conduct of such elections.

15. The Governor-in-chief shall in like manner prescribe in what manner and form any such corporate offices aforesaid may be vacated, and how in any such cases the vacancy shall be ascertained and supplied by new elections, with whatever may relate to the due and orderly conduct of any such new elections.

16. Any person duly qualified, who shall be elected to fill any such corporate office as aforesaid in any such borough, shall, in the event of his refusal or omission to discharge the duties thereof, be liable to the same fines and penalties to which any person is liable in England for the like offence, which fines or penalties shall be recovered and applied as nearly as may be in the same manner in which the like fines and penalties are recovered and applied in England.

17. The Governor-in-chief shall in manner aforesaid prescribe all necessary rules respecting the appointment of all other corporate officers in every such borough, repecting their number, their remuneration, their duties, the tenure of their offices, and their removal when necessary from office.

18. The common council of every such borough shall consist of the mayor, the aldermen, and the common councillors thereof, for the time being.

19. The mayor for the time being of every such borough shall, in virtue of such his office, and without any further appointment, be a justice of the peace of and for the borough during a period of two years next following on his election.

20. Every alderman of every such borough, in virtue of such his office, and without any further appointment, shall be a justice of the peace of and

for the borough, so long as he shall continue in the discharge of such his office of alderman.

21. All bye-laws of every such borough shall be made, and all other corporate acts of every such corporation shall be done, by the common council thereof, by the authority, and in the presence of whom, and not otherwise, the common seal of the said borough shall be attached to any such acts.

22. The Governor-in-chief shall, in manner aforesaid, prescribe the manner in which, and the authority under which, meetings, either periodical or extraordinary, of any such common council, shall be holden, adjourned, or dissolved, and how the votes of the members present thereat shall be taken, and how the minutes of every such meeting shall be taken and preserved.

23. At every meeting of any such common council, the mayor, or, in his absence, some alderman selected for that purpose by the meeting, shall preside, and such presiding officer shall have both an original and a casting vote.

24. Every such oommon council as aforesaid shall have power, at any such meeting as aforesaid, to make and ordain bye-laws for the good order and government of the borough.

25. Such bye-laws may so be made for any of the several objects following, that is to say: 1st. For the making or the maintenance of any roads or other internal communications from any one part of the borough to any other part thereof. 2nd. For the erection and repair of public buildings for any corporate purposes. 3rd. For the purchase or sale of any property for any corporate purposes, and for the management of any such property. 4th. For the maintenance of the police within any such borough, and for the proper government and remuneration of any such police

force. 5th. For the holding of quarter sessions or petty sessions of the peace of and for any such borough by the justices of the peace thereof. 6th. For the suppression of all nuisances within any such borough prejudicial to the health or comfort of the inhabitants thereof. 7th. For draining, paving, lighting, watching, repairing, cleansing, and maintaining, any streets, roads, and other thoroughfares, within any such borough. 8th. For establishing and maintaining schools, hospitals, and other eleemosynary institutions, within any such borough. 9th. For the imposition, collection, accounting for, and auditing, of all such tolls, rates, and assessments on property, real or personal, or both, within any such borough, or upon the owners and occupiers of any such property. 10th. For securing the application of the proceeds of all such tolls, rates, and assessments, to the discharge of all expenses of and incident to the execution of all or any of the objects aforesaid. 11th. For determining the amount of the salaries or other remunerations to be assigned to any officers of any such borough. 12th. For imposing fines for the breach or neglect of any such bye-laws as aforesaid.

26. If any such bye-law shall be repugnant to any law or ordinance of the General Assembly of New Zealand, or of the Assembly of the province within which the borough may be situate, such bye-law shall be null and void.

27. No such bye-law shall take effect within any such borough, or shall have the force and authority of law therein, unless the same shall first have been approved by the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, and the said Governor-in-chief shall in manner aforesaid prescribe how and by whom, and in what form, and within what time, every such bye-law shall be transmitted to him for his appro-

bation, and how and to whom, and in what manner his approbation thereof shall be signified.

28. The Governor-in-chief of New Zealand shall, in manner aforesaid, make all other rules, not being repugnant to the said recited Act, which it may seem to him necessary to make and establish, for carrying into full effect the purposes and objects of the preceding instructions, so far as relates to the before-mentioned boroughs and bodies corporate; and it shall be competent to any such Governor-in-chief, by any such rules, to modify or alter or to suspend the operation of any of the provisions aforesaid, which, by reason of any local or temporary causes, it may to such Governor-in-chief appear either impracticable or inexpedient to carry into immediate effect, and to substitute for any such provisions which may be so suspended as aforesaid, any other provisions better adapted to meet the exigencies and to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of any such boroughs as aforesaid, or of any one or more of such boroughs.

Chapter Six.

On the Election of the Houses of Representatives for each Province.

1. The Governor-in-chief shall by such proclamations as aforesaid determine what shall be the total number of the first or original members of the House of Representatives of each of the said provinces.

2. To every such borough as aforesaid shall be assigned a number of representatives, bearing to the total number of the representatives for the provinces, the same proportion which, in the judgment of the Governor-in-chief, will probably

be borne by the contributions of such borough to the public revenue, to the total amount of such contributions.

3. On the detection of any error in any such estimate, the Governor-in-chief is authorized by any subsequent proclamation to correct the apportionment of the total number of representatives among such several boroughs, so as to regulate such apportionment in respect of any future elections as nearly as may be according to the actual amount and proportions of such contributions.

4. The Governor-in-chief shall in manner aforesaid determine and prescribe how, and when, and within what periods, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of every such borough shall proceed to the election of the members for such borough to serve in the House of Representatives of the province in which the same is situate, and how, and in what form, and by whom the writ or precept for every such election shall be issued, and to whom it shall be addressed and executed as the returning officer, and how and to whom the returns to such writs or precepts shall be made, and how the poll shall be taken in case of contested elections, and what shall be the course of proceeding in the case of double returns, or of no returns being made, together with every other rule which may be necessary for the due and orderly election of the members of the said houses, and for lawfully convening and constituting such houses, until other and more effectual provision shall have been made in that behalf by law, by ordinances to be for those purposes enacted by the respective legislatures of the said respective provinces.

5. Every such House of Representatives shall, until provision be otherwise made in that behalf by law, be judges, without appeal, of the validity of the election of each member thereof.

6. Every such House of Representatives shall, immediately on their first meeting, proceed to the choice of one of their own members as their speaker, which choice, being confirmed by the Governor-in-chief, the Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, shall be valid and effectual during the continuance of such assembly, except in the case of some intermediate vacancy of the office, by death, resignation, or otherwise, in which case the choice shall in like manner be repeated and confirmed.

7. Every such House of Representatives shall be elected to serve for four years from the date of the issuing of the writs for holding such elections.

8. Any vacancy occurring in any such House of Representatives by the death or resignation of any member thereof, or otherwise, shall be supplied by a new election, to be holden in such manner as aforesaid, in and for the borough represented by any such member.

Chapter Seven.

On the Legislative Councils of the respective Provincial Assemblies.

1. The members of the Legislative Council of each of the provinces of New Zealand shall be appointed by letters patent to be for that purpose issued to each member, under the public seal of the province for which he may be so appointed.

2. Such letters patent shall be issued in pursuance of warrants under our signet and sign manual, addressed to the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, or to the Governor, or to the Lieutenant-Governor of such province.

3. But on the first constituting and convening of the said Legislative Councils, or either of them, the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the province for which the same shall be so constituted and convened, shall, without awaiting such warrants, issue such letters patent as aforesaid, to and in favour of such persons as he may think proper to nominate to the said Legislative Councils, or either of them.

4. As often as any member of any such Legislative Council shall die, or resign his seat therein, or be suspended therefrom, or be absent from the province for which the same is appointed, or become incapable, by mental or bodily disease, of the right discharge of his duties therein, the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the province shall, in like manner, without waiting our warrant, appoint a person to occupy the place, in the Legislative Council, of the member by whom any vacancy therein may, in manner aforesaid, have been created.

5. All appointments made to the said Legislative Council without our previous warrant shall be provisional only, and subject to our confirmation or disallowance, but shall nevertheless be valid to all intents and purposes, until our pleasure respecting the same shall have been signified.

6. Every provisional appointment so made to the Legislative Council, on a vacancy created by the absence of any member with leave of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the province first obtained, shall continue in force only so long as such member shall so continue absent on leave, and on the return of such member to the province, within the time prescribed in his leave of absence, he shall resume his place in the said Legislative Council.

7. Any member of either of the said Legisla-

tive Councils who shall become bankrupt or insolvent, according to any law in force in the said provinces, or who shall be convicted of any felony or other infamous offence, shall thereupon forfeit his place in the Legislative Council to which he may belong, which place shall be considered vacant, and immediately filled up provisionally in manner aforesaid.

8. The members of the said Legislative Councils shall hold their places therein during our pleasure.

9. Every such Legislative Council shall be presided over by a speaker to be appointed by letters patent, to be issued in our name by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the province to and in favour of such member of the said Legislative Council as he shall see fit to appoint for that purpose.

10. No such Legislative Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of any business, unless a majority of the whole number of members be present.

11. Every question to be decided by any such Legislative Council shall be proposed for discussion by the speaker thereof, and shall be decided by the majority of votes, the speaker having no original vote, but having a casting vote, to be given in the event of the numbers being equally divided on any such question.

Chapter Eight.

On the General Assembly of the New Zealand Islands.

1. The General Assembly of New Zealand shall be holden at any place and time within the Islands of New Zealand which the Governor-in chief shall from time to time by proclamation for that purpose appoint.

2. The Governor-in-chief may prorogue or dissolve at his pleasure any such General Assembly.

3. The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of either of the said provinces may at his pleasure prorogue or dissolve the assembly of such province.

4. During the dissolution of the assembly of either province no session may be holden of the General Assembly of New Zealand.

5. The Legislative Council of the General Assembly shall for the present, and until further provisions be made in that behalf, be composed of one-third of the members of each of the Legislative Councils respectively of the said respective provinces.

6. The Governor-in-chief shall for the present determine which of the members of each of the said Provincial Legislative Councillors, shall be members of the said Legislative Council of the General Assembly.

7. All the rules hereinbefore made respecting the Legislative Councils of the said respective provinces, shall, as far as may be practicable, be applied to the said Legislative Council of the General Assembly.

8. The House of Representatives of the said General Assembly shall, for the present, and until further provision be made in that behalf, be composed of members to be elected for that purpose by the members of the said Provincial Assemblies respectively, from and out of their own houses respectively.

9. The Governor-in-chief of New Zealand shall, for the present, determine in what manner, and form and according to what rules, such elections shall be made by the respective Houses of Representatives of the members by whom they are to be

represented in the said House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

10. But no such House of Representatives shall so be represented by more than one-third of the total number of the members thereof.

11. All the rules hereinbefore contained respecting the election of speakers in the said Houses of Representatives of the Provincial Assemblies, and respecting the number of members necessary to form a quorum of each of the said houses, and respecting the casting vote of the speaker thereof, shall be applied to the case of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

12. The dissolution of either of the said Provincial Assemblies shall be considered as, and shall have the effect of, a dissolution of the said General Assembly ; and with the expiration of the time for which any such Provincial Assembly shall have been elected, shall also expire the time for which any such General Assembly shall be competent to sit and act until such General Assembly be re-elected.

13. The Governor-in-chief of New Zealand shall, by his proclamations, convene every such General Assembly, and shall himself assent to or reserve for the signification of our pleasure, or decline so to assent to or reserve, such ordinances as may be passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives thereof.

Chapter Nine.

On the Qualifications of Members of Assembly, and on the Oaths to be taken by them and other Public Officers.

1. No person shall be qualified to be a member of either of the said Houses of Assembly or Gene-

ral Assembly, who is an alien, or who has been convicted of any felony or other infamous offence, or who is of unsound mind, or a minor, or an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent.

2. No person shall be so qualified unless he shall be in actual possession in his own right, of freehold lands or tenements in New Zealand, of the annual value of twenty pounds, or of leasehold lands and tenements therein of the annual value of thirty pounds, or unless he shall be a contributor to the extent of ten pounds by the year at least, either to the general revenue of one of the said provinces, or to the local rates and assessments of some one of the said bodies corporate within the same.

3. The Governor-in-chief shall from time to time in manner aforesaid, determine how the possession by any such person as aforesaid of such proprietary qualifications as aforesaid shall be ascertained and determined.

4. Every mayor, alderman, and common councilman of each of the said corporations, and every member of the said Houses of Assembly or of General Assembly, and every other public officer within the said islands, shall, before entering on the discharge of such his trust or office, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, which oath, and none other, shall be administered to every such officer by such persons as the Governor-in-chief shall for that purpose appoint.

5. The said Governor-in-chief and the said respective Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the said provinces shall, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, take the oaths appointed to be taken by the statutes in that behalf made in the reigns of King George the First and of King George the Third, as amended by the Act passed in the tenth year of

the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects," according as the former Acts or the last-mentioned Act shall be applicable to their cases respectively.

Chapter Ten.

On the Forms, the Transmission, and the Disallowance of Laws.

1. All laws to be enacted by the said Provincial Assemblies shall be styled, "Ordinances enacted by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of with the advice and consent of the Assembly thereof;" and all laws to be enacted by the said General Assembly shall be styled, "Ordinances enacted by the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the General Assembly thereof."

2. No such ordinance of any such Provincial Assembly shall be assented to by any such Governor or Lieutenant-Governor without the previous sanction of the Governor-in-chief.

3. A transcript of every such ordinance shall be transmitted to us with the least possible delay, through one of our principal Secretaries of State, duly authenticated under the public seal of the province, and by the signature of the Governor-in-chief, or Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, enacting the same.

4. Every such ordinance shall take effect from a time to be therein for that purpose appointed.

5. If any such ordinance be made to take effect from the time of the signification of our pleasure therein, then, unless our confirmation thereof shall have been signified within the colony or pro-

vince within three years next after the date thereof, every such ordinance shall, from and after the expiration of that time, be considered as being disallowed.

6. If any such ordinance shall be reserved by the Governor-in-chief, or Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, for the signification of our pleasure, then, in like manner, the same shall be considered to be disallowed, unless our confirmation thereof shall have been signified within the colony or province within three years next after the date thereof.

7. If any such ordinance shall be disallowed by us, either in the manner aforesaid, or by a distinct order for that purpose, the said ordinance shall cease to have any operation or effect, either upon, and from such lapse of time, or upon, and from the signification of such disallowance within the said colony or province; but such disallowance shall not have any retrospective operation, and shall not render invalid or void any act done under the authority or in pursuance of any such ordinance before such lapse of time, or direct signification of the disallowance thereof, as the case may be.

8. All ordinances made for levying money, or for imposing fines, penalties, or forfeitures, shall grant or reserve the same to us for the public uses, as the case may be, of the whole colony, or of the particular province, and the support of the government thereof, in such manner as by the said ordinance shall be directed; and no such money shall, by any such ordinance, be made issuable, save only by warrants to be granted in pursuance thereof by the Governor-in-chief or by the Governor or Licutenant-Governor of the province, as the case may be.

Chapter Eleven.

Of the Civil List.

1. The civil list fund appropriated for the maintenance of the said respective Governments in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, shall be applied and appropriated to such specific purposes as the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, or any three of them, may from time to time direct and appoint.

2. The due application of the said civil list fund shall be accounted for to the said Lords Commissioners, or in such manner as they shall appoint.

3. Copies of all the accounts of the application of the said civil list fund shall be laid before the said General Assembly and the said Provincial Assemblies respectively, for their information.

Chapter Twelve.

On the Appropriation of the Revenue arising from Laws of the General Assembly.

1. All duties, taxes, rates, tolls, and assessments, imposed or made payable, in virtue of any ordinance of the General Assembly of New Zealand, shall be appropriated to such specific purposes as by any such ordinance shall be prescribed in that behalf, and to no other, save as hereinafter is excepted.

2. The first application of any such duties, taxes, rates, tolls, and assessments, shall be

towards defraying all the expenses of collecting, receiving, managing, and auditing the same.

3. Subject to the preceding deduction, any surplus which may remain of the proceeds of any such duties, taxes, rates, tolls, and assessments, shall be applied to the specific purpose prescribed in the ordinance imposing the same.

4. Subject to all the preceding deductions, the proceeds of any such duties, taxes, rates, tolls, and assessments, shall be paid over to the respective treasuries of the said respective provinces for the public uses thereof, and subject to the appropriation of the respective Assemblies of the said provinces respectively.

5. In the apportionment of any such ultimate surplus as aforesaid between the said respective provinces, the part of the surplus to be assigned to each shall bear to the whole of such surplus the same proportion which the part of the gross proceeds raised and collected within such province may have borne to the total amount of the gross proceeds of any such duty, tax, rate, toll, or assessment.

Chapter Thirteen.

On the Settlement of the Waste Lands of the Crown.

1. Charts of the New Zealand Islands shall be prepared with all practicable expedition and accuracy, and especially charts of all those parts of the said islands over which either the aboriginal natives or the settlers of European birth and origin have established any valid titles, whether of property or of occupancy.

2. In every district into which the said islands shall be divided in pursuance of these our instructions, shall be kept a registry of the lands therein situate, distinguishing, with reference to such charts as aforesaid, the settled lands in such district from the unsettled lands therein.

3. At the capital town of each of the provinces of New Zealand shall also be kept a general registry of the settled and of the unsettled lands in that province, with reference to such charts aforesaid.

4. It shall be the duty of every person and of every body politic and corporate, (other than the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand,) to transmit to the registrar of lands for the district in which his or their lands may be situate, a statement of the extent, locality, and metes and bounds thereof, and of the title under which he or they claim the same, all which statements shall be provisionally registered, immediately on the receipt thereof at the office of registry.

5. The Protector of the Aborigines, or any officer appointed to act in that capacity by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the province, shall in like manner transmit to the registrar of the district, a statement of the extent (as nearly as it can be ascertained) and of the locality of all the lands situate within the same, to which any such natives, either as tribes or as individuals, claim either a proprietary or a possessory title, which claims shall also be forthwith provisionally registered.

6. All lands not so claimed or provisionally registered by the time so to be limited as aforesaid, shall thenceforward be and be considered as vested in us, and as constituting the demesne lands of us in right of our Crown within the New Zealand Islands.

7. Within a time to be for that purpose ap-

pointed after such provisional registration as aforesaid of the lands in the said several districts, a land court shall be holden in each, for investigating and deciding on the accuracy and validity of such registrations, which court shall be competent to decide on the accuracy and validity thereof, both as between the claimant on the one hand and us in the right of our Crown on the other hand, and as between different claimants asserting opposite and incompatible titles to the same lands. It shall not, however, be competent to any such land court to decide upon or to investigate any titles to land, which at any previous time may have been adjudged to any body corporate, or person or persons, by the sentence of any court of competent jurisdiction, or which may at any previous time have been granted or assigned by us, or by any Governor-in-chief, Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, of New Zealand, in our name or in our behalf, to any such body corporate, or person or persons.

8. The several land registries of the said several districts being revised and corrected by the adjudications of the said land courts, an appeal shall lie from any such adjudication to the supreme court of civil justice for the province in which the lands may be situate. The registries of the several districts, when so revised and corrected by the adjudications of such land courts, or by the adjudication on appeal of such superior courts, shall constitute and be received as final and conclusive evidence of the title to any lands comprised in such registries, and as final and conclusive evidence of our title in right of our Crown to all lands not comprised therein.

9. No claim shall be admitted in the said land courts on behalf of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand to any lands situate within the said islands, unless it shall be established, to the satis-

faction of such court, that either by some act of the Executive Government of New Zealand, as hitherto constituted, or by the adjudication of some court of competent jurisdiction within New Zealand, the right of such aboriginal inhabitants to such lands has been acknowledged and ascertained, or that the claimants or their progenitors, or those from whom they derived title, have actually had the occupation of the lands so claimed, and have been accustomed to use and enjoy the same, either as places of abode, or for tillage, or for the growth of crops, or for the depasturing of cattle, or otherwise for the convenience and sustentation of life, by means of labour expended thereupon.

10. For ensuring the observance of the preceding rules respecting the preparation of the charts and the keeping of the registries aforesaid, and for determining the methods to be followed in drawing up and transmitting such claims as aforesaid, and in the provisional registration of them, and for ascertaining and regulating the constitution and proceedings of the said land courts, and the mode of proceeding upon appeals to be thence brought to the said supreme courts, and otherwise for carrying into full effect these our instructions respecting the several matters aforesaid, the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand shall, by proclamations to be by him for that purpose issued, make and establish all such rules as, in pursuance of the powers in him in that behalf vested by the said recited Act of Parliament and Charter, and by these our instructions, it may be competent to him so to make and establish, and, so far as it may not be competent to such Governor-in-chief to establish such rules, it shall be his duty to propose to the respective legislatures of the said respective provinces, the enactment of all such laws as may be necessary for that purpose, that

so the extent and limits of the demesne lands of us in right of our Crown within the said islands, available for future settlement, and the extent and limits of the lands of the aboriginal inhabitants, and the extent and limits of the lands of the inhabitants of European origin, may severally be distinctly ascertained.

11. No conveyance, or agreement for the conveyance, of any of the lands of, or belonging to, any of the aboriginal natives, in common as tribes or as communities, whether in perpetuity or for any definite period, whether absolutely or conditionally, whether in property or by way of lease or occupancy, which may be henceforth made, shall be of any validity or effect, unless the same be so made to or entered into with us, our heirs and successors. And for the enforcement and due observance of this rule according to the full and true intent and meaning thereof, the Governor-in-chief shall recommend to the said respective Legislatures the enactment of all such laws as may be necessary in aid of the powers by the said Act of Parliament, or by us so vested in him as aforesaid. Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any such conveyance or agreement, if made or entered into by any such aboriginal native or natives of New Zealand, in respect of any lands by him, her, or them holden in severalty, or so holden under any title or tenure in use in and known to the law of England.

12. All the lands so ascertained as aforesaid to constitute the demesne of our Crown in New Zealand, are and shall be holden by us, our heirs and successors, in trust for the benefit of our subjects, and especially for the benefit of such of them as have settled, or as shall hereafter settle within the said islands.

13. The said demesne lands shall by procla

mations to be issued by the respective Governors of the said provinces, be divided into counties, hundreds, townships, and parishes, each of which shall be exactly defined in such proclamations with reference to such charts as aforesaid of the said islands.

14. No land of and belonging to us in New Zealand, shall, by us, our heirs or successors, or by any such Governor-in-chief or other person on our behalf and on our authority, be alienated, either in perpetuity, or for any definite time, either by way of grant, lease, licence of occupation, or otherwise, gratuitously, nor except upon, under, and subject to the regulations hereinafter prescribed.

15. No part of the before-mentioned demesne lands of us, in right of our Crown in New Zealand, shall be alienated to any person or body corporate, unless the same shall be included within the terms of some proclamation issued by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the province within which the same shall be situate, declaring for three calendar months at the least next before any such alienation, that such lands are thenceforward to be within the limits of settlement.

16. No such lands shall be so alienated unless the same shall have been previously surveyed, and distinguished by an appropriate numerical mark in the chart of the county, hundred, township, and parish within which the same may be situate.

17. The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any such province, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, shall, in such charts as aforesaid, cause to be marked out and distinguished all such lands situate within and forming part of the demesne of the Crown as may appear best adapted for the site of future towns, and especially sea-port towns, within the said islands—or as the

lines of internal communication, whether by roads, canals, railways, or otherwise—or as places fit to be reserved as quays, landing-places, or otherwise, for the general convenience of trade and navigation—or as places of military or naval defence—or as the sites of churches, court-houses, markets, hospitals, prisons, or other public edifices—or as cemeteries, or as places fit to be reserved for the embellishment or health of towns, or for the recreation of the inhabitants thereof, or otherwise for any purposes of public utility, convenience, or enjoyment, in which either the whole population of the province, or any large number of the inhabitants thereof may have a common interest; all which lands shall be called and be known by the name of Reserved Lands.

18. All such reserved lands, with the exception of such as shall be reserved as the future sites of towns, may, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the province in which they are situate, be conveyed to any body politic or corporate, gratuitously to be holden by them in trust for the public uses for which the same were so reserved, and for none other.

19. The lands reserved as the sites of towns shall be divided into two classes, of which the one shall be called "town allotments," and the other "suburban allotments," the town allotments being such as will probably become the future site of buildings, the suburban allotments being such as will probably acquire a greatly-enhanced value from the close vicinity to such buildings.

20. All the demesne lands of us, in right of our Crown, brought by any such proclamation as aforesaid within the limits of settlement, shall be alienated in manner hereinafter mentioned, and not otherwise, the same being, with a view to such alienation, divided into three classes, of which the

first class shall consist of such town allotments, and the second class of such suburban allotments, as aforesaid, and the third class of rural allotments.

21. In reference to each town, and to the suburbs of each, the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the province shall by proclamation determine what shall be the number and the extent of the allotments therein, care being taken that in all such towns allotments be so made in reference to some convenient plan previously fixed for the erection of such town, and that no town allotments shall be greater in extent than will probably be required as and for the site of a single edifice, with such adjacent land as may probably be necessary for the use and enjoyment of the future occupants of such edifice.

22. No rural allotment within the said demesne shall exceed in extent one square mile; but it shall be competent to any such Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to divide any such allotment for the purpose of such alienation as aforesaid into allotments of one-half or of one-quarter of a square mile.

23. Rural allotments shall, by such proclamations as aforesaid, be divided into such as are supposed and such as are not supposed to contain valuable minerals.

24. No part of the demesne of us in right of our Crown in New Zealand shall be alienated, either in perpetuity or otherwise, either absolutely or conditionally, until after the same shall first have been put up to sale at a public auction, of which auction three calendar months' notice shall first have been given by such a proclamation as aforesaid.

25. At every such public auction such lands shall be put up to sale in such lots as aforesaid, at a minimum upset price.

26. No rural allotment shall for the present be so put up for sale at any minimum price less than twenty shillings for each acre of land in such allotment contained.

27. The respective minimum upset prices of rural lands supposed to contain such minerals, of suburban lands, and of town lands respectively, shall always be the same in respect of each separate allotment of the same extent comprised in any one of those several classes respectively. Such upset price shall always exceed the before-mentioned upset price of twenty shillings an acre, the amount of such excess being from time to time determined by such proclamations as aforesaid, in respect of the allotments contained in each of the said several classes of land.

28. It shall be competent to any person within three calendar months next after any such auction, to become without any further auction, the purchaser of any lands so put up to sale as aforesaid, and not then sold, by offering and paying for the same the upset price at which the same may have been so put up to sale.

29. Immediate payment in cash shall be the indispensable condition of every such sale as aforesaid, whether effected at any such auction, or upon any such subsequent purchase as aforesaid.

30. It shall be competent to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any such province as aforesaid to demise for any term of years (not exceeding twenty-one), any such rural allotments as aforesaid supposed to contain any valuable minerals, reserving to us, our heirs and successors, a royalty of not less than fifteen per centum on the minerals to be raised upon and from any such lands, and to introduce into any such lease all covenants necessary for the faithful discharge on

the part of the lessee, or those claiming under him, of all the terms and conditions thereof.

31. A separate account shall be kept by the treasurer of each of the said provinces, of the gross proceeds of the said land-sales, rents, and royalties, and of all the costs, charges, and expenses of and incident in any way to the sale, survey, administration, and management of the said demesne of us, in right of our Crown; and after deducting from such gross proceeds all such costs, charges, and expenses, the net balance shall be by us held in trust for defraying the cost of introducing into the said respective provinces emigrants from the United Kingdom, or in trust for defraying the costs of such other public services therein as by us shall from to time be prescribed by instructions to be issued in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament under our signet and sign manual, with the advice of our Privy Council.

32. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with the promulgation by us, as we may hereafter be advised, of any other and further instructions respecting the occupation of lands forming part of the demesne of us, in right of our Crown in New Zealand, by way of lease or licence, for any term of years, or for any shorter time, but that such occupation leases and licences shall be regulated by such further instructions as we shall hereafter for that purpose issue in pursuance of the said recited statute.

33. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be considered as extending, to the temporary occupation of any lands forming part of the demesne of us, in right of our Crown in New Zealand, by any person or persons so occupying the same for the purpose of depasturing sheep or any other description of cattle thereon,

under any lease or licence to be to any such person for that purpose granted; but that whatever relates to any such occupation of any such lands, for any such purposes as aforesaid, shall be regulated by such further instructions as we shall for that purpose issue, and in the meantime by such orders as shall in that behalf be made by the Governor-in-chief of New Zealand.

Chapter Fourteen.

Respecting the Aborigines of New Zealand.

1. The Governor-in-chief shall, by proclamation, to be for that purpose issued, set apart, as he shall see occasion, particular districts of New Zealand, under the designation of "Aboriginal Districts."

2. Within such districts the laws, customs, and usages of the aboriginal inhabitants, so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity, shall for the present be maintained.

3. Within such districts such native chiefs or others as shall be appointed or approved by the Governor-in-chief for that purpose, shall interpret and carry into execution such laws, customs, and usages as aforesaid, in all cases in which the aboriginal inhabitants themselves are exclusively concerned.

4. Any person, not being any aboriginal native, and being within any such district, shall during such his continuance therein, respect and observe such native laws, customs, and usages as aforesaid on pain of such penalties for the violation or breach thereof as may be inflicted on him by the sentence of any court or magistrate in any other part of the province within which such aboriginal district may be situate.

5. The jurisdiction of the courts and magistrates of the entire province shall extend over the said aboriginal districts, subject only to the duty so incumbent on them of taking notice of and giving effect to the laws, customs, and usages of such aboriginal inhabitants as aforesaid, in respect of all such cases as aforesaid.

6. In cases arising between the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand alone, beyond the limits of the said aboriginal districts, and in whatever relates to the relations to and the dealings of such aboriginal inhabitants with each other beyond the same limits, the courts and magistrates of the entire province, or of the district in which such cases may arise, shall enforce such native laws, customs, and usages as aforesaid.

7. The Governor-in-chief may from time to time contract or enlarge the limits of any such aboriginal districts, but no such district shall ever comprize any lands which the Governor-in-chief may by proclamation have declared to be within the limits of settlement.

Downing-Street, December 28, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Grey, Esq. to be Governor in Chief of and over the islands of New Zealand, and Governor and Commander in Chief in and over each of the two separate provinces of New Ulster and New Munster.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Edward John Eyre, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of each of the two said separate provinces of New Ulster and New Munster.

Downing-Street, December 28, 1846.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knt. Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th day of *December* 1846,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting "the office of county coroner," it is enacted, that when and as often as it shall seem expedient to the justices of any county that such county should be divided into two or more districts for the purposes of that Act, or that any alteration should be made of any division theretofore made under that Act, it should be lawful for the said justices, in general or quarter sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that such division or alteration be made, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof be given to the coroner or coroners of such county as thereinafter provided; and it is thereby further enacted, that the clerk of the peace should give notice of any such resolution to every coroner for such county, and of the time when the petition would be taken by the said justices into consideration, and the justices should confer with

every such coroner who should attend the meeting of the justices for that purpose touching such petition, having due regard to the size and nature of each proposed district, the number of the inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and such other circumstances as should appear to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of that Act, and such petition, with a description of the several proposed districts, and of the boundaries thereof, with the reasons upon which the petition is founded, should be certified to Her Majesty, under the hands and seals of two or more justices present when such petition should be agreed to, and the clerk of the peace for such county should give or send a true copy of such petition, certified under his hand, to every coroner for such county; and it is thereby further enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, if she should think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after taking into consideration any such petition, and also any petition which might be presented to Her Majesty by any coroner of the same county concerning such proposed division or alteration, or whenever it should seem fit to Her Majesty to direct the issue of a writ de coronatore eligendo, for the purpose of authorizing the election of an additional coroner above the number of those who had been theretofore customarily elected to such county, to order that such county should be divided into such and so many districts, for the purposes of that Act, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem expedient, and to give a name to each of such districts, and to determine at what place within each district the court for the election of coroner for such district should be holden, as thereinafter provided, and every such Order should be published in the London Gazette :

And whereas the justices of the peace of the county of Berks, assembled in quarter sessions on the thirteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, did resolve that an humble petition should be presented to Her Majesty, praying for such division or alteration as thereinafter mentioned, and did adjourn the further consideration thereof until an adjourned quarter sessions holden on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; and whereas due notice of such resolution and adjournment, and of the time when such petition would be taken into consideration, was duly given by the clerk of the peace of the said county to every coroner of the said county; and whereas, on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, pursuant to the said adjournment, three of the coroners of the said county did attend and confer with the justices of the said county; and whereas the said justices have since presented to Her Majesty their petition, certified under the hands and seals of two of the justices present when the said petition was agreed to, praying that the said county might be divided, for the purposes of the said Act, into the four districts hereinafter mentioned, and a copy of the said petition was delivered to each of the coroners, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act; that the county of Berks contains an area of about 752 square statute miles, or 481,280 acres, and has a population of about 123,384 persons, exclusive of those resident in the boroughs which have coroners of their own, and being also a very long county (measuring in length from east to west about forty-five miles), and it would be desirable to assign a district to each of the four coroners, in order that there should be one within a reasonable distance of all parts of

the county, and thus prevent the inconvenience of having two coroners called in to hold the same inquest, which now sometimes happens in consequence of parish officers being divided in opinion as to which should be sent for where two happen to reside at nearly equal distance from the parish where the inquest is to be held; that it will also be more convenient to the freeholders, on future vacancies of coroners, to elect one in their several districts, instead of attending at Abingdon from all parts of the county for the purpose:

That the municipial boroughs of Abingdon, Newbury, Reading, and Windsor, within the said county, have coroners of their own to the exclusion of the county coroners, a circumstance which the justices have duly taken into their consideration in forming the proposed districts; that having due regard to the size and nature of each district, the number of its inhabitants, the nature of their employments, and other circumstances which appeared to the justices fit to be considered in carrying into execution the provisions of the said Statute, and, therefore, praying Her Majesty, that the county may be divided into four districts for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say, by drawing a line from east to west, commencing at the river Thames between the parishes of Moulsford and Streatley, and thence between Compton and East Isley, between Peasemore and Brightwalton, between Shefford and Chaddlesworth, and so on to Wilts, making Zambourn parish the boundary on the north side of the proposed line; all on the north of this proposed line to be again subdivided and to form the Abingdon and Wantage districts; and all on the south side to be subdivided and form the Newbury and Reading districts; to subdivide the northern part for the

Abingdon and Wantage districts, draw a line commencing at the river Thames, on the west side of Buckland parish, and thence between Persey and Hatford, between Charney and Stanford, between Lyford and Garford, Hanney and Drayton, Ardington and Steventon, East Hendred and Harwell, and the Ilsleys and Chilton, up to the proposed line running from Streatley to Zambourn; to subdivide the southern part for the Reading and Newbury districts, draw a line commencing at the river Thames, between Basildon and Pangbourn, thence south, between Tidmarsh and Sulham, between Englesfield and Theale, between Beenham and Sulhampstead Banister, and between Ufton and Sulhampstead Abbots, and so on by the east side of Aldermaster parish to the boundary of the county of Southampton; the parishes in which several districts are hereunder more particularly described and defined on a map accompanying the said petition; and further, that Her Majesty will be most graciously pleased to direct that the courts to be holden for the purpose of elections of coroners of the said districts, when and as often as the same shall become necessary, shall be at Abingdon for the Abingdon district, at Newbury for the Newbury district, at Reading for the Reading district, and Wantage for the Wantage district; and further represented, that the Abingdon District should comprize the following places and parishes, and the several hamlets or tithings within the same, that is to say, Abingdon (without the borough), Appleton and Eaton, Appleford, Aston Tirrold, Aston Upthorpe, Bagley Wood, Besselsleigh, Buckland, Brightwell, Blewberry, Chandlings, Cumner, Chancey, Chilton, Cholsey, Clapcot, Drayton, Didcott, Draycotte Moore, Frilford, Fyfield, Garford, Grandpont, Harwell,

Hinksey North, Hinksey South, Hagbourn East, Hagbourn West, Hinton, Kingston Bagpuize, Longworth, Marcham, Milton, Moulsford, Moreton North, Moreton South, Pusey, Radley, Seacourt, Steventon, Sutton Courtney, Sutton Wiek, Sunningwell, Sotwell, Tubney, Upton, Wootton, Wytham, Wittenham Little, Wittenham Long, Wallingford:

The Newbury District to comprize the following parishes and places, and the several hamlets or tithings within the same, that is to say, Avington, Aldworth, Aldermaston, Ashampstead, Boxford and Westbrook, Brimpton, Beedon, Bucklebury, Beenham, Basildon, Bradfield, Chilten Foliate, Chieveley, Compton, Enborne, Englefield, Frilsham, Greenham, Hampstead Marshall, Hampstead Norris, Hungerford, Inkpen, Kintbury, Leekhampstead, Midgham, Peasemore, Padworth, Sandleford, Shefford East, Shefford West, Shaw cum Donnington, Streatley, Shalbourn, Speen, Standford Dingley, Thatcham, Tidmarsh, Ufton, Wasing, Welford, Woodhay West, Winterborne, Woolhampton, Yattendon:

The Reading District to comprize the following parishes and places, and the several hamlets or tithings within the same, that is to say, Arborfield, Bisham, Bray, Barkham, Binfield, Broadhinton, Beechhill, Burghfield, Cookham, Clewer, Dedworth, Easthampstead, Earley, Finchampstead, Graisley, Hurley, Mortimer, Newland, Pangborne, Purley, Ruscombe, Remenham, Shottesbrook, Sandhurst, Sunninghill, Southeot, Shinfield, Sonning, Sulham, Sulhampstead Abbotts, Sulhampstead Bannister Upper End, Sulhampstead Bannister Lower End, Swallowfield, Tilehurst, White Waltham, Waltham Saint Laurence, Winkfield, Warfield, Wargrave, Whistley in Hurst, Winnersh in Hurst,

Wokingham, Woodley and Sandford, Wokefield, Whittey, Windsor Old :

And the Wantage District to comprize the following parishes and places, and the several hamlets or tithings within the same, that is to say, Ashbury, Ardington, Baulking, Bourton, Buscot, Brightwalton, Coleshill, Compton Beauchamp, Coxwell Great, Coxwell Little, Challow East, Challow West, Chaddleworth and Woolley, Charlton, Childrey, Catmere, Denchworth, Eaton Hastings, Eastgarston, Farringdon, Fernham, Fawley, Farnborough, Grove, Goosey, Hatford, Hanney East, Hanney West, Hendred East, Hendred West, Ilsley East, Ilsley West, Kingston Lisle, Lyford, Letcourt Basset, Letcourt Regis, Lochinge, Lambourne, Longcott, Shellingford, Shrivenham, Stanford, Sparsholt, Uffington, Watchfield, Woolstone, Wantage:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said petition into consideration, doth, pursuant to the said Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her reign, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, declare, order, and direct, that such county shall be divided into four districts for the purposes of the said Act, to be called by the several and respective names, and to comprize the districts following, that is to say,

No. 1, to be called the Abingdon District, and to comprize the several parishes, places, &c. following, that is to say, the parish of Abingdon (without the borough), Appleton and Eaton, Appleford, Aston Tirrold, Aston Upthorpe, Bagley Wood, Besselsleigh, Buckland, Brightwell, Blewberry, Chandlings, Cumner, Chancey, Chilton, Cholsey, Clapcot, Drayton, Didcott, Draycotte Moore, Frilford, Fyfield, Garford, Grandpont, Harwell, Hinksey North, Hinksey South, Hagbourn East, Hagbourn West, Hinton, Kingston Bagpuize,

Longworth, Marcham, Milton, Moulsford, Moreton North, Moreton South, Pusey, Radley, Seacourt, Steventon, Sutton Courtney, Sutton Wick, Sunningwell, Sotwell, Tubney, Upton, Wootton, Wytham, Wittenham Little, Wittenham Long, Wallingford:

No. 2, to be called the Newbury District, and to comprize the several parishes, places, &c. following, that is to say, Avington, Aldworth, Aldermaston, Ashampstead, Boxford and Westbrook, Brimpton, Beedon, Bucklebury, Beenham, Basildon, Bradfield, Chilton Foliate, Chieveley, Compton, Enborne, Englefield, Frilsham, Greenham, Hampstead Marshall, Hampstead Norris, Hungerford, Inkpen, Kintbury, Leckhampstead, Midgham, Peasemore, Padworth, Sandleford, Shefford East, Shefford West, Shaw cum Donnington, Streatley, Shalbourn, Speen, Standford Dingley, Thatcham, Tidmarsh, Ufton, Wasing, Welford, Woodhay West, Winterborne, Woolhampton, Yattendon:

No. 3, to be called the Reading District, and to comprize the several parishes, places, &c. following, that is to say, Arborfield, Bisham, Bray, Barkham, Binfield, Broadhinton, Beechhill, Burghfield, Cookham, Clewer, Dedworth, Easthampstead, Earley, Finchampstead, Graisley, Hurley, Mortimer, Newland, Pangborne, Purley, Ruscombe, Remenham, Shottesbrook, Sandhurst, Sunninghill, Southcot, Shinfield, Sonning, Sulham, Sulhampstead Abbotts, Sulhampstead Bannister Upper End, Sulhampstead Bannister Lower End, Swallowfield, Tilehurst, White Waltham, Waltham Saint Laurence, Winkfield, Warfield, Wargrave, Whistley in Hurst, Winnersh in Hurst, Wokingham, Woodley and Sandford, Wokefield, Whittey, Windsor Old:

And No. 4, to be called the Wantage District,

and to comprize the several parishes, places, &c. following, that is to say, Ashbury, Ardington, Baulking, Bourton, Buscot, Brightwalton, Coleshill, Compton Beauchamp, Coxwell Great, Coxwell Little, Challow East, Challow West, Chaddleworth and Woolley, Charlton, Childrey, Catmere, Denchworth, Eaton Hastings, Eastgarston, Farringdon, Fernham, Fawley, Farnborough, Grove, Goosey, Hatford, Hanney East, Hanney West, Hendred East, Hendred West, Ilsley East, Ilsley West, Kingston Lisle, Lyford, Letcourt Bassett, Letcourt Regis, Lochinge, Lambourne, Longcott, Shellingford, Shrivenham, Stanford, Sparsholt, Uffington, Watchfield, Woolstone, Wantage:

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, directed, and determined, that the courts to be holden for the purposes of the election of any coroner of any one or more of the said districts, when and as often as the same shall become necessary under the provisions of the said recited Act, shall be as follows, that is to say, for No. 1, the Abingdon Division, to be at Abingdon, in the said county; for No. 2, the Newbury Division, to be at Newbury, in the said county; for No. 3, the Reading Division, to be at Reading, in the said county; and for No. 4, the Wantage Division, to be at Wantage, in the said county:

And it is hereby further declared, ordered, and directed, that this Order shall be published in the London Gazette. *C. C. Greville.*

This Gazette also contains an Order in Council, relative to a scheme, duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, relating to the revenues of the bishops of Durham, Carlisle, Saint David's, and Hereford.

A similar Order, relating to the archdeaconries of Huntingdon and Saint Alban's.

A similar Order, for annexing certain portions of land to the decanal and canonical houses of residence at Worcester.

This Gazette likewise contains the approval of Her Majesty in Council to the following schemes, from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, viz.

To assign a particular district to the consecrated churches of Saint Paul, at Morton, and Saint Peter, at East Stockwith, both situate within the parish of Gainsborough, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, and that such districts should be named, "The Chapelry District of Morton," and "The Chapelry District of East Stockwith."

To assign a particular district to the church, called Trinity Church, recently erected and consecrated and situate in the parish of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, and within the diocese of London, and that such district should be named, "The Chapelry District of the Holy Trinity, Finchley."

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parts of the United Kingdom, 547; for making better provision for the cure of souls in the parishes of Merrington, Durham, and Alton Pancras, Dorset; for substituting a money payment to the Prebend of Langford Ecclesia, in the cathedral church of Lincoln; and also for carrying into effect certain alterations in the dioces of Oxford and Salisbury, 549; extending the law of copyright to the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of books, prints, articles of sculpture, dramatic works, musical compositions, and other works of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain give to British subjects the privilege of copyright to all such works as shall be first published within the dominions of Saxony after the 1st September 1846, 591; regulating the duties of customs upon books, prints, and drawings, published at any place within the dominions of Saxony, 594; to assign a particular district to Saint Mary's Church, in the parish of Kingswinford, Stafford, 595; for constituting a separate district out of the district parish of Longton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, 598; dividing the county of Devon into six coroners' districts, 601; Parliament further prorogued to the 12th January, 622; the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knight, and the Right Honourable Edward Strutt, sworn of the Council, 623; to assign a particular district to Saint Thomas's church, situate at West Hyde, in the parish of Rickmansworth, Hertford, 623; to assign a particular district to Saint Mark's church, Great Wyrley, in the parish of Cannock, Stafford, 624; dividing the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, into Ecclesiastical districts, 626; regulating the trade and commerce to and from the district of Natal, South Africa, 626; to assign a particular district to Trinity Church, situate in Bishops's-road, Paddington, 665; the Right Honourable George Augustus Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kent, 677; for determining the income of the Bishop of Saint Asaph, and to assign a particular district to Saint Paul's Church, Wilton-place, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, 677; for authorizing the sale of certain property lately belonging to the Prebend of Dinder, in the cathedral church of Wells, 679; for altering the bounds of the district of Gomersal, York; to assign a particular district to the church called Saint John the Evangelist, at Hazlewood, in the parish of Duffield, Derby; and also for constituting a separate district out of the parish of Dewsbury, York, 680; notifying the intention of Her Majesty to take into consideration the propriety of making Orders

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Elliott, Charles, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas, or Somers Islands, 545.
———, Reverend Gilbert, M.A., presented to the district rectory of Trinity, Saint Mary-le-bone, 621.
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Fairbanks, Samuel P., Esq. Treasurer for the province of Nova Scotia, 5.
Falkland, Lucius Bentinck Viscount, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, 430.
Fearon, S. T., Esq. Registrar-General and Collector of Chinese Revenue for Hong Kong, 44.

Feilden, William, Esq. Baronetcy, 386.
Finch, George, Esq. returned to Parliament for the county of Rutland, 66.
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Floyer, John, Esq. returned to Parliament for the county of Dorset, 68.
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Cagliari, and F. W. Calvert, Esq. Consul at the Dardanelles, 712; M. Manoel de Olivera Santos, Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for the Emperor of Brazil, 723.
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————, Hugh, Esq. returned to Parliament for the borough of Plymouth, 412.
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————————, returned to Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, 411.
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Gibson, the Right Honourable Thomas Milner, returned to Parliament for the borough of Manchester, 412.
Gladstone, John, Esq. Baronetcy, 386.
Glenlyon, Augustus Frederick Joen Lord, Lord in Waiting in Ordinary to the Queen, 51.
Gooch, Edward Sherlock, Esq. returned to Parliament for the eastern division of the county of Suffolk, 69.
Good, Mr. C. F., Consul at Hull for the King of Denmark, 266.

Gordon, the Honourable William, Lord of the Admiralty, 17.
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———, Daniel H. O., Chief Justice for the Virgin Islands, 387.
Gore, Charles Alexander, Esq. Commissioner of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings, 145.
Gough, General Sir Hugh, created a Baron, 269.
Gould, Admiral Sir Davidge, G.C.B., Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom, 678.
Goulburn, the Right Honourable Henry, Lord of the Treasury, 157.
Graham, Captain Charles, Companion of the Bath, 433.
———, Sir J. R. S., Baronet, Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, 537.
Granville, the Right Honourable Granville George Earl, Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds, 433.
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Grenfell, John Pascoe, Esq. Consul General for the Emperor of Brazil, 616.
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Grey, the Right Honourable Sir George, Baronet, returned to Parliament for the borongh of Devonport, 412.
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——, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Edward, Knight, Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica 545.
——, the Honourable George, Captain of the port of Gibraltar, 591.
——, George, Esq. Governor in Chief of New Zealand and of the provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, 778.
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Hall, Joseph, Gentleman, Perpetual Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 26.
——, John, Esq. returned to Parliament for the borough of Buckingham, 44.
Halsey, Thomas Plumer, Esq. returned to Parliament for the county of Hertford, 17.
Hamilton, Ker Baillie, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, 25.
————, Sir George B., K.C.H., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 343.
Hampton, J. S., Esq. Comptroller General of Convicts for Van Dieman's Land, 344.
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Hawkins, C. H. F., Esq. Sheriff of the county of Cornwall, 53.
Hay, Commander George James, Companion of the Bath, 433.
Haynes, Mr. Henry Horace, Consul at Demerara for the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, 393.
Hayward, Richard, Esq. Colonial Surveyor and Engineer for Sierra Leone, 626.
Henty, Mr. James, Consul at Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, for the King of Prussia, 298.
Henderson, Brevet Major Robert, Companion of the Bath, 130.
Higginson, J. M. Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the islands of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbadoes, Saint Christopher, Nevis, Auguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, 377.
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Hill, Lord Marcus, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, 406.

————————, returned to Parliament for the borough of Evesham, 412.

Hobhouse, Sir J. C., Commissioner for the Affairs of India, 406.

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nets, 386; William Alexander A. A. H. Douglas, Esq. Knight Marishal of Scotland, and the Reverend J. B. Collinson, B.A., presented to the vicarage of Saint Michael, 386; Reverend Duncan Campbell, presented to the church and parish of North Knapdale, and the Reverend John M'Ivor to the church and parish of Small Isles, 387; Lord John Russell, the Right Honourable Charles Wood, H. Fortescue, Esq. Denis O'Conor, Esq. W. G. Craig, Esq. and H. Rich, Esq. Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and the Right Honourable Charles Wood, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer, 392; the Right Honourable Fox Maule, Secretary at War, 392; A. Rutherford, Esq. Advocate for Scotland, and T. Maitland, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, 393; the Earl of Auckland, Sir William Parker, Rear Admiral, J. W. D. Dundas, M. F. F. Berkeley, Esq. Lord John Hay, and the Honourable F. Cowper, Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 393; Viscount Morpeth, Alexander Milne, Esq. and C. A. Gore, Esq. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings, and the Marquess of Clanricarde, Postmaster General, 407; the Right Honourable R. L. Shiell, Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint, the Right Honourable T. B. Macaulay, Paymaster General, the Right Honourable Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Baronet, Commissioner for the Affairs of India, Marquess of Anglesey, Master General of the Ordnance, and Colonel C. R. Fox, Master Surveyor and Surveyor General of the Ordnance, 408; Colonel the Honourable George Anson, Clerk of the Ordnauce, and Charles Buller, Esq. Advocate General or Judge Martial of Her Majesty's Forces, 409; Henry Charles Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse to the Queen, 411; Earl of Auckland, Sir Charles Adam, Rear Admiral J. W. D. Dundas, M. F. F. Berkeley, Esq. Lord John Hay, and the Honourable W. F. Cowper, Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 420; Sir W. O. Pell, Knight, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, 458; Alfred Stephen, Esq. Knighthood, 477; Earl of Stair, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, 487; Edward Strutt, Esq. Railway Commissioner, 502; David Pollock, Esq., Knighthood, 512; Reverend W. G. Nott, B.A., presented to the vicarage of Sutterton, 520; Sir J. R. G. Graham, Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, and Sir George Grey, Baro-

net, Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, 537; E. P. Coffin. Esq. Knighthood, 537 ; Robert Hoyland, Gentleman, Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 546 ; C. J. Geldard, Gentleman, Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 597 ; William Jones, Gentleman, Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 598 ; John Lane the younger, Gentleman, Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 599 ; Reverend D. S. Rae, presented to the united parishes of Lethendy and Kinloch, 614 ; Thomas Waters, Gentleman, Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 620; Dr. T. V. Short, Bishop of Saint Asaph, Reverend W. Williams, presented to the vicarage of Gwaenyscor, Reverend G. Elliot, M.A., presented to the district rectory of Trinity, Saint Mary-le-bone, and the Reverend James Vallance to the church and parish of Tinwald, 621 ; George Cox, Gentleman, Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 624 ; appointment of Railway Commissioners, 625 ; Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom, 678 ; the Venerable W. A. Shirley, M.A., Bishop of the Isle of Man and Sodor, and the Reverend John Keillor, presented to the church and parish of North Ronaldshay, 682 ; H. R. F. Davie, F. Currie, and Anthony Rothschild, Esqrs., created Baronets, 689 ; Reverend Robert Lee, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in Scotland, 690 ; Reverend John Poole, B.A., presented to the rectory of Llandysilio, 711.

Hooper, A. C., Gentleman, Perpetual Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 27.

Hope, William, Esq. Clerk of the Legislative Council, Cape of Good Hope, 28.

Horsford, Sir Robert, Knight, Attorney General for the island of Antigua, 25.

Hotham, Captain Charles, R.N., Knight Commander of the Bath, 152.

Howard, G. W. F. (commonly called Viscount Morpeth), returned to Parliament for the west riding of the county of York, 54, 429.

———, Henry Francis, Esq. Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Berlin, 344.

Howard, the Honourable Henry George, Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, 344.
———, Lord E. G. F., Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, 406.
Hoyland, Robert, Gentleman, Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 546.
Hudson, Hougham, Esq. Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope, 5.
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——, return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army of the Sutlej, under Sir Hugh Gough, at Sobraon, on 10th February, 250.

——, proclamation from the Governor General, dated from the camp at Kussoor, 14th February, 261.

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——, proclamation by the Governor General, from the camp at Lulleeanee, to the inhabitants of Lahore, 289.

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——, General Order by the Governor General, from the camp at Lahore, dated February 22d, 294.

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——, treaty between the British Government and Maharaja Goolab Singh, concluded at Umritsir, March 16, 321.

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————, Mr. William, Consul at Liverpool for the Republick of Cbili, 688.

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Jones, William, Gent. Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 598.
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K.

Keillor, Reverend John, presented to the church and parish of North Ronaldshay, 682.
Kinnear, William Boyd, Esq. Solicitor General for the province of New Brunswick, 44.
Kitson, George, Esq. Gentleman at Arms to the Queen, 667.
Knox, George, Esq. Solicitor General for the island of Trinidad, 25.
——, William George, Esq. Puisne Judge for the island of Trinidad, 681.

L.

Labouchere, the Right Honourable Henry, returned to Parliament for the borough of Taunton, 412.
Lane, John the younger, Gent. Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, 599.
Langworthy, Vincent, Esq. Assistant Inclosure Commissioner, 130.
Lascelles, the Honourable Edwin, returned to Parliament for the borough of Ripon, 54.
Lawless, the Honourable Cecil, returned to Parliament for the borough of Clonmel, 591.
Lear, Venerable Francis, B.D. Dean of Sarum, 349.
Lee, Reverend Robert, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in Scotland, 690.
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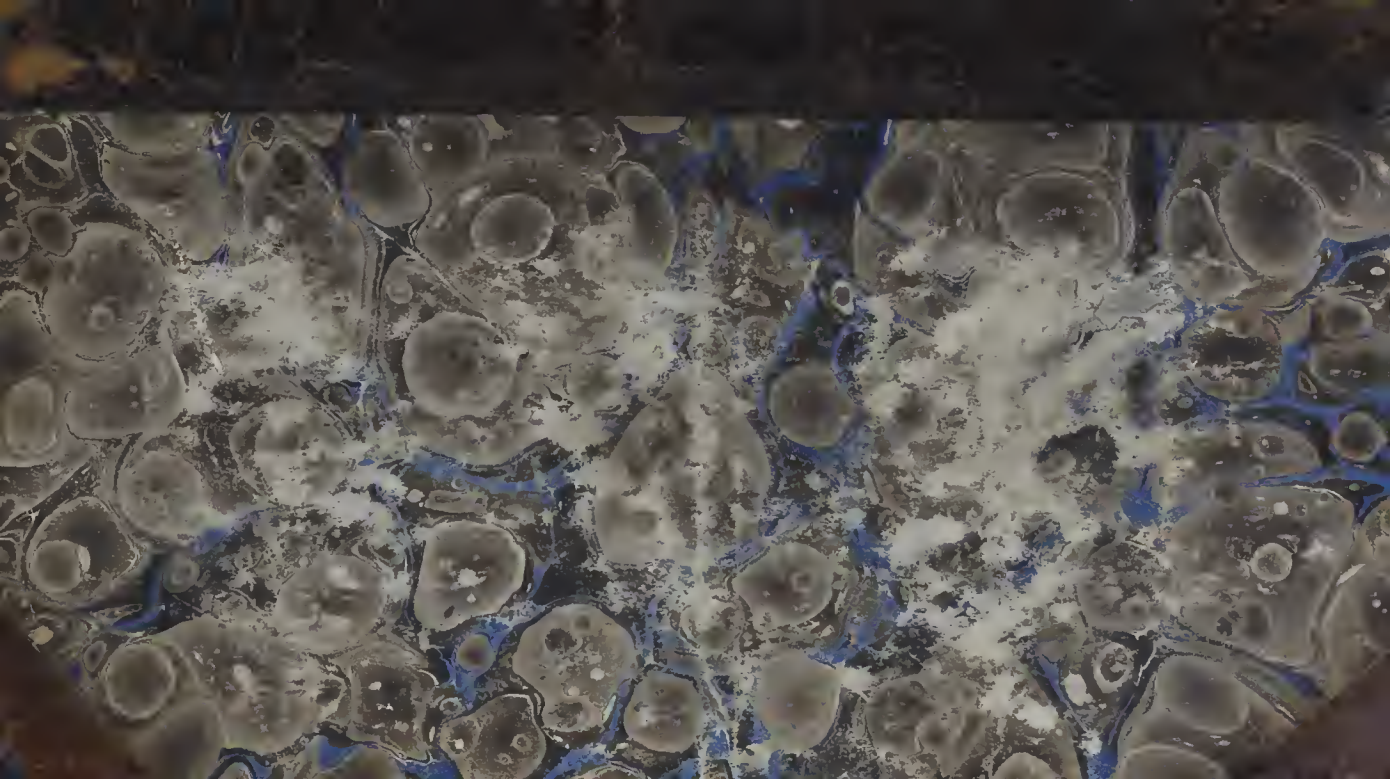
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